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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

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LUNACY AND CHARITY

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

JANUARY, 1891.

BOSTON:
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1891.

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY.

[Names of *past* members in italics; of *present* members in small italics.]

Date of Original Appointment.	NAME.	Residence.	Qualified.	Retired.	Term Expires.
June 7, 1879,	*Moses Kimball,*	Boston,	June 12, 1879,	October 27, 1880,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	*Nathan Allen, M.D.,*†	Lowell,	June 19, 1879,	June 7, 1880,	- -
June 7, 1879,	*Henry I. Bowditch, M.D.,*	Boston,	June 12, 1879,	January 24, 1880,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	CHARLES F. DONNELLY,	Boston,	June 16, 1879,	June 7, 1883,‡	June 7, 1892.
June 7, 1879,	EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D.,	Amherst,	June 13, 1879,	- -	June 7, 1891.
June 7, 1879,	*Albert Wood, M.D.,*	Worcester,	June 10, 1879,	June 7, 1880,	- -
June 7, 1879,	*Robert T. Davis, M.D.,*	Fall River,	June 14, 1879,	January 22, 1884,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	*John C. Hoadley,*†	Lawrence,	June 19, 1879,	November 16, 1882,*	- -
June 7, 1879,	*Ezra Parmenter, M.D.,*†	Cambridge,	June 18, 1879,	February 1883,*	- -
January 27, 1880,	*David L. Webster,*	Boston,	January 30, 1880,	April 11, 1881,*	- -
June 8, 1880,	*Charles F. Folsom, M.D.,*	Boston,	June 9, 1880,	January 14, 1881,*	- -
June 8, 1880,	*Clara T. Leonard,*	Springfield,	June 12, 1880,	March 19, 1886,*	- -
November 5, 1880,	*Thomas Talbot,*†	Billerica,	November 12, 1880,	March 12, 1884,	- -
January 22, 1881,	*Alfred Hosmer, M.D.,*	Watertown,	January 28, 1881,	December 4, 1882,*	- -
April 18, 1881,	*George P. Carter,*†	Cambridge,	April 19, 1881,	June 7, 1883,	- -
November 23, 1882,	*John Fallon,*†	Lawrence,	December 2, 1882,	December 15, 1889,§	- -
December 8, 1882,	*Henry P. Walcott, M.D.,*	Cambridge,	December 12, 1882,	June 7, 1885,	- -
February 14, 1883,	*Albert A. Haggett,*	Lowell,	February 17, 1883,	October 26, 1885,*	- -
May 31, 1883,	*Reuben Noble,*†	Westfield,	June 12, 1883,	June 16, 1885,*	- -
July 18, 1883,	*Edgar E. Dean, M.D.,*	Brockton,	July 27, 1883,	December 1, 1887,*	- -
March 19, 1884,	*Everett Torrey,*	Boston,	March 24, 1884,	August 16, 1886,*	- -
June 16, 1885,	*Charles A. Denny,*	Leicester,	June 18, 1885,	November 4, 1889,*	- -
July 16, 1885,	*Samuel A. Green, M.D.,*	Boston,	July 17, 1885,	May 15, 1886,*	- -
April 14, 1886,	ANNE B. RICHARDSON,	Lowell,	April 16, 1886,	- -	June 7, 1895.
April 21, 1886,	HENRIETTA G. CODMAN,	Brookline,	April 26, 1886,	- -	June 7, 1892.
December 22, 1886,	RICHARD L. HODGDON, M.D.,	Arlington,	December 24, 1886,	- -	June 7, 1895.
December 22, 1886,	*Charles C. Coffin,*	Boston,	December 27, 1886,	December 17, 1889,*	June 7, 1889.
January 25, 1888,	*D. Webster King,*	Boston,	January 27, 1888,	August 5, 1889,*	- -
December 4, 1889,	GEORGE W. JOHNSON,	Brookfield,	December 17, 1889,	- -	June 7, 1893.
December 24, 1889,	HENRY STONE,	Boston,	December 26, 1889,	- -	June 7, 1893.
December 24, 1889,	LABAN PRATT,	Boston,	December 28, 1889,	- -	June 7, 1894.
January 1, 1890,	ZIBA C. KEITH,	Brockton,	January 4, 1890,	- -	June 7, 1891.

STEPHEN C. WRIGHTINGTON, FALL RIVER, *Superintendent of In-Door Poor.*
HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF, BOSTON, *Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.*

ALBERT R. MOULTON, M.D., BOSTON, *Inspector of Institutions.*
JOHN D. WELLS, CAMBRIDGE, *Clerk of the Board.*

* Resigned. † Deceased. ‡ Re-appointed February 8, 1884. § Died in office.

STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1890.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The undersigned, members of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, present herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board.

RICHARD L. HODGDON, *Chairman.*
HENRIETTA G. CODMAN, *Vice-Chairman.*
CHARLES F. DONNELLY.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
ANNE B. RICHARDSON.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.
HENRY STONE.
LABAN PRATT.
ZIBA C. KEITH.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Since the publication of the last Annual Report, the following appointments and re-appointments to membership of the Board have been made. Mr. Coffin resigned December 17, 1889; and Mr. Laban Pratt, of Boston, was appointed to succeed him December 24, 1889, qualifying December 28, 1889. Mr. Henry Stone, of Boston, was also appointed December 24, 1889, as successor to Mr. King; he qualified December 28, 1889. January 1, 1890, Mr. Ziba C. Keith, of Brockton, was appointed, in place of Mr. John Fallon, deceased; he qualified January 4, 1890. May 28, 1890, Dr. Richard L. Hodgdon, of Arlington, and Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, of Lowell, were severally re-appointed for the term of five years from June 7, 1890. Dr. Hodgdon qualified May 31, 1890, and Mrs. Richardson, June 6, 1890.

The Committees of the Board are as follows: —

Committee on Charities: Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Keith.

Committee on Lunacy: Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Stone.

Committee on Inspection of Institutions: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Executive Committee: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson.

The Superintendent of In-Door Poor is Mr. Stephen C. Wrightington. His Deputies are Dr. Joshua F. Lewis, Miss Bertha W. Jacobs, and Mr. Charles A. Colcord.

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor is Mr. Hiram S. Shurtleff, and the Deputy Superintendent is Mr. George B. Tufts.

The Inspector of Institutions is Dr. Albert R. Moulton, and the Deputy Inspector is Dr. Henry C. Prentiss.

The Clerk of the Board, and its auditor and disbursing officer, is Mr. John D. Wells.

In the following pages will be found: abstracts of the annual reports of the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, and the Inspector of Institutions; the financial statement of the Auditor of the Board; a summary of the proceedings of the Board at its meetings; and the Board's general remarks and recommendations.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF IN-DOOR POOR.

For business purposes the Department of In-Door Poor is divided as follows: first, the Central Division, which is concerned with the examination of lunatics and paupers, the ascertainment of legal settlements, and the transfer and removal of lunatics and paupers; second, the Division of Immigration; and third, the Division of Visitation of the State Minor Wards. The work of the first and third Divisions is performed principally at the State House; that of the second at No. 70 Long Wharf.

The work of the Department is under the general direction of the Superintendent, with three Deputies; Dr. Joshua F. Lewis being the Deputy Superintendent of the Central Division, Miss Bertha W. Jacobs the Deputy Superintendent of the Division of Visitation, and Mr. Charles A. Colcord the Deputy Superintendent of the Division of Immigration.

The books of the Department are kept at the State House and are principally the "Journals," on which are entered the items charged cities, towns and individuals for support of certain lunatics and paupers, the amounts credited individuals on account of board and clothing of minor wards, and the amounts charged the United States for the support of distressed aliens; the "History Books," in which are recorded the facts relative to the legal settlement of the inmates of the State charitable institutions, the information which justifies their transfer or removal, and such information concerning the minor wards as will justify their retention in institutions, or in the custody of the Board, or their

discharge; the "Register," in which is recorded the name and destination of each person transferred or removed; and the "Passenger Lists," in which are recorded the names, ages, and general description of all passengers arriving at the ports of Massachusetts from foreign countries.

The inquiry into the legal settlement of paupers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether State or Municipality is legally held for their support, is carried on by the Central Division. The process consists in obtaining, through personal visits and investigations at the State establishments, at the homes of the dependents in question, and elsewhere, such complete histories of all the cases as shall lead to their proper disposition. It occupies most of the time of three or four officials, in travelling and clerical work. The returns of the cases on file number already about fourteen thousand, nine thousand of which have been filed since the Board's organization.

Two agents in this Division, a man and a woman, are engaged in the work of transferring lunatics and paupers from one State establishment to another, and transporting them to the State or place where they belong. Since July 1, 1879, about five thousand have been so transferred, and twenty-eight thousand removed, or an average of about four hundred and fifty per annum of transfers, and twenty-five hundred per annum of removals.

The Central Division is further engaged in certifying to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth the several amounts due the State for the support of inmates in the several institutions, and in furnishing inquirers with information relative to their friends confined in the institutions. Eight persons are engaged in the work of this Division.

The Division of Immigration is under the immediate direction of Mr. Charles A. Colcord, Deputy Superintendent, and employs three persons. Its duties consist in boarding all vessels arriving from foreign ports having alien passengers on board, who are subjected by the officers of the Division to a thorough examination, with reference to the question of their liability to become a public charge, and of their landing in violation of the contract-labor law. In this Division are prepared the bills incurred by the Department of

In-Door Poor, for the support and removal of newly arrived aliens, and the monthly reports of immigration required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The Division of Visitation is under the general supervision of Miss Bertha W. Jacobs as Deputy Superintendent. It employs eleven persons; five men and six women. Of the men, one is engaged exclusively in the investigation of homes for juvenile offenders placed out from the Lyman School, and their subsequent visitation. He is, for the time, their nearest adviser, adjusting differences, and, so far as practicable, conciliating the employers and reconciling the employed. The other four men are occupied, in four different districts into which the State is subdivided for the purpose, in attendance on courts in the interest of juvenile offenders, the investigation of homes, and the visitation of boys in places. Of the women, one, known as the Visitor-at-large, supplements the work of the Auxiliary Visitors, assists in placing Board and Industrial School girls in families, and exercises a constant watchfulness over such as need special attention. Two have charge of children placed at board, visiting them at their several boarding places, and keeping the boarding accounts. They also procure adoption where it is advisable. The others are corresponding and recording clerks, one of them giving her time to the preparation and keeping up of histories of all the children under the charge of the Department, in books kept for the purpose.

Since the Board's organization there has been attendance on court in some twenty thousand cases, in the interest of juvenile offenders; eleven thousand investigations of homes have been made, and twenty-two thousand visits to the wards of the State.

The total number of persons employed in the Department of In-Door Poor, during the past official year, was twenty-five, including the Superintendent; and their salaries amounted to $22,859.24.

Immigration.

Immigration statistics for the year ending September 30, 1890, are as follows: —

General Statement.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Number Reported to Collector.	Number of Deaths.
British,	578	52,487	67	9
American,	257	12,289	4	1
Others,	27	217	2	–
	862	64,993	73	10

Classification 1.

Aliens from transatlantic ports,	31,521
Aliens from British Provinces,	19,773
American citizens from British Provinces,	8,956
American citizens from transatlantic ports,	4,670
* Reported to collector from transatlantic ports,	65
* Reported to collector from British Provinces,	8
	64,993

Classification 2.

Aliens never in the United States,	31,635
Aliens previously in the United States,	19,659
American citizens,	13,626
* Reported to collector,	73
	64,993

Classification 3. Transatlantic ports (arriving at Boston).

Number of steerage passengers arrived during the year,	28,438
Number of cabin passengers arrived during the year,	1,987
Number of intermediate passengers arrived during the year,	2,940
Number of cattle-men arrived during the year,	1,940
Number of stowaways arrived during the year,	163
	35,468

Nativity of Immigrants (arriving at all Massachusetts ports).

Ireland,	11,132	Italy,	20
England,	7,456	Spain,	7
Wales,	23	Portugal,	49
Scotland,	1,725	Denmark,	292
Germany,	327	Hungary,	22
France,	56	Austria,	70
Russia,	1,872	China,	1
Poland,	382	Australia,	6
Switzerland,	4	Turkey,	3
Sweden,	4,541	Greece,	3
Norway,	1,429	British Provinces,	19,781
Belgium,	7	All other countries,	2,152
Holland,	7		51,367

* As liable to become a public charge.

Immigration at the Port of Boston, Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1890.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.	NATIVITY.																							
	Ireland.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Switzerland	Sweden.	Norway.	Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Denmark.	Hungary.	Austria.	China.	Australia.	Turkey.	Greece.	All other Countries.	Total.
Males,	5,195	3,992	11	826	223	39	1,277	248	2	2,409	838	7	5	17	5	35	171	15	48	1	4	3	3	905	16,279
Females,	5,937	3,464	12	899	104	17	595	134	2	2,132	591	-	2	3	2	14	121	7	22	-	2	-	-	463	14,523
Tourists, visitors and those in transit,	36	167	-	33	6	5	2	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	121	383
Age: under 15 years,	1,345	1,877	5	414	70	9	406	85	-	712	365	-	1	1	1	4	33	5	8	-	1	-	-	206	5,448
15 and under 40,	8,955	4,614	14	1,122	226	40	1,274	262	4	3,488	1,066	7	6	17	6	38	237	12	54	1	5	3	3	1,044	22,498
40 and over,	832	965	4	189	31	7	192	35	-	341	98	-	-	2	-	7	22	5	8	-	-	-	-	118	2,856
Relieved other than in Hospital,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Relieved in Hospital,	149	44	-	9	1	-	6	-	-	18	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	277
Reported to Collector: Lunatics,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Liable to become charge,	10	28	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	62

Destination of Immigrants (arriving at Boston).

Alabama,	2	North Carolina,	2
Arkansas,	1	Nebraska,	94
Connecticut,	185	Nevada,	5
Colorado,	52	New Jersey,	42
California,	312	New Mexico,	10
District Columbia,	2	New York,	2,287
Florida,	3	Ohio,	142
Georgia,	4	Oregon,	27
Indiana,	27	Pennsylvania,	471
Indian Territory,	2	Rhode Island,	1,300
Illinois,	1,257	South Dakota,	174
Iowa,	171	Tennessee,	7
Idaho,	2	Texas,	43
Kentucky,	4	Utah,	6
Kansas,	53	Vermont,	34
Louisiana,	1	Virginia,	12
Maine,	461	West Virginia,	4
Maryland,	25	Wisconsin,	222
Michigan,	409	Washington Territory,	38
Missouri,	54	Wyoming,	2
Minnesota,	722	Tourists,	383
Montana,	27		
Massachusetts,	21,300	Total,	30,802
New Hampshire,	441		

Occupation of Immigrants (arriving at Boston).

Architects,	2	Millers,	23
Brewers,	4	Musicians,	6
Butchers,	62	Painters,	64
Barbers,	19	Peddlers,	83
Bakers,	45	Plumbers,	14
Blacksmiths,	64	Plasterers,	17
Bricklayers,	39	Porters,	3
Bartenders,	6	Potters,	4
Carpenters,	112	Printers,	25
Cabinetmakers,	27	Saddlers,	6
Confectioners,	6	Shoemakers,	121
Cigarmakers,	10	Spinners,	169
Cooks,	22	Tailors,	362
Coopers,	6	Tinsmiths,	14
Farmers,	1,055	Tanners,	4
Florists,	1	Wagonsmiths,	1
Gardeners,	34	Weavers,	409
Hatters,	6	Waiters,	11
Ironmoulders,	21	Dyers,	26
Laborers,	8,466	Domestic Servants,	2,314
Locksmiths,	2	No occupation,	12,010
Masons,	128	All other occupations,	4,506
Miners,	238		
Machinists,	235	Total,	30,802

Statement showing the amount of Head Money collected at the port of Boston during the Year ending September 30, 1890.

October, 1889,	$1,115 50
November, 1889,	540 00
December, 1889,	513 50
January, 1890,	229 00
February, 1890,	260 50
March, 1890,	765 00
April, 1890,	2,634 00
May, 1890,	2,587 50
June, 1890,	1,925 00
July, 1860,	1,587 00
August, 1890,	1,077 50
September, 1890,	2,140 00
	$15,374 50

Statement showing amount charged the United States on account of the Immigrant Fund, during the year ending September 30, 1890, by this Department.

October, 1889,	$1,045 39
November, 1889,	842 45
December, 1889,	1,152 93
January, 1890,	1,275 96
February, 1890,	1,338 36
March, 1890,	1,479 83
April, 1890,	1,223 52
May, 1890,	1,122 42
June, 1890,	1,057 21
July, 1890,	1,282 80
August, 1890,	1,327 89
September, 1890,	1,216 26
	$14,365 02

This amount may be classified as follows: —

Salaries,	$2,981 82
Rent,	240 00
Relief outside hospital,	82 14
* Hospital expenses,	8,989 08
Returning Immigrants,	1,477 87
All other expenses,	594 11
	$14,365 02

There were 51 immigrants returned to the countries whence they came, by order of the collector. Of these 48 were adult males and 3, adult females. The number in

* Lunatic Hospitals and State Almshouse.

hospitals at the beginning of the year, was: adult males, 15; adult females, 26; children, 3; total 44. Number placed in hospitals during the year: adult males, 106; adult females, 111; children 16; total 233. Number discharged from hospitals during the year: adult males 94; adult females 101; children 11; total 206. Number of deaths in hospitals during the year: adult males 2.

Statistics of Immigration at the port of New Bedford, Mass., during the year ending September 30, 1890.

* Whole number of passengers arrived,	728
Whole number of taxable Alien Immigrants,	723
Males,	506
Females,	217
	723
Under 15 years of age,	87
15 and under 40,	584
40 and over,	52
	723

Their destination was as follows:—California, 72; Massachusetts, 636; Rhode Island, 10; New York, 5. Their occupations: Cooper 1. Barber 1. Farmers 4. Laborers 420. Servants 34. All other occupations 163. No occupation 100. Amount collected as capitation tax $361.50.

Statistics of Immigration at the port of Provincetown, Mass, during the year ending September 30, 1890.

† Whole number of passengers arrived,	49
Whole number of taxable Alien Immigrants,	49
Males,	36
Females,	13
	49
Under 15 years of age,	1
15 and under 40,	48
	49

Destination: California 25. Massachusetts 20. Rhode Island 3. Tourist 1. Occupation: Servants 9. Farmers 35. All other occupations 4. No occupation 1. Amount collected as capitation tax, $24.50.

* Principally from Western Islands.
† All from Western Islands.

Statistics of Immigration at the port of Gloucester, Mass., during the year ending September 30, 1890.

Whole number of passengers arrived,	* 89
Whole number of taxable Alien Immigrants,	12
Males,	10
Females,	2
	12
15 years of age and under 40,	10
40 years of age and over,	2
	12

Destination: Massachusetts 6. Tourists 6. Occupations: Fishermen 10. Servant 1. No occupation 1. Amount collected as capitation tax, $6.00.

A question of some importance is the disposition to be made of cases of unmarried pregnant women coming from Great Britain and its American dependencies, many of whom have their passage-money paid by interested persons, the burden of their support being thus thrown upon the State. Of a total of 404 sane women, for whom provision was made during the year in the State Charitable Institutions, 143 were thus cared for because of illegitimate pregnancy. Of this number, 14 were born of American parents in the United States, 12 in the United States of foreign born parents, and 117 were born in a foreign land.

In a case like that of —— ——, now an inmate of the State Almshouse, the question of compulsory return presents but comparatively few difficulties, as her nearest relatives, resident in America and of this immediate neighborhood, refuse to receive her, and insist that she be returned to her father's house in County Wicklow, Ireland.

But the serious difficulty attending many of these cases is, that the expectant mother delays entering our institutions until considerations of humanity require that she be cared for there until after her confinement, when the presence of an offspring of American birth materially adds to the many previously attending difficulties connected with her

* Seventy-seven of these passengers were from British Provinces and were not taxable Immigrants.

return to the country whence she came; and this while the sole cause of her subsequent distress and pauperism was known to her to exist at the time of her landing, and her immigration to our shores was because of it.

In order that the authority of the Board, as acting Commissioners of Immigration at the ports of Massachusetts, might be conclusively determined, by direction of the Board I communicated the facts in two cases to the United States Secretary of the Treasury, requesting his instruction in the premises. These facts, as detailed, are as follows.

—— ——, aged 25 years, born in Ireland, arrived in Boston May 11, 1890, per SS. "Scythia." She is unmarried and her parents are said to be well-to-do people. For something more than a year before leaving Ireland she had been criminally intimate with —— ——, (who preceded her to America some two weeks), and to prevent discovery of her condition by her parents, she came to America. After her arrival she was at service some six weeks, the rest of the time being supported by sympathizing friends, or the public, because of her inability to labor, consequent upon her condition. A female child was born to her August 20, at the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and September 3 she was sent to the State Almshouse.

—— ——, aged 23 years, born in Tipperary workhouse, where she remained an inmate until the Spring of the present year, arrived in Boston per SS. "Catalonia" April 22, 1890. She is unmarried, and her parents died in the workhouse in her infancy. As early as Christmas, 1889, as she alleges, an officer of the workhouse became criminally intimate with her, and, upon discovery of her pregnancy, furnished her with funds to come to America. On arriving in Boston she went to Lawrence in this State, and in May hired out as a domestic in a family of that city, where she remained until sent to the State Almshouse September 3d, where she was delivered of a male child on the 27th of that month.

The reply of the Secretary follows.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 20, 1890.

Dr. RICHARD L. HODGDON, *Chairman State Board of Lunacy and Charity, Boston, Massachusetts.*

SIR: — In reply to the letter from your Board of the 13th instant in regard to the deportation of —— —— and —— —— you are informed that on the 17th instant the Secretary referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury the questions whether the willingness of those immigrants to return to the country from which they came is essential to their deportation; or whether the fact that their landing would have been prohibited had their condition (illegitimate pregnancy) been known, is a sufficient reason for compelling their return; and whether any weight is attached to the fact that their children are native born American citizens.

In reply, the Solicitor, under date of the 18th instant, says: "There is no legal authority to compel the return of these women. They were regularly landed. Their children, though illegitimate, are American citizens, under the natural guardianship of their mothers.

"Whether the landing of these parties would have been prohibited had their pregnant condition been known, cannot affect the rights of their children since born on American soil and under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States.

"Therefore, under the somewhat anomalous facts of the case, there is no legal authority for returning —— —— and —— ——, and their children, to the country whence their mothers emigrated."

The Department concurs in this opinion.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

Transfers and Removals, &c.

The transfers from and to the establishments supervised by the Board, and the removals therefrom during the year, were as follows: —

From Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Transferred to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	1	
State Almshouse, ...	4 —	5
Removed to other States, ...	15	
out of the United States, ...	10 —	25

From Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Transferred to	Worcester Insane Asylum,	45	
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	1	
	Boston Lunatic Hospital,	15	
	State Farm,	9	
	State Almshouse,	24	
	School for Feeble-Minded,	3 —	97
Removed to	other States,	18	
	out of the United States,	25 —	43

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

Transferred to	State Almshouse,	2	
	State Farm,	5	
	Westborough Insane Hospital,	20	
	Boston Lunatic Hospital,	9 —	36
Removed to	other States,	13	
	out of the United States,	12 —	25

From Westborough Insane Hospital.

Transferred to	State Almshouse,	3	
	State Farm,	1	
	Boston Lunatic Hospital,	3	
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	1	
	Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	1	
	School for Feeble-Minded,	2 —	11
Removed to	other States,	15	
	out of the United States,	18 —	33

From Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Transferred to	School for Feeble-Minded,	3 —	3
Removed to	other States,	9	
	out of the United States,	1 —	10

From Worcester Insane Asylum.

Transferred to	Westborough Insane Hospital,	31	
	Boston Lunatic Hospital,	60	
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	1 —	92

From State Almshouse.

Transferred to	State Farm,	29	
	State Primary School,	55	
	Massachusetts Infant Asylum,	2	
	School for Feeble-Minded,	3	
	Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	2	
	Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	1	
	Westborough Insane Hospital,	1 —	93
Removed to	town of settlement,	28	
	to town of residence,	931	
	to other States,	211	
	out of the United States,	137 —	1,307

From Lunatic Ward of State Almshouse.

Transferred to Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	1	
Westborough Insane Hospital,	2	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	2	
School for Feeble-Minded,	2 —	7
Removed to other States,	1	
out of the United States,	8 —	9

From State Farm.

Transferred to State Almshouse,	5	
School for Feeble-Minded,	1	
State Primary School,	2 —	8
Removed to town of settlement,	4	
to town of residence,	177	
to other States,	19	
out of the United States,	2 —	202

From Lunatic Ward of State Farm.

Removed to town of residence,	1	
to another State,	1	
out of the United States,	1 —	3

From State Primary School.

Transferred to State Almshouse,	7	
State Farm,	1	
School for Feeble-Minded,	5	
Perkins Institution for the Blind,	1 —	14
Removed to town of residence,	20	
to other States,	2	
out of the United States,	2 —	24

From Local Office.

Removed to town of residence,	25	
to other States,	350	
out of the United States,	128 —	503

Whole number transferred from one institution to another,	366	
Whole number removed to town of residence, to other States, and out of the United States	2,184 —	2,550

The changes from State to town and private account were as follows: —

Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	220	
private account,	39 —	259

Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	133	
private account,	11 —	144

Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	95	
private account,	6 —	101

Westborough Insane Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	182	
private account,	31 —	213

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

To account of town of settlement,	21	
private account,	1 —	22

Lunatic Ward of State Almshouse.

To account of town of settlement,	3 —	3

Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded.

To account of town of settlement,	59	
private account,	3 —	62

Whole number changed to town of settlement,	713	
Whole number changed to private account,	91 —	804

The number of insane persons remaining in the several State hospitals and asylums, and those classed as insane remaining at the Almshouse, the Farm, the School for Feeble-Minded and the Hospital Cottages, at an expense to the Commonwealth, September 30, 1890, was: —

At Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	142
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	180
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	131
Westborough Insane Hospital,	158
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	101
Worcester Insane Asylum,	82
State Almshouse,	276
State Farm,	112
School for Feeble-Minded,	28
Hospital Cottages,	10
	1,220

The removal of lunatic paupers from Massachusetts to their homes, or the places whence they came, has come to be attended with many difficulties, especially in the large number of cases where the paupers in question are inmates of our Lunatic Hospitals, their commitment thereto being made on the application of friends or the local authorities, as an

easy method of ridding themselves of a troublesome encumbrance, without the slightest reference to their claim on Massachusetts charities. Indeed the facility with which strangers, whose residence in Massachusetts can be counted by hours, are thus provided for at the expense of the State is objectionable in the extreme.

The case of Hiram Lynch is still fresh in the minds of members of the Board, as are the subsequent ones of Fred W. Cheeny in September 1889, of Samuel W. Bickford in November 1889, of Henry A. Severance in January 1890, of William Gunavan in May 1890, of George E. Curry in May 1890, of Hattie Howe in June 1890, of Charles H. Dinsmore in July 1890, and of Nellie Flanders in September 1890, none of whom had been forty-eight hours in Massachusetts when they were committed to our Lunatic Hospitals.

The case of Emma R. Gee differs, in that she had been for a longer time, (two months), in Massachusetts when committed, but except in this respect she had no more claim on our Charities than had Hiram Lynch, or either of the others named above.

The Emma R. Gee Case.

On the morning of July 1, 1889, I directed Mrs. Emma T. Cornish, a transportation officer of this department, to proceed to Worcester Hospital on the following day, and accompany Mrs. Gee on her return to New Hampshire. Mrs. Cornish's instructions were, not to control Mrs. Gee's movements, except so far as to insure that no harm came to her, but to accompany her to the office of the Overseers of the Poor of Claremont, unless she, (Mrs. Gee), elected to go to her New Hampshire relatives. A letter addressed to said Overseers was given Mrs. Cornish, to be placed in Mrs. Gee's hands, for her introduction to these gentlemen, and was as follows: —

BOSTON, July 1, 1889.

MARSHALL ROSSITER, Esq.,
Chairman, Overseers of Poor, Claremont, N. H.

DEAR SIR: This will introduce Mrs. Emma R. Gee, formerly a resident of your town and later a *détenue* of the Hospital at Concord, who visits Claremont for the purpose of obtaining your

authorization to her again becoming domiciled under the protection of its superintendence.

From the history she bears you will see that she has claims on your charity and justice, derived from her marriage to James E. Hart, now a resident of Connecticut, and whether the needed assistance is officially rendered by the Overseers of Claremont or the County Commissioners of Sullivan County, is doubtless immaterial to her.

Her mother has left this State and is supposed to be now a resident of Connecticut.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] S. C. WRIGHTINGTON, *Supt.*

Mrs. Cornish accompanied Mrs. Gee to Claremont, was arrested for bringing a pauper into Claremont, and telegraphed the fact of her arrest to me. I immediately despatched Dr. J. F. Lewis to that town to arrange for Mrs. Cornish's release on bail, who upon arrival was also arrested for complicity in Mrs. Gee's return, with which return he had no connection whatever. On the receipt of this intelligence, I requested a Boston attorney to visit Claremont and arrange for the bail of each of the offenders. Upon the deposit of $1,200, in the Claremont bank, bail was secured, and the arrested persons returned to Boston.

On the 23d of July, an examination was had before a Claremont justice, and each of the offenders held in $1,000, for trial at the September term of the Supreme Court. At the September term Mrs. Cornish was found guilty, and exceptions were taken to the full Bench. On the arraignment of Dr. Lewis, the presiding Judge held that the indictment set forth no possible crime, and this also passed to the full Bench. In July of the present year, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire gave its decision in favor of the State in both cases, and in September following Mrs. Cornish was fined $500, and the case of Dr. Lewis continued to the January term.

I will briefly recite the evidence on which I base my justification in the return of Mrs. Gee to New Hampshire, which return, in the opinion of the Hon. Justice Bingham of the

New Hampshire Supreme Court, merited the imposition of a sentence to the full extent of the law on Mrs. Cornish.

I personally visited Mrs. Gee at the Worcester Hospital shortly after her commitment thereto, and at subsequent times. I corresponded with her mother then domiciled in Lowell. I directed Dr. Lewis to visit Claremont, Marlow, Stoddard and other New Hampshire towns, and subsequently to interview Mrs. Gee's former husband in Norwich, Conn., and from these and other sources obtained this information.

Emma R. Gee was born in Marlow, N. H., June 11, 1852. Her father, Samuel O. Gee, was born in Marlow, where he owned and occupied an estate of freehold until his removal to Stoddard, N. H., in 1858. He then had a legal settlement in Marlow, which his daughter Emma took by derivation. He owned a freehold estate in Stoddard from 1858, until his death in a New York Hospital, on his return from military service in the New Hampshire 14th regiment in 1863, during all of which time his family resided in Stoddard. He thus acquired a subsequent settlement in Stoddard, which Emma took.

Her mother, Abigail, a native of New Hampshire, continued her residence in that State until after her daughter's marriage, when she removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., where she remained until her removal to Lowell, Mass., 1887. Abigail's father, Alden Carey, a life-long free-holder of Lempster, N. H., still resides there. The estimated value of his property is some $5,000.

Emma was married in Charlestown, (adjoining Claremont) in August, 1869, to James E. Hart, and returned to Claremont the same evening, where they continued to reside until their removal to Connecticut, where they were divorced in August, 1883, when Mrs. Gee removed to her mother's home in Bellows Falls, Vt., where she lived until her mother's removal to Lowell in May, 1887. In February, 1888, she was sent to the Insane Hospital at Concord, N. H., where she remained until January, 1889, when her mother brought her to Lowell, and in March following had her committed to Worcester Hospital.

James E. Hart, husband of Mrs. Gee, was born in Claremont, August 23, 1849. He took the settlement of his father, George Hart, a native of Claremont, (born about 1819) who owned and occupied an estate of freehold in that town, from 1861 until his death October 13, 1865; and who paid poll in that town from 1841 to 1849, both inclusive, also from 1857 to 1865, both inclusive. James therefore took the settlement of his father at his birth, and his wife Emma took that settlement on her marriage.

James' mother, Nancy, born in Claremont, continued to reside there until 1885, when she removed to Connecticut, where she died in 1886.

James had an estate of inheritance as residuary legatee, the same being one third part of his father's free-hold, the present worth of which at the time of his marriage was $400; and continued in possession of the same until the settlement of the estate, at his mother's death, in 1886.

Of the exact date when his residence was changed from Claremont, N. H. to Norwich, Conn. there is some question, but it is admitted that it could not have been earlier than March 1874, which residence was all that was necessary to permit of his fully acquiring a settlement in Claremont subsequent to January 1, 1870, he having an estate of inheritance therein, provided he had paid all taxes duly assessed on him and his estate, and so far as appeared from all books and papers submitted by the authorities of Claremont, all such taxes had been paid.

It therefore appeared that Emma R. Gee had a legal settlement in Marlow, N. H., and subsequently in Stoddard of that State, derived from her father; that later she acquired a settlement in Claremont by marriage with James E. Hart, — all of which settlements were acquired prior to 1870; and that, subsequent to 1870, James E. Hart, (the husband of Emma R. Gee), acquired a settlement in Claremont in his own right, which settlement still existed when Emma made her journey to New Hampshire.

At the preliminary examination in Claremont, three weeks subsequent to Mrs. Gee's journey, for the first time was shown an "abatement book," from which it appeared that a portion of James E. Hart's tax for 1871, (eighty-nine cents),

was abated, presumably for over-assessment; but it may have been a contrivance, and this eighty-nine cents was not paid. It was subsequently stated, by one of the County officials, that this partial abatement was not discovered until three weeks after Mrs. Cornish's arrest.

It is held by the New Hampshire Supreme Court, that by this abatement the acquiring settlement of Emma R. Gee's husband was defeated. What the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has said in a similar case, covering the contingencies of "over assessment" and "contrivance" is herewith submitted.

"The expression in the statute, 'all taxes duly assessed,' is not to be construed to mean all that may be claimed by an assessment; but all that shall be insisted on as duly assessed. An abatement supposes the assessment not duly made. If the tax be wholly abated, it is as if no assessment had been made; and if the tax be partially abated, and the residue paid, then all that was duly assessed has been paid. So, too, when the abatement has been a contrivance, to prevent the effect of this provision of the statute, in *fraudem legis* in the abatement of an inconsiderable County tax, the Court has gone so far as to consider the tax assessed and paid for all the purposes of this provision of the statute." 10 Mass. 396.

A decision of the Massachusetts Court affecting the question of residence is also submitted.

"A person cannot be said to lose his domicile or residence by leaving it with an uncertain, indefinite, half formed purpose to take up his residence elsewhere. It would be more correct to say, that he would not lose his residence until he had gone to a new one, with a fixed purpose to remain there and not to return to his former home. Until his purpose to remain has become fixed, he could not be said to have abandoned his former residence." 13 Gray, 590

With the exception of a temporary inhabitancy of Western Massachusetts in the earlier days of her married life, Mrs. Gee never resided in this State, she being insane when brought by her mother to Lowell in 1887, and having continued in that state up to the time of her return to New Hampshire.

Settlements Investigated 1889–90.

Establishments.—Particulars.	1889.			1890.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital.													
Orders issued,	6	45	13	21	17	5	6	15	19	8	19	10	184
Settlement,	7	24	17	13	10	6	5	7	11	7	17	10	134
No settlement,	3	6	5	5	5	7	1	2	3	7	3	3	50
Undetermined,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Orders returned,	10	30	22	19	15	13	6	9	14	15	20	13	186
Taunton Lunatic Hospital.													
Orders issued,	8	13	–	2	5	8	18	35	39	11	2	9	150
Settlement,	6	6	1	1	–	8	11	21	25	6	9	8	102
No settlement,	1	1	5	1	–	3	2	3	8	4	1	3	32
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3
Orders returned,	7	7	6	2	1	11	14	24	33	11	10	11	137
Northampton Lun. Hospital.													
Orders issued,	5	–	–	4	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	7	29
Settlement,	3	1	–	2	1	–	5	3	–	1	2	4	22
No settlement,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Orders returned,	4	1	–	3	1	–	5	3	1	1	3	5	27
Danvers Lunatic Hospital.													
Orders issued,	16	20	11	29	29	11	15	15	20	40	23	27	256
Settlement,	13	12	23	22	10	17	13	19	18	22	15	43	227
No settlement,	2	–	1	3	3	2	6	1	–	8	4	7	37
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orders returned,	15	12	24	25	13	19	19	20	18	30	19	50	264
Westborough Insane Hospital.													
Orders issued,	33	15	8	14	8	28	4	–	13	–	44	40	207
Settlement,	20	21	9	16	5	18	6	5	11	4	26	28	169
No settlement,	3	2	2	3	–	6	2	1	–	1	2	15	37
Undetermined,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
Orders returned,	24	23	12	20	5	25	8	6	11	5	28	44	211
State Almshouse, Lun. Ward.													
Orders issued,	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Settlement,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
No settlement,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orders returned,	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
School for Feeble-Minded.													
Orders issued,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	1	54	8	3	78
Settlement,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	1	34	10	10	64
No settlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	2	9
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Orders returned,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	8	2	39	10	12	74
State Almshouse.													
Orders issued,	2	9	24	33	20	20	20	37	18	20	5	9	217
Settlement,	–	8	4	21	9	8	9	22	7	13	5	5	111
No settlement,	2	1	7	6	7	10	5	12	8	6	7	9	80
Undetermined,	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	5	–	1	2	10	23
Orders returned,	2	9	11	29	17	20	14	39	15	20	14	24	214
State Farm.													
Orders issued,	–	–	–	4	23	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	37
Settlement,	–	–	–	1	3	2	2	4	2	–	–	–	14
No settlement,	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	11
Undetermined,	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	8
Orders returned,	–	–	–	1	7	9	3	8	2	–	–	3	33

Settlements Investigated 1889–90 — Concluded.

Establishments. — Particulars.	1889.			1890.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Total for Insane and Idiots.													
Orders issued,	70	93	35	70	61	53	54	74	93	114	96	96	909
Settlement,	50	64	52	55	26	50	40	62	66	74	79	103	721
No settlement,	11	9	13	13	9	18	12	8	13	25	11	30	172
Undetermined,	1	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	2	–	2	12
Orders returned,	62	73	66	70	36	69	54	70	79	101	90	135	905
Total for Paupers.													
Orders issued,	2	9	24	37	43	24	24	37	20	20	5	9	254
Settlement,	–	8	4	22	12	10	11	26	9	13	5	5	125
No settlement,	2	1	7	6	11	13	6	15	8	6	7	9	91
Undetermined,	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	6	–	1	2	13	31
Orders returned,	2	9	11	30	24	29	17	47	17	20	14	27	247
Aggregates.													
Orders issued,	72	102	59	107	104	77	78	111	113	134	101	105	1163
Settlement,	50	72	56	77	38	60	51	88	75	87	84	108	846
No settlement,	13	10	20	19	20	31	18	23	21	31	18	39	263
Undetermined,	1	–	1	4	2	7	2	6	–	3	2	15	43
Orders returned,	64	82	77	100	60	98	71	117	96	121	104	162	1152

Number of cases pending October 1, 1889, ... 75
Number of cases pending October 1, 1890, ... 87
Number of State patients transferred to private account, ... 71

The amount charged cities, towns and kindred for support at State institutions on account of settlement or obligation ascertained.

For quarter ending December 31, 1889,	$14,259.95
" " " March 31, 1890,	11,443.91
" " " June 30, 1890,	14,413.61
" " " September 30, 1890,	14,884.96
	$55,002.43

The Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers presented to the Legislature of 1890 a series of proposed amendments to the pauper laws, which they asked might be incorporated into the statutes of the Commonwealth. After a somewhat protracted hearing before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, that Committee reported to the House asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject of the proposed amendments, and that the order of inquiry be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The report was accepted, the reference made, and the Committee on the Judiciary in turn reported to the House "inexpedient to

legislate," which report being accepted, legislation was denied.

As proposed amendments identical with, or similar to, these thus disposed of by the last legislature will probably be again presented, I desire to re-state the objections made to two of them on the occasion before referred to.

From its origin to the present time, it has been a familiar principle of the common law that the husband and father was lawfully held for the support of his wife and un-emancipated children according to his means, and that the mother was under no such legal obligation to support such children during her coverture; and that assistance afforded her in doing so was not relief extended to her as a pauper. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in a recent decision incidentally set forth this declaration, from which it necessarily followed that, as the public maintenance of such unemancipated children during their mother's coverture did not pauperize such mothers, so it did not prevent their acquisition of a pauper settlement under the humane provisions of chapter 242 of the Act of 1879. Admittedly to prevent this acquisition of settlement by destitute mothers, a statutory provision was proposed, making them equally liable with their husbands, thus indirectly closing the only avenue open to thousands of mothers for obtaining local relief for their suffering children, not to mention the other thousands now in the enjoyment of this franchise who would be suddenly cut off. No such wholesale destruction of acquired or partially acquired privileges was ever before attempted in this State in connection with our settlement laws.

The second of the objectionable proposed amendments was that to the statute of limitations, limiting the time for which the State might claim re-imbursement for the expense incurred in the maintenance of an insane person in a state lunatic hospital to three months prior to notice, instead of six years, as at present. That is to say: while the state is to continue to bear the burden of maintaining all lunatic paupers whose place of settlement is undetermined, until that place is ascertained, no matter though the undetermined period may extend through many years, because of the

inability of the lunatic, by reason of his mental condition, to furnish any information whatever concerning himself, even to the extent of his name, it ,(the State), may recover only an infinitesimal portion of the expense of such maintenance, although it should afterward appear that the place where such lunatic was found, and whence he was committed to the hospital, was the place of his settlement, and that fact might have been known to its poor law authorities.

Again this additional burden on the Commonwealth would necessarily entail an increased expense to the communities least able to bear it, that is, the smaller towns where every inhabitant is known; because while fully supporting their own lunatic paupers whose place of settlement is so clearly manifest, they are compelled to share in the expense of maintaining those from the larger communities where the means of identification is necessarily less available.

The Care of Dependent and Neglected Children, and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

The term "dependent children" includes all children between the ages of three and sixteen years who, by reason of orphanage, or the poverty, sickness or criminality of their natural guardians or protectors, are dependent on the public for their support and maintenance.

"Neglected children" are those whose parents, while pecuniarily able to care for their children, fail to provide for them properly, thus suffering them to grow up without judicious control and guidance and in danger of leading idle and dissolute lives.

The term "juvenile offenders" includes children between the ages of seven and seventeen years, judicially adjudged guilty of offences not punishable with imprisonment for life.

In the care of dependent children the city and town overseers of the poor have original jurisdiction in all cases, the State Board of Lunacy and Charity only where the support of such children, by reason of their having no known pauper settlement, is properly chargeable to the Commonwealth. Pub. Stat. C. 84, §§ 1–4, 14, 17, 18, Acts of 1882, C. 181, §§ 1, 2.

Neglected children are arraigned before a court or magistrate, and if the alleged fact of neglect is proven, are committed at the discretion of such court or magistrate to the custody of the State Board, or to the overseers of the poor of the city or town of "settlement." Complaint of neglect may be made by any citizen. Pub. Stat. C. 48, §§ 18–21. Acts of 1882, C. 181, § 3. 1886, C. 330, § 2. 1888, C. 248, § 1.

Juvenile offenders are similarly arraigned, and upon conviction may be sentenced respectively, a girl to the State Industrial School, and a boy, if under the age of fifteen years, to the Lyman School for Boys, or if over fifteen years to the Massachusetts Reformatory. Or, at the request of the officer of the State Board present at the trial, any and all of such children may be committed to its custody, placed on probation, or otherwise disposed of, at the discretion of the magistrate, in accordance with law. Pub. Stat. C. 89, §§ 18–30. Acts of 1884, C. 323, § 3.

There is a fourth class of children, dependent or neglected, and under three years of age, not treated of in this report who are provided for by the State Board, at the expense of the Commonwealth, at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, or in selected private families at board. These children are in charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor. They are received into the care or committed to the custody of the Board in the same manner as are other dependent or neglected children. Pub. Stat., C. 84, § 21. Acts of 1883, C. 232, § 3.

Dependent and neglected children when received into the care or committed to the custody of the Board are, if less than ten years of age, placed directly in suitable families at board, or if above the age of ten years, in such families without payment for board, and in either case, they may be placed temporarily in the State Primary School. This disposition however would not be made in the case of children so defective mentally or physically as to require Asylum care or Hospital treatment, all such children being provided for in some institution especially adapted for their care and treatment.

Great care is taken in the selection of the families in

which the children are to be placed either at board or otherwise; and after such placing, frequent visitation is made for the purpose of seeing that the material interests of the children are properly provided for; that they are well used, well fed, clothed and sheltered; and that, so far as practicable, they are treated as they would have been had they been blessed with judicious parents. Visitors sufficient for the purpose are constantly employed by the Board; and in cases of emergency such as sickness or elopement, families in which such children are placed are instructed to notify the Department by telegraph.

Juvenile offenders, when committed to the custody of the Board, may be placed directly with their parents, when the offence is slight and the home an exceptionally good one, or, if the home is not suitable, in some previously selected family; but the greater number are placed temporarily in the State Primary School, whence they are from time to time removed, so far as their conduct may qualify them for such change, to their homes on probation, or to some family other than their own, in this or another of the New England States. Should all efforts fail, and release on probation, placing in families and retransfer to the Primary School and subsequent release or placing serve no good purpose, the Board is authorized by its original mittimus to commit such refractory boy or girl to the Lyman School or to the State Industrial School.

If committed directly to the Lyman or Industrial School by the Court or the magistrate before whom arraigned, the children usually remain there until it is deemed advisable to release them on probation to their homes, or place them in selected families. When thus placed, the boys are visited by the officer named above, whose whole time is given to this work. The girls so released on probation, or placed in families, are in charge of the Board's Visitor-at-large, aided by a corps of about eighty Auxiliary Visitors, selected by the Board with a view to their special fitness for the work, from various parts of the State and also from some adjoining States, and serving without pay.

Neglected children and juvenile offenders, arraigned before a Court or magistrate, cannot be tried in open court or

except in presence of an officer of the Board, the latter being charged with the child's defence. Sufficient notice of all such trials must therefore be given the Board for that purpose. The "court notice" being sent, the officer in whose district the trial is had, proceeds at once to the vicinity, carefully examines the arrested child, his parents and neighbors, and acquaints himself with all the evidence in the case, and, as far as possible, with the guilt or innocence of the suspected child. In the disposition of the case, after an adjudgment of guilt, the magistrate consults with the attending officer and is almost invariably guided in such disposition by that officer's advice.

In the enumeration of the statutes authorizing and directing this work, all of which were enacted on the recommendation of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, or that of its predecessor, the Board of State Charities, mention should be made of the enactment of 1882, numbered chapter 127 in the acts of that year, and entitled "an act in relation to juvenile offenders," prohibiting the commitment of any child under twelve years of age charged with an offence not punishable by imprisonment for life, to a penal institution, or the holding of such child in a place of detention provided for adults; and also that second provision which avoids publicity in their arrest and provides for their appearance by summons.

In the custody of the Deputy Superintendent of the Division of Visitation are the books in which are recorded the almost daily lives of these wards of the State up to the time of their discharge from the State's custody.

I would again call attention to the grave responsibility incurred by the Board in placing in families girls above the age of fourteen years whose unchaste tendencies no amount of care and watchfulness seem able to overcome, although for a time there may be a fair appearance. The experience of the past year has not differed materially from that of many others, and of one thing I am convinced, that girls of this class should not be placed at service in families, if the influences of their own homes are not absolutely corrupting.

The year's labor in the Division of Visitation closes with 1,146 children in places or with friends (840 in place and 306

with friends) outside of Institutions and subject to visitation. Of this number, 521 were juvenile offenders; 167 of whom were in the custody of the Board, 237 in the Lyman School for Boys, and 117 in the Industrial School for Girls. Of the whole number, 226 were neglected children, and 399 dependent and indigent children.

In the second classification, it will be seen that 934 were placed without payment of board, with no expense except supervision; and 212 had their board paid by the State. Of this last number 157 were paid for from an appropriation of the Board, and 55 from that of the State Primary School.

There were 895 juvenile offenders in custody on the 30th of September. Of this number 2 were in the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, 90 in the State Primary School at Monson, 97 at the State Industrial School at Lancaster, and 185 at the Lyman School at Westborough. Thus of the 895 juvenile offenders, 521 were cared for without public expense, and 374 were supported at the several institutions named.

Of the children between the ages of three and ten years in charge of the Department, for boarding, 8 have been legally adopted, 1 indentured and 39 placed in families, to be there provided for without expense to the public. Of these 48 children thus permanently cared for, 16 had been in former years in charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor.

Location or Condition of Children Visited during the year ending September 30, 1890.

1889-90.	Whole Number.	Lyman School.	State Industrial School	State Primary School.		Juvenile Offenders.		Neglected Children.		Dependent Children.		State Almshouse.		Town Almshouse.	
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In place,	628	80	90	117	69	62	18	54	59	53	24	1	-	-	1
With friends,	306	157	27	7	2	85	2	14	9	2	-	-	-	-	1
In place at board,	212	-	-	36	19	-	-	39	51	55	12	-	-	-	-
In State Primary School,	224	-	-	-	-	81	8	80	39	13	3	-	-	-	-
In Institutions not penal,	23	3	6	1	2	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-
In penal institutions,	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Runaways,	42	15	7	7	-	9	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whereabouts unknown,	28	9	4	4	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1468	266	137	172	92	246	30	190	159	130	43	1	-	-	2
Died,	11	2	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Left the State,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returned during year,	15	3	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married,	19	1	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Discharged,	166	5	13	34	15	46	2	19	12	14	6	-	-	-	-
In United States Service,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Became of age,	16	-	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dropped from visitation,	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In care of Department of Out-Door Poor,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Industrial School,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " Massachusetts Reformatory,	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " State Farm,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1740	314	189	212	109	293	35	215	173	145	52	1	-	-	2
				321		328		388		197		1		2	

The Location of Children placed in Families or waiting to be placed September 30, 1890.

[This table includes those for whom board is paid.]

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Barnstable,	3	23	26
Berkshire,	31	5	36
Bristol,	36	6	42
Dukes,	2	–	2
Essex,	49	18	67
Franklin,	42	12	54
Hampden,	97	55	152
Hampshire,	102	44	146
Middlesex,	82	58	140
Norfolk,	33	26	59
Plymouth,	9	22	31
Suffolk,	38	22	60
Worcester,	78	46	124
Total in Massachusetts,	602	337	939
Maine,	7	2	9
New Hampshire,	20	11	31
Vermont,	59	9	68
Connecticut,	71	22	93
Rhode Island,	3	3	6
	762	384	1,146
In confinement or in State Primary School or in places unknown,	243	79	322
	1,005	463	1,468

Children Nominally Subject to Visitation. 1889–90.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Subject to Visitation, September 30, 1889.			Placed out during year ending September 30, 1890.			Aggregate.			Subject to Visitation, September 30, 1890.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Lyman School for Boys,	216	–	216	98	–	98	314	–	314	266	–	266
State Industrial School,	–	133	133	–	56	56	–	189	189	–	137	137
State Primary School,	175	92	267	37	17	54	212	109	321	172	92	264
State Board of Lunacy and Charity,	247	26	273	46	9	55	293	35	328	246	30	276
As Neglected children,	148	117	265	67	56	123	215	173	388	190	159	349
Dependent children,	133	44	177	12	8	20	145	52	197	130	43	173
From State Almshouse,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Town almshouses,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Totals,	920	414	1,334	260	146	406	1,180	560	1,740	1,005	463	1,468

LOCATION OF THE CHILDREN AT BOARD.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Barnstable County,	1	–	1
Bristol "	4	1	5
Essex "	3	–	3
Franklin "	2	2	4
Hampden "	15	14	29
Hampshire "	37	23	60
Middlesex "	18	10	28
Norfolk "	28	16	44
Plymouth "	1	2	3
Suffolk "	3	–	3
Worcester "	15	11	26
Total in Massachusetts,	127	79	206
Vermont,	1	–	1
Connecticut,	1	–	1
Rhode Island,	1	3	4
	130	82	212

Indigent and Neglected Children, and Juvenile Offenders.

DATE.	Special Reports.		Visits to Wards.		Court Commitments and Disposal of Offenders.										
	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visitors.	Notices Received.	Cases Attended.	Sentenced to Lyman School.	Sentenced to Industrial School.	Sentenced to Board of Lunacy and Charity.	To House of Reformation, Boston.	To House of Industry, Boston.	To House of Employment, Lowell.	To Plummer Farm School, Salem.	To Commissioners Public Institutions, Boston.	Filed.
1889.															
October,	85	19	151	56	196	182	7	2	9	†13	–	1	–	4	9
November,	69	22	166	25	227	219	*14	4	15	†6	–	–	–	–	–
December,	59	12	150	56	139	130	4	3	21	7	1	–	1	8	4
1890.															
January,	50	15	210	37	143	122	5	3	9	7	–	–	–	6	–
February,	79	15	114	32	134	154	2	1	9	6	–	2	–	6	4
March,	80	17	84	40	183	172	10	2	14	*10	–	–	–	–	9
April,	120	29	206	67	197	176	7	6	12	8	–	–	–	5	2
May,	73	13	169	23	194	187	7	3	20	5	–	1	–	5	–
June,	73	17	205	82	210	194	†6	9	14	10	–	–	–	7	11
July,	76	21	148	22	220	210	5	*5	17	*22	1	–	–	–	6
August,	55	11	97	17	161	154	9	6	14	*7	–	1	–	5	2
September,	64	18	130	83	176	179	12	6	12	*7	–	1	1	2	8
Total,	883	209	1,830	540	2,180	2,079	88	50	166	108	2	6	2	48	55

* 1 appealed. † 2 appealed.

Indigent and Neglected Children, and Juvenile Offenders.

DATE.	Court Commitments and Disposal of Offenders.															
	Continued for Sentence.	Committed to Overseers of Poor.	House of Correction.	Jail.	Reformatory Prison.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Held for Superior Court.	Recommitted to Lyman School.	Fined.	To pay Fine and Costs.	To pay Costs.	Put on Probation.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Failed to Appear.	Total.
1889.																
October,	10	3	–	1	–	7	5	–	7	13	9	45	30	3	4	182
November,	24	–	1	1	–	5	13	1	16	*20	5	58	27	4	5	219
December,	12	–	–	1	–	*3	–	–	9	6	3	27	17	3	–	130
1890.																
January,	25	–	–	4	–	3	1	–	14	8	–	21	9	3	4	122
February,	10	–	–	–	–	11	8	–	13	11	4	41	18	6	2	154
March,	11	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	16	9	2	50	21	–	5	172
April,	24	3	–	–	–	11	2	–	5	8	6	40	30	7	–	176
May,	16	1	–	–	–	†8	11	–	*13	12	3	53	18	8	3	187
June,	31	1	–	–	*3	7	2	–	21	3	–	38	24	2	5	194
July,	23	–	–	2	–	10	1	–	19	11	8	44	21	5	10	210
August,	18	–	–	1	–	6	1	–	13	5	2	42	14	6	2	154
September,	24	1	1	1	5	8	3	–	10	7	5	41	19	2	3	179
Total,	228	9	2	12	8	91	47	1	156	113	47	500	248	49	43	2,079

* 1 appealed. † 2 appealed.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Legislation.

The only new legislation affecting this Department, since my last annual report, is an amendment to Section 17 of Chapter 84 of the Public Statutes, increasing the amount of the reimbursement from the Commonwealth to cities and towns for the funeral expenses of deceased poor persons who had no settlement while living, and of unknown persons found dead. The following is a copy of the act.

(Chapter 71.)

AN ACT RELATING TO THE FUNERAL EXPENSES OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section seventeen of chapter eighty-four of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten," in the thirteenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the word: "fifteen," and by striking out the word "five," in the fourteenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the word: "ten," so that the last clause of said section shall read as follows: — And if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth fifteen dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

(Approved March 6, 1890.)

The Department of Out-Door Poor executes all the provisions of the laws relating to persons who have no settlement in the Commonwealth who need relief and are incapable of self-support, and whose health would be endangered by removal to the State Almshouse; to those who are sick with

small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health; to such men as are State paupers, but whose wives have a settlement in some city or town; to unsettled persons who are poor and in need of temporary relief, and to foundlings and destitute infants who have no settlement.

Under these laws the Department has received during the official year from 213 cities and towns 6,955 notices, on account of 16,574 persons.

Of these notices 4,287 covering 5,944 individuals, were on account of persons too sick to be removed, including 78 notices, covering 197 individuals, on account of persons sick with diseases dangerous to the public health; 387 notices, covering 1,616 persons, were on account of families in which the man was a State pauper, while the wife and children had a settlement; 2,198 notices, covering 8,931 individuals, were in cases in which either temporary aid for a period of four weeks or less, or transportation beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, was asked for; and 83 notices were on account of foundlings and destitute infants.

Of the total number of 6,955 notices, above noted, 1,272, covering 4,233 persons, were in cases on account of which a previous notice had been received during the year.

Sick State Poor.

The number of notices received during the year, under Public Statutes, Chap. 86, Sect. 25, in cases of persons whose health would have been endangered by removal to the State Almshouse or who have been sick with contagious diseases, has been 4,287. These notices were sent by the overseers of the poor of 158 cities and towns, and cover 5,944 individuals, of whom 4,386 were represented as actually ill. This number of notices shows an increase, as compared with the preceding official year, of 191, or about $4\frac{6}{10}$ per cent, and as compared with the official year 1887–8, an increase of 30, or about $\frac{7}{10}$ of one per cent.

The largest number, 675, was received in the month of January, and the smallest number, 274, in the month of June. A comparison of the number of persons supported shows a decrease of 193, and of persons actually sick, an increase of 192, as compared with the preceding year.

Of these 4,287 notices, 2,857, or 1 less than two-thirds of the whole number, were received from the city of Boston, as follows, to wit: — 2,452 on account of the Boston City Hospital; 197 on account of the Carney Hospital; 96 on account of the several Public Institutions, viz., Austin Farm, Charlestown Almshouse, and the hospitals at Deer Island and Rainsford Island; 29 were received from the Boston Board of Health (including 18 cases under the charge of the Port Physician at the Quarantine Hospital on Gallop's Island); 5 were on account of the Chardon St. Home, and the residue, 78, on account of persons supported at their homes.

The investigation of these 4,287 cases has required 8,137 visits by the officers of the department. The result of these visits has been that in 324 cases the overseers of the poor of the cities and towns were directed to discontinue aid to the applicants at some time after the receipt of the notice, in most cases on account of the recovery of the patient sufficiently to permit of his removal, and in some instances for other reasons learned by means of the visitation. In 63 other cases all aid was refused; in 39 of them because it was apparent that the applicant, at the time of the notice, could have been removed, without danger to his health, to the State Almshouse; and in 24 of them for other reasons. In 124 cases, settlements were found covering 242 persons, and aid was accordingly refused.

Among the sick there were 298 deaths.

The number of bills audited on account of the Sick State Poor has been 2,548, of which 1,043 were for cases at the Boston City Hospital. The total amount claimed in these bills was $57,462.57. The amount deducted was $20,208.54, and the amount allowed was $37,254.03. Of these amounts, the claims presented for the Boston City Hospital were $22,688.00, on which the allowance was $8,440.35, and the deduction was $14,247.65.

Dangerous Diseases.

Of the 4,287 notices previously stated as received on account of the Sick State Poor, 78 were on account of diseases dangerous to the public health, covering 197 persons, and 104 patients. These notices were sent from 30 cities

and towns; 20 being in cases of small-pox, 13 in cases of scarlet fever, 24 in cases of diphtheria, 14 in cases of typhoid fever of special severity, one in a case of leprosy, 2 in cases of what was supposed to be diphtheria at the time of notice from the Quarantine Hospital, and 4 in cases of measles notified from the same hospital. Seven of the cases were fatal.

Nine settlements were found, covering nine persons.

The number of bills audited on account of these notices has been 28, of which number, 27 bills, wherein the claim amounted to $1,214.97, the allowance to $1,140.67, and the deduction to $74.30, were paid from the appropriation for Diseases Dangerous to the Public Health, and one bill wherein the claim and allowance amounted to $13.07 was paid from the ordinary appropriation.

Wife Settlement.

The number of notices received under Public Statutes, Chap. 86, Sect. 30, in cases of families where the husband was supposed to be a State pauper, while the wife and children were acknowledged to have a settlement in the notifying town, has been 387, received from 57 cities and towns, and covering 1,616 persons, of whom 164 were sick. These figures show a decrease in the number of notices as compared with the preceding year, of 75, or about 16 per cent, and as compared with the official year 1887-8, a decrease of 84, or about 18 per cent.

Of these 387 notices, 213 were received from the city of Boston. Three settlements were found, and 1,232 persons were acknowledged as settled; so that the whole number supported by the State was 384, of whom 129 were sick.

The number of visits made to these cases has been 514, and as a result of this visitation, suggestion was made by the Department to the local authorities, in 5 cases, that aid should be discontinued; and in one case all aid was refused.

The number of bills audited in cases of Wife Settlement has been 428. The total amount returned as expended by the cities and towns was $11,279.74, and the amount allowed as the proper proportion for the support of the State paupers was $4,606.39.

Temporary Aid.

The number of notices received under Public Statutes, Chap. 84, Sect. 18, for temporary aid to poor persons found in 160 cities and towns, has been 2,198. Of these, the largest number, 361, was received in the month of January, and the smallest number, 117, was received in the month of July. The whole number, 2,198, shows an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 22, or about one per cent, and, as compared with the year 1887-8, an increase of 173, or about $8\frac{5}{10}$ per cent. Three hundred and ten of these notices, or about $14\frac{1}{10}$ per cent, were received from the city of Boston. The number of persons covered by these 2,198 notices was 8,931. The number of visits was 2,236. In 106 cases settlements were found, covering 373 persons. After visitation, aid was ordered to be discontinued in 162 cases, and in 87 cases all aid was refused. In 88 cases, 304 persons were ordered to be sent to the State Almshouse; 568 were removed from the State, of whom 258 were sent to other states, 161 to British Provinces, and 149 to various countries in Europe.

In addition to the above, 65 shipwrecked seamen were sent from Tisbury to New Bedford and Wood's Holl, at a cost of $65.00, under Chap. 179, Acts of 1886.

The total cost of this transportation, including the last item, was $4,006.53.

The number of bills audited on account of Temporary Aid has been 1,799. The amount claimed was $15,746.23; the amount deducted was $2.479.88; the amount allowed was $13,266.35.

Foundlings and Destitute Infants.

The whole number of foundlings and destitute children supported by the State, through this Department, on September 30, 1889, was 93. Of these, 22 were supported at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and 71 were in the immediate charge of the Department of Out-Door Poor. The number of infants received during the year ending September 30, 1890, was 83, all of whom were retained under the immediate charge of the Department. The whole number thus

supported during the year was 176, viz., 22 at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum and 154 in the immediate charge of the Department. Of this number 98 were disposed of as follows: — at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum 5 were adopted, or were placed on trial for adoption; 5 were discharged, but retained at the Asylum, with a view to adoption, at the personal expense of some of its officers; 3 were discharged to the Department of Out-Door Poor, and one was discharged to parents; making a total of 14. Of those under the immediate charge of the Department, 25 were legally adopted, 16 were transferred to the Department of In-Door Poor, 18 were discharged to parents, one was discharged to the Overseers of the Poor of the town of settlement, one was discharged to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and 23 died; making a total of 84. There were remaining, therefore, on September 30, 1890, 78 infants, of whom 12 are on trial for adoption without expense to the State, and 7 on trial at expense; all being less than three years old. Eight of these were at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and 70 in the immediate custody of the Department; four were duplicates, having been transferred from the Asylum to the Department, and from the Department to the Asylum.

As a result of investigations the parents of infants have been found in 27 cases.

Of these, settlements were found in 6 cases. Eighteen children, including two having settlements, were returned to their mothers; one died; one was returned to the place of settlement, and five were, for various reasons, retained in the custody of the Department, their mothers contributing in part to the cost of their support.

The sum of $527.50 has been collected in three cases, as reimbursement to the Commonwealth, from individuals liable.

The expense of the support and clothing of these children, including incidentals, during the official year, has been $14,608.86. Of this amount $3,447.39 was expended for those in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and $11,161.47 for those in the immediate care of the Department.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of indigent and neglected infants received by the Department of Out-

Door Poor, during the year, but as none of these children have been sent to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, the number in the immediate care of the Department has been somewhat greater than during the preceding year.

The law passed in May, 1889, regulating the boarding of illegitimate infants in private houses, has enabled us to check the practice of baby-farming to some extent. Several women engaged in boarding such infants have shown a disposition to comply with this Act by notifying the State Board of Lunacy and Charity as the law directs. These persons have been visited by the medical officers of this Department, and the number, ages, histories and condition of the children boarded have been obtained and placed on record. Practical directions have been given for the care and nursing of bottle-fed infants, and particular attention has been given to the sanitary condition of these boarding-places. Where they were found defective, the women have been told to change their residences or to give up the children.

In one instance a notorious baby-farmer has been brought into court by the officers of this Department acting in concert with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the City Board of Health, and the police. The woman was convicted and substantially fined on one complaint, and is awaiting sentence on several others. She has agreed to give up the business.

A serious evil, in connection with baby-farming, is the business of taking children for adoption, as it is called. The ordinary method of procedure is this: An advertisement is inserted in a newspaper, or the information is spread in other ways, that infants are wanted for adoption at such or such a place. Children, presumably illegitimate, are brought in large numbers to the establishment indicated, and a fee, usually from ten to twenty-five dollars in each case, is paid by the mother, who signs a document purporting to be a release of all claim to the child, to the woman keeping the establishment. That is the last the mother ever knows or can know of her child. The method of disposal of the infant varies. Sometimes it is given to the first person who is willing to take it, without inquiry by any one as to such

person's character, responsibility or fitness, and no effort being made at any time to see that the child is really and legally adopted. Of course such a loose proceeding is reprehensible in many ways. More frequently, however, these children are disposed of otherwise. It is not easy to obtain information on the subject; but certainly some, and probably many, of the foundlings which the Commonwealth has been called upon to support have come from these places. It is believed, too, that many, if not most of the dead bodies of infants found in the streets, parks, sewers and other places, are to be attributed to a similar source. Of all the forms of baby-farming this is the worst, as it offers a direct premium on the death of the child. The subject is nowhere adequately provided for by the Statutes, and the need of legislation thereon is suggested elsewhere in this report.

Although the number of infants received and supported by the Board has been smaller than in preceding years, the adoptions have increased. Of the children under the immediate care of the Board, twenty-five have been legally adopted; twelve others are on trial for adoption, without expense to the State, and seven more for whom board is paid. Of those supported at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, five were adopted or placed on trial for adoption. The interest taken in these children by the department does not cease with their legal adoption. In many instances they are visited by the officers with the approval or by the request of the adopting parents. In other cases communications are received giving the condition and progress of the children. The department has on file a number of such letters, written confidentially, all of which are satisfactory, and many of which express with enthusiasm the gratification of the adoptive parents.

The number of good families applying for young children to adopt is still in excess of the number of children eligible for adoption. We continue also to receive more applications for infants to board than we can supply.

The nursery for the temporary keeping of foundlings and deserted children, established in 1888, has become indispensable. It is practically a nursery and hospital combined. Most of the children placed there have required medical or

surgical treatment before being sent out to board. Of the 89 children received in the nursery during the year, only six have died, including those who were moribund when admitted.

The mortality rate last year was the lowest since the present system of caring for these children was adopted, and there has been a slight increase this year. A variation from year to year must be expected, since in some years, especially where there have been periods of extreme heat, as during the summer of 1890, the conditions are more unfavorable to infant life.

Eighteen hundred and forty-three visits to infants were made during the year by the medical visitors, an increase of more than five hundred over the previous year. This has been necessary on account of the long-continued and serious illness of many of the children, requiring constant medical treatment.

Appended to this report will be found a table showing the whole number of infants received to date by the Department of Out-Door Poor and the disposition made of them, whether boarded out at one of the infant asylums or under the direct charge of the department, beginning with the year 1871.

Burials.

The number of bills audited during the year for burials under Public Statutes, Chap. 84, Sect. 17, has been 904. The amount claimed was $7,548.56; the amount deducted was $1,133.98; the amount allowed was $6,414.58.

Cost.

The total number of bills audited on account of the several appropriations for the Sick State Poor, cases of Wife Settlement, Dangerous Diseases, Temporary Aid, Burials and Infants has been 6,453. The amount claimed was $109,928.25; the amount deducted was $39,997.00; the amount allowed was $78,931.25. To this amount is to be added the cost of salaries and expenses, viz., $19,725.61; making the entire amount expended by the Department during the official year $98,656.86.

Reimbursement from the United States.

Of the persons aided during the year, 1,303 were alien immigrants who had landed at the several ports of the Commonwealth within a period of five years. The Commonwealth was consequently entitled, in accordance with the Act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1882, and the State Board's contract under that act with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to reimbursement for the expense of the support of these persons in their poverty and distress. Of these, 390 were adult males; 465 were adult females, and 448 were children under the age of fifteen years. Five hundred and ninety persons, viz., 297 men, 266 women and 27 children were relieved in hospitals, and 713 persons, viz., 93 men, 199 women and 421 children were cared for at their homes or elsewhere other than at a hospital.

The nativity of these was as follows: — Ireland, 628; England, 225; Scotland, 43; Germany, 9; Russia, 16; Sweden, 61; Norway, 7; Portugal, 55; Denmark, 3; Austria, 6; Turkey, 1; all other countries 249.

The amount charged the United States by this Department for the relief of such immigrants, during the year, has been $8,616.62.

Of this amount $917.45 was on account of transportation of persons to some place outside the Commonwealth, where they are no longer an expense to the State; $651.17 was on account of temporary aid other than transportation; $5,846.88 was for support of the Sick State Poor, viz., $4,844 79 for persons in hospitals and $1,002.09 for sick persons outside of hospitals; $227.90 was for burials; $886.12 was for the salary of the officer having special charge of this business; and $87.10 was for incidental expenses.

Needed Legislation.

I would respectfully suggest that further legislation is desirable for the purpose of putting a stop to the business of procuring so-called adoptions by irresponsible persons.

A statute seems needed, also, which will make it a penal offence to make false representations to the State Board, or

to the overseers of the poor, for the purpose of causing any person to be suported as a pauper.

Appended are statistical tables supplementary to and explanatory of this report.

Summary of Audit for 1889–90.

	Bills.	Claim.	Allowance.	Deduction.
Boston City Hospital, . .	$1,043	$22,688 00	$8,440 35	$14,247 65
Other Cases, ...	1,505	34,774 57	28,813 68	5,960 89
Total for Sick State Poor,	$2,548	$57,462 57	$37,254 03	$20,208 54
Wife Settlement, . .	$428	$11,279 74	$4,606 39	$6,673 35
Dangerous Diseases, . .	78	3,281 72	2,781 04	500 68
Temporary Aid, . . .	1,799	15,746 23	13,266 35	2,479 88
Burial, ...	904	7,548 56	6,414 58	1,133 98
Pauper Infants, . . .	696	14,609 43	14,608 86	57
	$6,453	$109,928 25	$78,931 25	$30,997 00

Sick State Poor. Notices by Months and Counties.

COUNTIES.	1889.			1890.									TOTALS.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Barnstable,	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
Berkshire,	3	2	5	11	7	5	1	3	1	2	2	2	44
Bristol,	15	16	14	58	15	19	20	15	13	6	13	18	222
Dukes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Essex,	20	8	11	32	18	21	8	10	9	13	9	5	164
Franklin,	4	1	3	3	–	1	3	2	–	–	1	–	18
Hampden,	10	8	13	33	9	17	7	6	8	11	12	13	147
Hampshire,	2	1	1	–	4	7	3	2	3	–	2	3	28
Middlesex,	27	15	25	54.	22	20	22	19	14	12	19	26	275
Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk,	1	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	27
Plymouth,	3	–	2	3	2	–	4	1	–	2	2	–	19
Suffolk,	218	194	224	408	233	267	244	236	189	222	213	223	2,871
Worcester,	43	34	31	68	38	34	40	37	34	32	47	27	465
Total Notices,	346	280	333	675	351	392	353	333	274	303	324	323	4,287
Total Persons,	496	379	474	1,071	517	556	469	431	370	349	416	416	5,944
Total Patients,	352	281	347	696	359	407	359	340	287	303	326	329	4,386

Wife Settlement. Notices by Months and Counties.

COUNTIES.	1889.			1890.									TOTALS.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Barnstable,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Berkshire,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Bristol,	3	2	2	21	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	39
Dukes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex,	1	4	2	15	7	8	1	1	2	–	1	2	44
Franklin,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hampden,	–	2	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	10
Hampshire,	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Middlesex,	1	2	7	9	5	9	2	2	1	3	2	1	44
Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Plymouth,	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Suffolk,	7	8	14	104	44	16	6	–	2	7	2	6	216
Worcester,	–	1	2	3	3	–	2	1	–	2	–	5	19
Total Notices,	12	20	30	160	72	35	13	5	5	14	6	15	387
Total Persons,	55	68	125	628	342	132	66	14	21	71	20	74	1,616
Total Patients,	4	12	11	60	38	10	10	4	1	6	3	5	164

Temporary Aid. Notices by Months and Counties.

COUNTIES.	1889.			1890.									TOTALS.
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
Barnstable,	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	9
Berkshire,	3	2	5	10	10	5	1	2	–	5	2	–	45
Bristol,	18	25	24	49	30	45	28	25	14	16	19	20	313
Dukes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Essex,	14	18	33	57	35	40	20	24	15	23	23	18	320
Franklin,	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	9
Hampden,	18	15	14	22	18	14	12	6	7	10	12	10	158
Hampshire,	2	7	7	4	2	4	–	3	1	1	2	–	33
Middlesex,	28	39	75	82	107	62	48	29	22	20	21	37	570
Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk,	5	4	2	5	7	7	5	6	6	6	2	5	60
Plymouth,	3	3	4	6	2	6	5	3	2	3	4	6	47
Suffolk,	21	16	53	68	54	35	23	16	14	17	21	18	356
Worcester,	19	24	26	54	27	35	21	19	9	15	12	16	277
Total Notices,	133	153	245	361	294	254	167	134	92	117	118	130	2,198
Total Persons,	562	631	1,012	1,528	1,280	986	712	528	332	468	408	484	8,931

Number of Infants committed to the Department of Out-Door Poor from 1871 to September 30, 1890.

	Massachusetts Infant Asylum.	St. Mary's Infant Asylum.	Boarded out in direct charge of the Department.	TOTAL.
1871,	9	–	–	9
1872,	7	–	–	7
1873,	39	–	–	39
1874,	40	–	–	40
1875,	40	–	–	40
1876,	40	–	–	40
1877,	100	–	–	100
1878,	120	–	–	120
1879,	131	–	–	131
1880,	86	–	98	184
1881,	42	–	92	134
1882,	63	–	77	140
1883,	49	21	59	129
1884,	56	2	55	113
1885,	31	–	69	100
1886,	38	–	50	88
1887,	33	–	54	87
1888,	15	–	58	73
1889,	12	–	70	82
1890,	0	–	61	61
Total,	951	23	743	1,717

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.

According to the by-laws of the Board, the Inspector of Institutions is required to inspect the several public and private institutions under the supervision of the Board, including all city and town almshouses containing insane inmates; to examine all commitment papers of lunatics; to visit and report on the insane in families; and to have charge of all statistical work not otherwise assigned.

During the past year this work has called for two hundred and sixty-four visits to be made to State and private institutions, five hundred and seventy-six to the boarded-out insane, and two hundred and twenty-four to almshouses and their substitutes, making a total of one thousand and sixty-four, — an increase of two hundred and sixteen over the number of such visits the year before. In these numbers are not included calls to examine houses of applicants for boarders, or the special examinations of patients complaining of illegal detention in hospitals, the latter having usually been seen when the regular visit to the institution was made.

There have been more than the usual number of appeals from inmates of hospitals for discharge therefrom. They have all had prompt attention; and in no case, excepting such as come under the dipsomania act, has a sane person been found confined against his will in establishments for the insane, nor has there been any occasion for executive interference.

Evidence continues that there is an increase of insanity in this State, out of proportion to the increase in the general population. In the last report it was estimated that there would be 5,570 insane under the supervision of the State Board in 1890. The actual number under observation September 30, 1890, was 5,652, which includes the inmates of all establishments for the insane, and the same class of persons in almshouses, and those supported by Overseers of the Poor in private families. The very considerable number of insane remaining with their friends, whom the local authorities are not required to notice officially, would further increase the number.

Table Showing General and Insane Population.

YEARS.	General Population.			Known Insane.					
	By United States or State Census.	Increase in five years.		According to census.			Under supervision of the State Board.		
		Actual Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Actual Number.	Five Years' Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Actual Number.	Five Years' Increase.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1850,	994,514	–	–	1,680	–	–	–	–	–
1855,	1,132,369	137,855	13.86	1,919	239	14.22	–	–	–
1860,	1,231,066	98,697	8.71	2,246	327	17.04	–	–	–
1865,	1,267,031	35,965	2.92	2,391	145	6.48	–	–	–
1870,	1,457,351	190,320	15.02	2,662	271	11.33	2,265	–	–
1875,	1,651,912	194,561	13.29	3,637	975	36.62	2,722	457	21.11
1880,	1,783,085	131,174	7.69	5,127	1,490	40.96	3,724	1,002	36.81
1885,	1,942,141	159,056	8.92	5,263	136	2.65	4,543	819	21.99
1890,	2,238,943	296,802	15.28	–	–	–	5,652	1,109	24.41

Never have our State Lunatic Hospitals done so large a year's work as that of the year ending September 30, 1890. The five institutions receiving patients directly from the public had 1,633 admissions, and treated 4,769 cases. The previous year there were 1,501 admissions to the same institutions, and the cases amounted to 4,498. The number of cases treated represents about 4,700 persons, and the admissions for the past year apply to 1,604 different individuals.

As stated in tabulated form elsewhere in the Report, there were, on September 30, 1889, 4,030 inmates in the State establishments for the insane, 311 in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and 234 in the McLean Asylum and other private institutions. On September 30, 1890, the State institutions contained 4,091 insane, while there were 377 patients in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and 233 in private institutions. The number of boarded-out insane had increased from 110 to 148, and at the end of the fiscal year there were 803 insane in almshouses. The total insane under the care of the Board aggregated 5,652 at the time specified, and the number has since increased.

The new department for insane criminals at the State Farm has recently been occupied by transfers from the five Lunatic Hospitals, and Worcester Asylum. By additions to its branch at Austin Farm, the Boston Lunatic Hospital has been able to take 65 or more patients from the State establishments, and yet the latter institutions are now more crowded than they were a year ago. The five Lunatic Hospitals and Worcester Asylum were built to accommodate 2,950 patients; they contain now more than 3,500. Rooms large enough for one patient frequently have two occupants; dormitories intended for four beds contain six or more; and the corridor floors are lined at night with cots, Danvers Hospital alone using nearly two hundred temporary beds. Such conditions often make the disposal of a new inmate a difficult problem, especially in the case of an excited and maniacal patient, when several others may have to be moved, in order to make room for him. The actual result of this massing is that patients are not continued sufficiently long under observation; many who should receive extended hos-

pital treatment being discharged to the care of friends, or to overseers of the poor.

Out of 1,489 discharges, (including deaths), at the lunatic hospitals during the past year, only 237 recoveries actually took place within the institutions. If the tables for uniform statistics of insanity were all kept in the same way, the results noted would be of value, but there being no uniformity in the calculations, except in the mortality tables, full comparisons between the institutions cannot be made. The character of the patients at Northampton is quite unlike that of the patients at Danvers, and Taunton Hospital is filled with a much more disorderly class than is found at Worcester or Westborough. Hence, beginning with unlike material, the final results are necessarily dissimilar. If, for instance, a congenitally defective person, relieved of his excitement, is classed at one hospital as *recovered*, and at another as *much improved*, the former establishment would make a better showing of results than the latter. In making up the table of general statistics for the year, some of the hospitals base their "recoveries," not upon the condition of the patient at the time he left the institution, or was discharged, but upon what his condition was at the end of the year, perhaps eleven months after treatment ceased; while other institutions record the condition of the patient at the time of his removal. Naturally, under such circumstances, the aggregate number of reported recoveries does not fairly represent the work done at each establishment. One institution, for example, which reported less than ten patients as *well* when they were discharged, has tabulated more than a hundred recoveries.

If it is just to claim as a result of hospital treatment all recoveries occurring months after the patients were discharged, it might fairly be asked why deaths that take place after the patients leave a hospital should not be added to the mortality list of the institution. Certainly, if a patient, discharged and taken home as *improved*, and ten months after, reported by his friends as *well*, is classed among the recoveries, a patient similarly discharged, and afterwards having a relapse, should be recorded as *not improved*. Equally misleading is it to discharge, as recovered from

insanity, habitual drunkards who were classed as *not insane* in the list of admissions.

Were it possible to arrange for some disinterested person, perfectly familiar with the characteristics and family history of all the patients, to note their condition, at and after discharge, more reliable uniform statistics could be obtained; but this being out of the question, the best, and the only sure method is undoubtedly for the Superintendent of each hospital to record and report upon the condition of patients at the time of their discharge, and not afterwards.

The Hospital statistics show a number of inmates classed as "not insane." These comprise the cases of habitual drunkards, committed under chapter 339 of the Acts of 1885, and voluntary patients admitted under the law authorizing the Superintendents of the Hospitals to "receive and detain therein, as a boarder and patient, any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment, and makes written application therefor, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant a certificate of insanity in his case" (Public Statutes, chapter 87, section 28.)

The importance of the early treatment of insanity is forcibly illustrated by the fact that, of the 366 recoveries reported from the five Lunatic Hospitals, 129 took place in patients insane less than one month, and 212 in patients insane less than three months, before admission.

The leading assigned causes of insanity have remained as before. Out of 1,663 cases admitted, 192 were said to have become insane through intemperance, while in 124 there was an hereditary predisposition to insanity. 103 persons were committed under the habitual drunkard and dipsomaniac act. Mania has been the leading feature in the admissions, as well as in the recoveries and deaths. 532 cases were suffering from maniacal excitement when received, 319 were melancholy, and there were 66 cases of general paresis. Of the 366 recoveries during the year, 170 were from the various forms of mania, and 84 from melancholia. The deaths in all the establishments for the insane aggregated 441, or 7 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. Of those committed to the State Lunatic Hospitals, 71 had mania, 41 melancholia, and 43 general

paresis. Three suicides occurred, out of an insane population of 6,243.

The epidemic influenza, which prevailed during the latter part of December, attacked very generally the employés of the charitable institutions; but the inmates, especially those who were more or less confined to the house, were not so invariably affected. At the Northampton Lunatic Hospital but one serious case occurred among the patients; at Worcester Hospital, more than half the cases occurred among the officers and employés, nearly 50 per cent. of whom were attacked; while only about 7 per cent. of the patients suffered. The epidemic is recorded as the cause of the insanity of 31 of the patients admitted to the hospitals. At the Westborough Insane Hospital insanity was noted as relieved by the influenza. The Superintendent of that institution is of opinion that one recovery resulted in consequence of the disease, that insanity was shortened by it in two instances, and that it ameliorated the symptoms in two other cases.

103 habitual drunkards were admitted to the hospitals during the year, and on September 30, 49 of that class remained. Since the law of 1885, allowing dipsomaniacs and habitual drunkards to be committed to the insane hospitals, went into effect, 372 such cases, (representing 339 persons), have been treated, viz.: 69 at Worcester, 49 at Taunton, 90 at Danvers, 134 at Westborough, and 30 at Northampton. 149 had apparently recovered when discharged, and about 75 have remained well.

The State Establishments.

The separate State establishments are as follows:

WORCESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL,— *Superintendent*, Hosea M. Quinby, M.D.

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM,— *Superintendent*, Ernest V. Scribner, M.D.

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, John P. Brown, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL,—*Superintendent*, Edward B. Nims, M.D.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL, — *Superintendent*, Charles W. Page, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL,— *Superintendent*, N. Emmons Paine, M.D.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, Tewksbury,— *Superintendent*, C. Irving Fisher, M.D.

STATE FARM, Bridgewater,— *Superintendent*, Hollis M. Blackstone.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL, Monson,— *Superintendent*, Amos Andrews.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Westborough,— *Superintendent*, Theodore F. Chapin.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lancaster,— *Superintendent*, Mrs. Luanne L. Brackett.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES,— *Superintendent*, Marcello Hutchinson, M.D.

*MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, South Boston and Waltham,— *Superintendent*, Walter E. Fernald, M.D.

*HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN, Baldwinville,— *Superintendent*, Everett Flood, M.D.

Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. HOSEA M. QUINBY, *Superintendent.*

The total receipts of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1890, including $29,364.42 cash on hand at its commencement, were $193,004.80; the expenditures amounted to $175,811 65, of which the sum of $18,860.42 was used for extraordinary improvements, leaving $17,193.15 in the treasury September 30, 1890. The value of the personal estate at that time was $148,319.97, being $3,209.20 more than the year previous; and the resources exceeded the liabilities by $40,530.52. There was received from the Commonwealth for the support of State patients, $32,097.75; from cities and towns for the support of patients, $88,630.66; and for the care of private patients, $36,607.22. There was expended for salaries and wages, $51,051.83; for provisions, $54,658.54; and for medical supplies, $1,437.19. This satisfactory financial showing is due, in addition to the close personal attention devoted by its recent competent Superintendent to the details of every department, to the following facts: the hospital was so thoroughly constructed that, after thirteen years' use, the ordinary repairs necessary are comparatively few; the farm, naturally fertile, is becoming

* Partly under State control.

more productive; the surplus is sufficient to provide for cash payments, and the consequent purchase of supplies at the lowest wholesale rates; the large number of private patients, paying high rates of board, increases the income materially; finally, the overcrowding reduces the average expense.

The admissions amounted to 436, representing 419 persons; 382 were discharged, and 80 died. There were 119 cases of recoveries, among whom were 25 habitual drunkards. The whole number of persons under treatment during the year was 1,223, the daily average being 811.48. The weekly cost for support of each patient was $3.59. Of the 785 patients remaining September 30, 1890, 180 were supported by the State, 483 by towns, and 122 by individuals.

A large milk farm, situated in Shrewsbury, was purchased for $12,312, and $2,000 more was expended in improving the buildings on it. The laundry has been enlarged, and hydrants have been placed near the large barns.

On account of ill health, Dr. Park closed his very successful superintendency November 1, 1890. Dr. H. M. Quinby, for more than eleven years Superintendent of the Worcester Insane Asylum, was appointed Superintendent of the Hospital, and entered upon the duties of the office November 25, 1890.

Worcester Insane Asylum.

Dr. Ernest V. Scribner, *Superintendent.*

The receipts of this Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, including $9,620.13 cash on hand at its commencement, amounted to $79,725.96, of which sum $11,076.16 was a special appropriation. The expenditures amounted to $76,366.10, and there was $3,359.86 cash on hand, September 30, 1890. The sum of $15,819.97 was received from the Commonwealth for the support of State patients; and $42,356.74 from towns, for the support of town patients. Extraordinary repairs were made to the value of $21,337.25; $20,048.30 was paid for salaries and wages, $18,454.22 for provisions and supplies, $5,363.09 for fuel and lights, $341.48 for medicines and medical sup-

plies, and $3,000 for ordinary repairs. The total current expenses amounted to $54,738.16, equivalent to an average weekly rate of $3.19 per inmate.

On September 30, 1889, the Asylum contained 383 patients; there being 45 admissions, 98 discharges, and 31 deaths during the year; and on September 30, 1890, it contained 299 inmates, — 196 men and 103 women, of whom 82 were supported by the Commonwealth, and 217 by towns. One recovery occurred.

This institution receives none but chronic cases, and these only by transfer from the Lunatic Hospitals.

The buildings were formerly used by the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and, when devoted to their present purposes, were very much out of repair. Improvements have been carried on, and the institution is now one of the pleasantest in the State.

On the evening of January 18, 1890, a fire occurred in the extreme female wing, started from a piece of lighted paper thrown down the water-closet by an attendant. The paper, instead of falling into the water, was drawn into the wooden ventilating shaft, (the only one left at the time in the institution), which communicated with the attic and the cupola. The greater part of the roof was destroyed, and the fire reached the attic of the adjoining wing. Advantage was taken of this calamity thoroughly to renovate the entire wing. Bay windows and alcoves have been added, ventilators introduced, and the old windows enlarged.

At the time of the fire, the patients were removed without loss of life, or injury to their health. Ninety women were transferred, thirty to the Westborough Insane Hospital, and sixty to the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. John P. Brown, *Superintendent.*

This institution had an apparent surplus of $12,906.86 at the close of the official year, representing an increase of $811.76 during the year. There was also an increase of $643.66 in the value of stock and supplies on hand. The actual amount of cash on hand, September 30, 1890, was only $25.72. The receipts for the year were $111,003.66,

and the total expenditures were $110,984.95; viz., for salaries, wages, and labor, $37,551.50; for provisions and supplies, $36,105.74; for clothing, $3,343.85; for fuel and lights, $11,661.18; for medicines and medical supplies, $954.53; for ordinary repairs and construction, $4,489.14; for furnishings, $4,257.72; for all other purposes, $12,621.29. The average weekly cost was $3.34 per patient, eight cents less than the previous year. The Hospital received $19,298.32 from the Commonwealth, for the support of State patients; $73,633.82 from towns, for the support of town patients; and $17,069.24 from individuals, for the care of private patients.

The movement of population for the year was as follows: number of inmates, October 1, 1889, 617; admissions, 331; total under treatment, 948. The discharges were 269, viz.: recovered, 62; much improved, 21; improved, 39; unimproved, 67; not insane, 10; died, 70. There were remaining, September 30, 1890, 679 patients, 336 men and 343 women. Of these, 131 were supported as State patients, 463 as town patients, and 85 as private patients. The hospital has been very much crowded, closing the year with 130 over its capacity; yet it has invariably been found in good order, and the patients comfortable and well cared for. The death rate was slightly increased, there being more than the usual number of acute cases received.

The ten discharges, as "not insane," represent that number of habitual drunkards, who in some hospitals are improperly included among the recoveries.

The income from the comparatively small number of private patients is not sufficient to make up the difference between the expenses and the receipts for the support of State and town patients, and at the same time provide for the ordinary repairs; hence legislative appropriations are asked for.

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. Edward B. Nims, *Superintendent.*

This hospital is in a highly satisfactory financial condition. On September 30, 1889, the sum of 18,868.96 was in the treasury. The receipts during the year amounted to

$90,165.55 and the expenditures to $86,153.29, leaving a cash balance of $22,881.22 on September 30, 1890. The liabilities were $6,121.01, and the assets, $45,633.70. There was paid for salaries and wages, $29,896.81; for provisions, $24,821.39; for furniture and bedding, $4,641.26; for medicines, $1,251.80, and for all extraordinary repairs and improvements, $4,219.06. The current expenses were $81,934.23, and the average weekly cost of support was $3.34; $16,384.41 was received from the Commonwealth for the support of State patients, $53,733.24 from towns for the support of town patients, and $16,982.73 from individuals for the care of private patients.

On September 30, 1889, the institution contained 446 inmates, and there were 170 admissions during the fiscal year; 100 were discharged, — 32 as recovered, 14 as much improved, 34 as improved, 17 as unimproved, while 3 were not insane. Of the persons discharged as not insane, one feigned insanity, one was suffering from delirium from the "grip," when committed, and one exhibited no signs of insanity after coming to the hospital. There were 21 deaths. Of the 495 patients remaining September 30, 1890, 101 were supported by the State, 323 by towns, and 71 by individuals.

Various repairs and improvements have been made in and about the hospital; and plans are under contemplation which, when carried into effect, will add to the convenience and comfort of the institution. The farm, containing 493 acres, is the most productive of any owned by the State.

Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. CHARLES W. PAGE, *Superintendent.*

The aggregate receipts of this hospital for the year ending September 30, 1890, including $32,464.39 cash on hand, were $181,417.42, of which amount $24,127.84 was received for the support of State patients, $88,208.78 for the support of town patients, and $32,682.72 for the care of private patients.

The expenditures amounted to $152,949.06. The sum of $55,453.97 was paid for salaries, wages, and labor; $599.37 for medicines and medical supplies; $3,969.75 for furnish-

ings. The current expenses amounted to $146,847.66, and the extraordinary expenses to $6,101.40. The total resources, at the end of the year, were $67,737.12; the sum of $28,468.86 being cash on hand. The liabilities were $17,312.77, leaving a balance in favor of the hospital of $50,424.35. The average weekly cost for support of patients was $3.61.

There were 386 admissions during the year, and 1,145 cases treated; 49 recovered, and 86 died. Had the habitual drunkards who were discharged as not insane been included in the recoveries, the number of so-called recoveries would have been 76. There were 813 patients remaining September 30, 1890, the institution being very much crowded. Of this number, 142 were supported by the Commonwealth, 563 by towns, and 108 by individuals, as private patients.

The wards of the hospital are pleasant, and little excitement and confusion have been observed. Restraint is not often used, and few patients are secluded. In this connection it should be stated that many of the patients transferred formerly from this to other hospitals were of the most troublesome kind.

The training school has raised the standard of work, and improved the service, thus more than compensating for the added burdens of the staff consequent upon its management.

The Superintendent is carrying on numerous repairs, and improving the hospital in every way; but, owing to faulty construction of the buildings, there will be need of large expenditures of money for some time to come.

Westborough Insane Hospital.

Dr. N. Emmons Paine, *Superintendent.*

The total receipts of this hospital, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, including $13,117.33 cash on hand at its commencement, were $108,693.25, of which amount the sum of $5,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature to aid in payment of current expenses. The payments for the year were $104,200.52. The extraordinary expenses amounted to $2,649.87; there was paid for salaries and

wages, $35,664.74; for provisions, $34,823.74, and for medicines and medical supplies, $442.23. The available assets September 30, 1890, were $18,102.87, there being $4,492.73 cash on hand. The sum of $32,234.13, (including $5,000 for maintenance), was received from the Commonwealth, for the support of State patients; $46,103 from towns, for the support of town patients; and $13,970.03 from individuals, for the care of private patients. The average weekly cost was $4.11 per patient. The value of supplies on hand amounted to $65,925.77, or $2,628.83 more than those in store at the corresponding date last year. The farm products were valued at $8,707.40, a gain of more than $3,000 over the previous season. While the value of available assets over liabilities at the end of the official year amounts to $18,101.87, the corresponding balance September 30, 1889, exceeded this by $7,924.05; showing a deficit this year of about $8,000, for which a special appropriation may be required.

On September 30, 1889, the hospital contained 503 patients. During the year, there were 310 admissions, and on September 30, 1890, there remained 508 inmates, supported as follows: by the State 158, by towns 309, by friends, 41. The daily average was 474.69, against 437.89 for the previous year. 104 patients were discharged as recovered, including 13 habitual drunkards. 53 deaths occurred.

The hospital has continued crowded, but not uniformly so in all of the wards. When the fire occurred in the Worcester Asylum, it was necessary to transfer 31 patients to this Hospital, where they were a great care until returned on November 3, 1890.

A friend of the institution has given the hospital, for the use of a single patient, a cottage, which is in process of construction.

A training school was organized during the year, which has already benefited the institution. The Superintendent has continued to hold clinics before the graduating class of the Boston University School of Medicine.

The ventilation is defective in some parts of the house. Numerous repairs were made during the year, and others

will soon be required. A new laundry, detached from other buildings, is a necessity. Should it be erected, the room now in use for that purpose could be devoted to patients.

The State Almshouse, — TEWKSBURY.

Dr. C. IRVING FISHER, *Superintendent.*

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, including an unexpended appropriation of a former calendar year of $37,568.47, and $457.59 for supplies sold, were $155,066.82, of which the sum of $46,040.08 was a special appropriation. The total current expenditures amounted to $108,569.15; there being paid for salaries and wages, $28,626.39; for provisions, $32,169.53; for clothing, $9,913.85; for fuel and lights, $11,170.91; for medicine and medical supplies, $2,626.90; for ordinary repairs, $12,854.20. The average weekly cost of support was $2.23 per inmate.

There were 841 inmates at the beginning of the year, and 1,982 persons were admitted. The largest number on any day was 1,120, and the smallest number, 795. On September 30, 1890, there remained 807 inmates, of whom 364 were in the insane ward, and 37 were children.

The hospital departments treated 2,179 patients, and they contained 203 patients at the end of the year. There were 103 confinements, only 22 of the mothers being born in the United States. More than 75 per cent. of the births were illegitimate. The deaths numbered 198, of which 25 were among the insane, and 13 among children under one year of age.

The new hospital building for men, containing also rooms for the assistant physician, has been completed, and the old male hospital has been thoroughly renovated. With its most recent additions, the institution is so equipped that it can give the sick and unfortunate poor every necessary comfort. The proximity of the male hospital to the barns made the removal of the latter imperative. The farm continues productive.

The State Farm, — BRIDGEWATER.

Mr. HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE, *Superintendent.*

The current expenses of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1890, were $62,577.66, and the average weekly cost of support $2.09 per inmate. There was paid $17,268.49 for salaries and wages, $21,658.44 for provisions, $3,569.44 for clothing, $5,522.54 for fuel and lights, $2,228.26 for ordinary repairs, and $840.54 for medicine and medical supplies. From the balance of special appropriations made in 1888 and 1889, the sum of $30,852.48 has been expended the past year upon the new building for criminal insane; and $2,314.62 upon the new ice-house and stable, and for the removal and enlargement of the barn. The Legislature of 1890 granted $5 000 for improving the water supply, and $4,000 for additional land; and from these sums there has been expended $1,046.80 and $3,657.60 respectively. From the labor of inmates $3,111.04 has been received, and paid into the State treasury.

On September 30, 1889, the institution contained 438 inmates. 397 prisoners, 278 paupers, and 19 insane, were admitted during the year. There were 587 discharges, including 53 deaths. On September 30, 1890, the inmates numbered 545: viz. prisoners 239, paupers 158, insane 148. The hospital department treated 361 cases of sickness, the daily average number of patients being 29.

The strong building for criminal insane has been completed, and is now occupied. It is a convenient and secure structure, to which the insane of this class in the lunatic hospitals can be transferred, when their disease becomes chronic.

The asylum plant now consists of a congregate dining-room, a chapel, work-shops, officers' quarters, and rooms for the resident physician.

Under the efficient supervision of the Superintendent, the repairs and additions which are made are economical and satisfactory.

The State Primary School, — MONSON.

Mr. AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

This institution has received from the State, for current expenses of the school, $52,685 61; for boarding out children, $5,089.63; and for special purposes, $3,629 32; making, with small receipts from the farm, a total income of $61,-720.56. There has been expended, for salaries, the sum of $17,946.03; for provisions, $15,572.32; for clothing, $6,440.67; for fuel and lights, $4,354.74; for medicines, $433.44; for furnishings, $1,142.87; and for all other ordinary expenses, $6,795.54; a total of $52,685.61, being an average weekly cost of $2.82 per inmate. For the board of 49 children outside the institution there has been expended $5,089.63; and for sundry extraordinary expenses, including the purchase of land and new boilers, $3,845 32. The whole expenditure has been $61,620.56, of which $216 was paid into the State treasury. A small amount, — $112.27, — might properly be added for expenses of the Trustees, which are provided for by a special appropriation.

The year began with 343 inmates. During the year, there were 291 admissions, including 33 children placed out and returned within the year; there were discharged 279, eight of whom died; and there remained September 30, 1890, 355 inmates: viz. 254 boys, 82 girls, and 19 pauper women. The number of children at board is 55, against 43 a year ago, an average for the year of 49, which, upon an expenditure of $5,089 63, gives a weekly *per capita* cost of $2.02.

During the year ten cases of diphtheria occurred. They all originated in one department, which has been vacated preparatory to renovation.

The Lyman School for Boys, — WESTBOROUGH.

Mr. THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

The income of this school is reported as $49,161.55, of which sum $47,637.86 was received from the State, $1,307.19 from the farm and the labor of pupils, and the small balance from miscellaneous sources. But of the amount contributed

by the State, $5,215.25 was granted and expended for special repairs, and $1,276.96 for a deficit in the appropriation of 1889. Of the $42,422.61 expended for current needs, $16,039.65 was paid for salaries, $9,976.24 for provisions, $2,180.15 for clothing, $3,572.22 for fuel and lights, $142.25 for medicines, $2,407.57 for furnishing, and $8,104.52 for miscellaneous purposes; the last amount including items paid for from the deficiency appropriation of $1,276.96. The average number of inmates being 186.46, the average weekly cost *per capita*, based upon the current expenditures, ($42,422.61), was $4.37. The sum of $1,523.69 received from miscellaneous sources, — more than one-half of it from the labor of pupils, — was paid into the State treasury. Much benefit also has been received from the permanent funds, the market value of which is now $57,056.71. The income of these funds for the past year has been $2,205.93. There has been expended from the funds, $2,640.77, in providing instruction in music, manual training, and military drill, and in furnishing the necessary tools, arms, and instruments. Were these expenditures added, the average weekly rate would be considerably increased.

On September 30, 1889, there were 184 pupils in the school; 111 have since been received, and 110 have been discharged, leaving the number, September 30, 1890, 185. But one death has occurred in the year.

An additional family house is being erected, a portion of the work being performed by the boys. More is being done than formerly in the way of manual training, and various practical industries are carried on. Military drill has been introduced.

The State Industrial School for Girls, — LANCASTER.

Mrs. LUANNE L. BRACKETT, *Superintendent.*

The Industrial School has received from the State $20,031.31 for current expenses, and $1,086.38 for special improvements. The sum of $414.65, (two-thirds of which was received from the labor of the girls, and the rest from various sources), has been paid into the State treasury. The current expenses were $20,031.31; of which $8,573.39 was

expended for salaries, $4,211.14 for provisions, $1,983.80 for clothing, $1,296.88 for fuel and lights, $149.80 for medicines, $635.77 for furnishings, and $3,180.53 for miscellaneous purposes. Upon an average number of 94.07 pupils, the average weekly cost was $4.09 *per capita*. The several small permanent funds, now amounting to $3,635.35, have yielded an income of $262.01, from which $145.44 has been expended in ways not provided for by the ordinary income of the school.

Beginning the year with 87 girls, 84 have been received, of whom 28 were returned from places. One has died. On September 30, 1890, there were 97 in the School.

The instruction imparted at this School is of the most practical kind, there being a constant attempt to fit the girls for lives of usefulness.

Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

Dr. M. Hutchinson, *Superintendent.*

An act establishing a hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates was approved June 5, 1889, and a board of trustees was soon after appointed. It was decided to place the institution in Foxborough, and a site for that purpose has been purchased. Dr. M. Hutchinson, for many years on the staff of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, was chosen Superintendent, and he is now working on the plans. It is expected that the buildings will be erected the coming season.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, — SOUTH BOSTON AND WALTHAM.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, *Superintendent.*

Including $1,246.23 on hand September 30, 1889, and $25,000 granted by the Legislature for the support of State beneficiaries, the School has received this year an income of $53,287.51, applicable to current expenses, — $12,934.81 coming from towns, and $4,002.26 from individuals; and has expended for ordinary purposes $42,799.25; of which $18,002.16 was paid for salaries, $11,858.07 for provisions,

$871.17 for clothing, $3,737.43 for fuel and lights, $403.48 for medicine, $1,360.84 for furniture, and the rest for miscellaneous expenses. With an average number of 240 inmates, the average weekly cost of each has been $3.43.

The extraordinary expenses have been large, amounting to $114,053.70, of which the greater portion has been paid by special appropriations for the erection of the new buildings at Waltham. The numerous small permanent funds, chiefly the gift of friends of the institution, now amount to $39,929.41. The available assets, September 30, 1890, were $16,914.56.

The new building for custodial cases was occupied March 6, 1890, and, on September 30, 1890, had 117 inmates, viz. 40 males and 79 females. The original farm house has been enlarged; and contained, September 30, 1890, 24 boys, who are occupied in labor about the grounds. Additional dormitories, executive and school buildings are in process of construction.

Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinville.

Dr. Everett Flood, *Superintendent.*

This institution, owned by a corporation, was opened in 1882. Its support comes from contributions solicited by an organization of over three hundred ladies. In 1887 the Legislature appropriated $10,000 to pay existing debts, obtain water supply, and defray running expenses. In 1889, $55,000 was appropriated for the construction of new buildings; and in 1890 the sum of $30,000 was added to this grant, for the completion of the work, upon the condition that a majority of the trustees should be appointed by the Governor. The old plant in the village has been sold, and the hospital transferred to the new buildings, which consist of four brick cottages, connected by corridors, and with capacity for about one hundred and seventy-five children. At present only those under fourteen years of age are admitted, except by special vote of the medical staff. The special object of the hospital is the care of epileptic children; other cases being admitted only when the disease has become chronic.

MUNICIPAL, CORPORATE, AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. THEODORE W. FISHER, *Superintendent.*

This hospital, with its branch at Dorchester, had, on September 30, 1889, 311 patients; 196 were admitted, and the discharges numbered 130, of whom 30 recovered, and 45 died. There remained on September 30, 1890, 377 patients, 220 being at South Boston and 157 at Dorchester. All deaths occuring among patients out on a furlough are added to the mortality tables of the hospital. The branch at Dorchester proves a very helpful department, and the patients there are able to perform considerable work, to their own benefit.

The McLean Asylum, SOMERVILLE.

Dr. EDWARD COWLES, *Superintendent.*

At this institution, 303 cases were treated during the year ending September 30, 1890, at which time 188 patients remained. Three patients were supported at the expense of the Asylum. The recoveries amounted to 43, and 10 deaths occurred.

The McLean Asylum Psychological Seminary has been organized. It is an adaptation of the "seminary method" of the Universities, for the scientific study of the problems of insanity, in both their literary and their clinical aspects. Its practical effect is that the members of the medical staff meet together on stated evenings each week, for a discussion of some one of a series of topics previously assigned, leading through a course of study of the history and literature of a given subject to the present knowledge of it, and opening the way to precise clinical study of the questions involved. This work is carried on in direct connection with that of the laboratory organized two years ago, not only for the usual pathological work done in asylums, but for studies in physiological psychology, by precise experimental methods, in their relation to the pathological conditions of the insane. These are therefore direct investigations into the relations between mental disorders and those of the nervous system and the body in general.

The McLean Asylum Training School for Nurses has 54 pupils; and the product of eight years' work of the school, including that of 1890, is 92 graduates,—72 women and 20 men. This is the first successful attempt to establish an organized school for systematic training of nurses in an asylum for the insane. The preparatory work was begun in 1880, and in 1882 the school was formally organized.

"*Woodbourne*,"—ROSLINDALE.

Dr. HENRY R. STEDMAN.

Composed as it is of three separate houses, surrounded by natural parks, this asylum is very commodious and pleasant. During the year ending September 30, 1890, 18 persons were cared for, and upon that date the patients numbered 10. An assistant physican is employed, so that a doctor is always in attendance or within call; and every patient has the services of one or more nurses.

"*The Highlands*,"—WINCHENDON.

Dr. FREDERICK W. RUSSELL.

This asylum is composed of several houses, which are heated with hot water, and lighted with electricity. The grounds are ample, and the views extended. A spacious house, several miles from "The Highlands," surrounded by a large farm, is made use of in the summer; such patients as desire the change, or would be benefited thereby, being sent to it in company with their nurses. A distinguishing feature of this institution is the employment of medical students as nurses for the men. On September 30, 1889, there were 14 patients; 18 were admitted and 19 discharged during the year, leaving 13 on September 30, 1890.

"*Cutler Retreat*,"—PEPPERELL.

Dr. JOSEPH B HEALD.

The management of this asylum passed from the hands of Dr. W. F. Heald, who conducted it for several years, to his brother, Dr. J. B. Heald, on October 8, 1890, a license being granted the latter at that time. On October 1, 1889, there were 12 patients; during the year 14 were admitted, 12 discharged, and 3 died; leaving 11 under treatment on September 30, 1890.

Private Asylum, — BROOKLINE.

Dr. WALTER CHANNING.

This asylum consists of two large houses, connected by a corridor, — the latter being used also as a sun-room, — and all being steam heated. An assistant physician is employed. Each patient has a nurse, and, if need be, more than one. There is a well-equipped gymnasium in one of the buildings, and physical training, in the hands of a competent teacher, is given suitable place in the treatment and prevention of disease. 29 patients were treated during the year ending September 30, 1890, and on that date 19 remained.

Private Asylum, — NORWOOD.

Dr. EBEN C. NORTON.

Dr. Norton recently changed his residence from Walpole to Norwood, and was granted a license to keep a private asylum in the latter place. 9 patients were treated in his asylum during the year, and on September 30, 1890, one woman remained.

"*Riverview*," — BALDWINVILLE.

Dr. LUCIUS W. BAKER.

This asylum consists of two comparatively new, steam-heated houses, situated in the village, on a pleasant street. 28 cases were cared for during the year, and on September 30, 1890, 11 patients remained, of whom 2 only were insane.

"*Herbert Hall*," — WORCESTER.

Dr MERRICK BEMIS.

This asylum consists of a large, roomy house, with a wing extending to the rear. The location is pleasant, — accessible, yet secluded. There is opportunity for caring for a larger number of disturbed patients than in most private asylums. An assistant is employed. Beginning the fiscal year with 13 patients, 13 were admitted, 16 discharged; and on September 30, 1890, 10 remained.

The Boarded-Out Insane.

Statistics from September 30, 1889, to September 30, 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Boarding in families September 30, 1889, .	26	84	110
Placed out from September 30, 1889, to September 30, 1890, ...	7	64	71
Whole number of cases during the year, .	33	148	181
Cases returned to institutions, . . .	1	21	22
removed to almshouses, . . .	–	2	2
eloped, and afterwards boarded-out, .	–	1	1
discharged to friends, . . .	1	3	4
died, ...	1	2	3
Apparent whole number of discharges, .	3	29	32
Remaining September 30, 1890, . . .	30	118	148
Private patients, ...	4	13	17
Town patients, ...	8	67	75
State patients, ...	17	30	47
Self-supporting, ...	1	8	9

Average number during the year, ...	125.96
" " " " " supported at public expense,	106.45
Total cost for board of pauper patients, ...	$16,961.03
" " " clothing of pauper patients, ...	62.82
" " " supervision, (not including salaries), . .	513.12
Weekly average cost for board and clothing, (paupers), .	3.07

From the foregoing table it will be seen that on September 30, 1889, there were 110 patients, (26 men and 84 women), boarding in families. At the corresponding period the year before, there were 110; while two years before there were 73. During the past official year 71 cases were placed out, representing 68 persons; viz. 7 men and 52 women. 22 cases, representing one man and 20 women, have been returned to institutions for the insane. Of that number, 7 had become excited; 2 were found to be too untidy for family care; 2 were sick; one was returned in November, 1889, for the winter, and again boarded out in July, 1890, but, becoming melancholy and discontented, was committed to a hospital; one threatened to kill the mistress of

the house, and nearly set fire to her room; one was troublesome in the family, but has since been provided with another boarding-place, and is doing well; one wandered away; one was excited and refused food; one refused food and eloped; one was noisy; and one became discontented and disobedient, but being since placed in a less secluded and lonely neighborhood, she is now happy, and useful about the house. Four patients, one man and 3 women, were discharged to the care of their friends; the man was much improved, two of the women had recovered, and the third was unimproved. One patient, boarded out from the State Almshouse, who had been many years in confinement and for a long time quiet, eloped, was arrested by the police, and committed to the Taunton Hospital. She has again been boarded out in a small family, and is so helpful that she is supported at a comparatively low rate. Two women were discharged to the care of Overseers of the Poor, and placed in almshouses.

Three deaths occurred; one man, aged 52 years, died of pneumonia; one woman, aged 57 years, died of cholera morbus; and one woman, aged 80 years, died of acute diarrhœa.

The discharges, 32 in number, represent 31 persons, — 3 men and 28 women.

On September 30, 1890, there were remaining in families 148 persons, — 30 men and 118 women; a larger number than has been so cared for at any one time since the beginning of the system, in 1885. For the year ending September 30, 1890, the daily average number has been 126, also a better numerical showing than previously.

The private patients, and those supported by their relatives, number 17, — 4 men and 13 women; there are 75 persons, — 8 men and 67 women, — supported by towns; 47 — 17 men and 30 women, — are charged to the State, while one man and 8 women are self-supporting. In some instances those who are classified as private patients, as well as some that are boarded at low rates, or living in families without cost to the State, were a public charge when in the hospitals from which they were taken.

In conducting this branch of the Board's work, it has been the endeavor of the Inspector to impress upon the families

with whom he has dealt the importance of properly occupying the patients, both for their own well-being, and in order to diminish the expense of their support; hence the rate of board has been on a varying scale. The terms for private patients, usually regulated by their friends, have been from $3.25 to $20 per week. The maximum price paid for the support of public patients is $3.25 per week, and 81 are at present cared for at that rate; 30 are boarded at $3.00 per week, one at $2.80, 7 at $2.20, 2 at $2, one at $1 50, while 9 are self-supporting. The majority of the patients who are cared for at reduced rates are of the same class as those who are allowed at the hospitals to go to their homes on a visit, and would not be a public burden if they had relatives or friends competent to care for them; some of the number give evidence of improving health, and it is expected that they will be discharged when means for permanent occupation can be obtained for them. In the cases of several of those who are classed as self-supporting, continued oversight and counsel will be necessary, for they are still dependent, and may have an accession of mental trouble, while others will probably remain in reasonably good health.

The cost of board for pauper patients has been $16,961.03; the sum of $62.82 has been expended for clothing; and the expense of supervision has been $513.12; making a weekly average cost for support and supervision of $3 16 *per capita*. To determine, however, what the probable expense of carrying on this work has been, and in order that those who desire may compare its cost with that of institution treatment, a portion of the salaries of officers and visitors, besides office expenses, should be added. A very careful assignment has been made, — as in the case of the division of expenses in visiting patients in families, and in inspecting town almshouses and State establishments, — which shows that the average weekly expense of supporting State and town paupers in private families does not exceed $3.40. If, however, in the above calculation, patients were excluded who are self-supporting, and who, if out on a visit from the State hospitals, would not enter into the statistical tables, the very moderate cost mentioned would be slightly increased. The small sum expended for clothing was for the purpose of fit-

ting out certain patients who would otherwise have gone into families insufficiently provided for. After receiving their patients, the families are supposed to furnish them with clothing as well as food, as the hospitals do.

There has been more sickness among the patients than usual, many having suffered very severely from the "grip," the effects of which have remained in several instances. Those residing within reasonable distance of Boston have been treated by the Inspector, at no expense to the State. Several of those whom it became necessary to return to hospitals, on account of excitement and other causes, might probably have been retained in the family, had not the location been so remote that efficient treatment and proper attention could not be obtained.

From the fund given last year by Dr. H. R. Stedman, small drafts have been made to aid destitute patients.

The patients who were boarded out from the hospitals in the early days of the experiment represented the accumulations of many years. There is a constant necessity of relief to the crowded condition of the insane hospitals, and many local overseers of the poor remove patients therefrom as soon as they are sufficiently safe to be cared for in almshouses. State patients who belong elsewhere are sent to their places of residence when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, they can be safely transferred; thus the supply suitable for boarding in families is steadily reduced. At his monthly visits to the establishments for the insane, the Inspector confers with the Superintendents regarding patients suitable for boarding out, and examines any that may be recommended. In the case of private patients, their friends and relatives, and in the case of town patients, the Overseers of the Poor, also, are consulted, and none are removed without their approval. All State patients that are suitable, and such town and private patients as can properly be placed, are promptly provided for, with this possible exception, — that it has not been thought advisable to board out patients against their will, even in cases when it seemed probable that life in a private family would hasten their recovery, or make them more comfortable. In institutions where provisions exist for all emergencies, changes are often desirable, notwithstand-

ing the protest of the patients, and to neglect them would be inexcusable; whereas in private houses there are not the conveniences for treating patients who have become disturbed by being placed there against their desires, even if it were proper to leave the management of temporarily disturbed patients to persons not working under the immediate direction of an experienced physician. Thus the boarding-out system has its evident limitations.

If all our indigent insane were wards of the State, supported from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or if they were all under the absolute control of the State, many who are now in poor-houses might be boarded in families, to their comfort, and to the advantage of both parties. The Overseers of the Poor are coming to see the desirableness of this method of treating chronic lunatics, and less opposition is now made by them to it. The two principal disadvantages of the system, emphasized by experience, are the difficulty of providing proper medical treatment and the lack of supervision. With a more disturbed class of patients than formerly from which to select boarders, the necessity of intelligent treatment is greater, and frequent supervision is imperative.

It is proper to add that the utmost care is necessary in choosing the family to receive the insane. Many applicants are on the books, and there is no difficulty in finding places where the patients will be kindly treated; but it is a duty to look further, and to remember the fact that the presence of an insane person in some families may work the curse of a coming generation. Nor should it be forgotten that deeds of violence are sometimes committed by the so-called harmless insane.

With all these conditions in mind, we can go on with this useful method, extending it as far as possible, and continuing it as an important factor, in co-operation with the hospitals, in the treatment of the insane.

City and Town Almshouses.

There are, at the present time, 218 almshouses in Massachusetts, 4 new ones having been established during the past year, while 2 have been burned, and several discontinued. On April 1, 1890, these establishments contained 4,582 inmates, of which number, 733 were said to be insane. Twelve months before, there were 855 insane persons confined in the almshouses of this State, apparently a larger number than are now resident therein; but in the last Report the insane at Austin Farm were classed among the almshouse inmates. That institution, having become a branch of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, its inmates are now included among hospital residents. Therefore there was no essential change in the number of insane in almshouses.

The Overseers of the Poor reported 167 insane boarded by them in families on July 7, 1890, which number includes 50 of the 138 "boarded-out insane" then under the charge of this Board. It thus appears that, on July 1, 1890, there were 850 insane supported in almshouses and families by cities and towns, under the supervision of the Overseers of the Poor, against 967 one year before. The number is unquestionably an under-estimate; for many local officers, upon whose diagnoses the accuracy of the returns depends, naturally fail to recognize insanity unless it is of a pronounced or demonstrative type; hence persons suffering from various forms of dementia and those exhibiting their delusions at intervals, if at all, as well as nearly all cases of epileptic insanity, are usually overlooked; and it is probably safe to estimate the number in almshouses and families as 950.

The practice of almshouse visitations has been continued; a competent trained nurse, with insane hospital experience, having been employed to assist, both in this work and in that of the boarding-out system. All but one of the almshouses and most of their substitutes have been visited once, and a few several times; the conditions noted being reported in the following pages.

It is a pleasure to state that there has been an appreciable improvement at a large number of almshouses, where the

insane inmates receive better care than they did as recently as one year ago. But the experiences of the year have not lessened the force of the conclusions set forth in the last Annual Report; indeed with continued investigation it becomes more evident that it is a mistaken policy to attempt the treatment of insanity at a poor-house. There is no class of patients whose successful management depends more upon a thorough knowledge of their diseases and their peculiarities than those suffering from insanity; yet there has been a tendency of late to relegate to local pauper establishments worthy patients, who deserve, and should receive, better treatment.

In the local almshouses there were many changes in management during the year. The average combined salary paid to the superintendent and matron of the almshouses in the cities and larger towns does not exceed $700. In 106 towns having less than ten inmates at the almshouse, the wages of the superintendent and matron do not average more than $375 a year; and in many instances they do not exceed $250.

In one case, which is by no means a solitary example, the superintendent receives a salary amounting to $300, out of which he pays the wages of whatever help he employs. He is expected, not only to attend to the wants of 8 inmates, 3 of whom are helpless, but to carry on the almshouse farm. In other instances, the warden repairs the town roads, in addition to performing the usual farm work. It is not an uncommon practice for the town to rent the almshouse, and pay the keeper for the board of paupers sent to it.

With these facts in mind, it is not difficult to understand why in some almshouses there is bad housekeeping, inadequate separation of the sexes, lack of bathing facilities, and general untidiness; and one having some knowledge of insanity readily perceives the cause of the degeneration of patients who are added to the household. Most of the wardens and matrons found in charge of the almshouses throughout the State are honest, well-meaning people, probably capable of performing ordinary farm and house work; as a rule, however, they have no knowledge of *nursing*, and their whole

energy is required in other directions; if placed amid different surroundings, where they could receive intelligent instruction, and acquire practical knowledge of the matter, most of them would make good attendants for the insane. Unless there is a considerable number of insane to be cared for, few towns feel like affording the services of a special attendant for them, the person usually selected for this most delicate work being in some respect defective, and commanding a merely nominal salary. From the appearance of the houses and inmates, and also from personal inquiry, I conclude that there is seldom any systematic inspection and examination of clothing and bedding at the almshouses by town officers, — a matter of vital importance; indeed in certain places it was evident that the whole management of these establishments was left to the discretion of incompetent or over-worked guardians. Exceptions are to be noted, however, where the matrons exercised a painstaking care.

With the superintendent and matron so fully occupied with the general work, the patients are left much to themselves, or a large portion are in seclusion or restraint. Were sufficient attendants employed, almshouse patients would rarely be locked up, for they represent the most quiet and harmless class at the hospitals from which they came, where they probably had very nearly unrestricted liberty. The same conditions were noted as last year, in regard to the assignment of rooms, the insane inmates being not infrequently put into dark and unpleasant basements, or secluded sheds and outbuildings; and the fact was again observed that those almshouses having no insane inmates were much cleaner and more orderly than those containing both sane and insane.

Every institution for the care and treatment of the poor, the criminal, and the unfortunate, whether known as hospital, asylum, poor-house or jail, has, of necessity, certain distinguishing characteristics. A hospital equipped with medical staff and trained nurses would not make a suitable prison, or a jail a proper home for the insane; and almshouses caring specially for those having a legitimate claim upon their charity, when in addition they "become receptacles to which may be assigned everything in the line of vice,

crime and misfortune that has no other resting place," would naturally fall short of reaching the standard of an asylum directed by a medical board, and officered by sufficient help to insure considerate treatment of its inmates. Few of the local almshouses in Massachusetts having lunatic departments can, from the service rendered, food provided, or surroundings furnished, be regarded as suitable asylums for the insane.

Those almshouses that supply regular attendants for the insane, as at Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Lawrence, Salem, and a few others are, as a rule, also equipped with all necessary sanitary arrangements, and provide complete separation of the sexes. They are regularly visited by the city or town physician, who sees the physically sick inmates, but who is not understood to have any voice in the management of the house, or in the employment of help. The smaller almshouses are visited by a physician, as the health of the inmates may demand.

The remark in the 11th Annual Report, regarding the advisability of several towns uniting in the maintenance of a single almshouse, may well be repeated here. Such an arrangement would be more economical; a salary could be afforded sufficient to procure the services of a more competent superintendent; and the worthy poor would receive better care.

28,495 tramps have been lodged at almshouses throughout the State at an expense of $6,370.76. Their disposal is a serious question; their presence is a decided injury to the almshouses.

Almshouse Visitation.

ACTON.

Visited December 6, 1890.

This almshouse contained, when visited, four inmates, each insane or mentally defective, and requiring much more than ordinary care and oversight; yet the establishment was in good order, the beds clean and well supplied with bedding. The drainage is fairly good, but the two wells, which are constantly used, one under the kitchen, and one near the end of the L in the yard, receive the wash from the barn, and the water is said to be unsafe for family use.

ACUSHNET.

Visited September 3, 1890.

This almshouse is over one hundred years old. It is two stories high, with two small L's, of which one contains the kitchen. The beds and bedding were clean, and the house neat and orderly. The water supply is from a well under the building, and the drainage is carried off underground.

ADAMS.

Visited November 6, 1890.

This almshouse, having one of the finest locations in the State, is an old, poorly equipped building, managed on a poor basis, the superintendent being paid a moderate salary, out of which he is expected to hire his own help. In the main building are apartments for the women, while the men live in a detached building near by. A bath-room was added some months ago, but, having no means of heating, it is little used in cold weather. Vermin are still abundant, although an effort has been made to remove them; and the housekeeping is of necessity unsatisfactory. None of the twelve inmates are insane; three of them are children.

AGAWAM.

Visited November 4, 1890.

This almshouse is in poor repair, and scantily furnished. The matron receives two dollars a week for the board of each inmate, furnishing everything that is needed, with the exception of coal, which is supplied by the town. The house is very scantily supplied with bedding and the necessary linen. Four inmates were found, one of whom was insane.

AMESBURY.

Visited May 28, 1890.

This almshouse, containing twelve inmates, two of whom are insane, was undergoing repairs at the time of the visit. The condition of the buildings, and the sanitary arrangements, will be much improved; but the changes will provide for no complete separation of the sexes.

AMHERST.

Visited December 3, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair; and the buildings, including the barn, are supplied with running water. The farm is one of the best in town, and furnishes an abundance of milk and vegetables. The inmates number seven, of whom two are insane.

ANDOVER.

Visited April 4, 1890.

This almshouse was found to be generally in good order. The inmates, of whom there were twenty-six, were well cared for. Several of them were mentally defective.

ARLINGTON.

Visited February 6, 1890.

A fire occurred here January 29, and for a while none of the sleeping rooms could be used, the inmates being lodged in neighboring houses, but the culinary department was uninjured, and all took their meals at the almshouse. Since that time repairs have restored the establishment to its former condition, with the addition of a new hot water heating apparatus.

ASHBURNHAM.

Visited November 10, 1890.

This almshouse presents a pleasant appearance. The bedding is clean and comfortable. The sexes are not well separated, and as yet there are no bathing facilities. One of the inmates is insane.

ASHBY.

Visited February 28, 1890.

This is a substantial frame building in good repair, having on opposite sides two L's, one extended for a shed and connected with the barn. It contains rooms enough for fifteen inmates. The inmates appeared well cared for. Most of them have separate rooms, which are sufficiently furnished. Of the five inmates one man is demented, and one man and one woman are insane.

ASHFIELD.

Visited December 3, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good repair and perfect order. It has an abundant supply of running water, but no bathing facilities. The two inmates, both old and dependent, were, however, clean and warmly dressed.

ASHLAND.

Visited April 4, 1890.

This almshouse is considerably out of repair, and not well warmed in winter. The furniture is old. The bedding, when inspected, was only fairly clean. There are two cells in the rear

of the kitchen, one of which is in occasional use. There are no bathing facilities. The water supply is said to be good. Of the nine inmates, two are insane, and one is idiotic.

ATHOL.

Visited August 9, 1890.

This almshouse, composed of two buildings joined at the corners, is a frame structure two stories high. The superintendent occupies the older part, and the inmates the newer portion. The buildings are in need of paint, and in many places the plastering is off the walls. The inmates occupy a common sitting-room, and it cannot be said that the sexes are properly separated. Very little furniture was seen, and the bathing facilities are not suitable. The beds were clean and comfortable. The objectionable privies, mentioned in the previous report as offensive and unsanitary, remain the same. Of the eleven inmates, six are males, and five females. There are three boys and two girls, whose ages range from three to fourteen years. One boy, aged nineteen, called insane, is in seclusion all the time to prevent elopement.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Visited May 8, 1890.

This almshouse consists of two cottages joined by an L, in which is a kitchen. It has no facilities for bathing, and the sexes are not well separated. The rooms occupied by the inmates are small and do not appear well kept. Of the seven inmates, one is called insane.

AYER.

Visited March 1, 1890.

This almshouse was found improved in some respects. The house is only a few years old, but not being thoroughly built, and having an exposed position, it is quite cold in winter. Stove heat is supplied to part of the house, but furnace or steam heating would be a great improvement. The drinking water comes from a well improperly located. A bath-room is still lacking. Of the seven inmates, three are insane, one is suffering from senile dementia, and one is a paralytic.

BARNSTABLE.

Visited April 22, 1890.

This almshouse, although quite old, is in excellent repair, and the inmates are apparently well cared for. Of the eleven inmates, one is insane.

BARRE.

Visited November 11, 1890.

This almshouse is a large, frame building, containing much more room than is required by the five inmates now there. The bath-room is unheated, and the privies are in too close proximity to some of the rooms. Two of the inmates are insane. In a house owned by the town, a quarter of a mile from the almshouse, a family, consisting of man and wife and nine children, are supported.

BEDFORD.

Visited Ooctber 23, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, with an L of comparatively recent construction. The sexes are completely separated. There are no facilities for bathing. The drainage is now good. One of the eight inmates is insane.

BELCHERTOWN.

Visited August 8, 1890.

The main building, two stories high, is used by the superintendent, while the L is devoted to the inmates' use. The bath-room is diverted from its original purpose, and is used as a creamery. The beds are comfortable. Of the eight inmates, three are insane, and one is idiotic.

BELLINGHAM.

Visited October 30, 1890.

This building is an old farm-house, but is provided with a bath-room. The sexes are not separated. Two of the eleven inmates are insane, and both have received hospital treatment.

BERKLEY.

Visited May 21, 1890.

This almshouse is an old farm-house, considerably out of repair. It is heated by stoves, and there are no facilities for bathing. When visited, there were but two inmates, — two boys, seven and six years of age. Tramps are lodged in a detached building; their beds were dirty and the bedding unclean.

BERLIN.

Visited July 22, 1890.

Berlin has no almshouse. One pauper was found boarding with Nathan Larkin, and one with Mrs. John Day. Both are well cared for.

BEVERLY.

Visited August 29, 1890.

This almshouse consists of two houses. There are thirty-one rooms for inmates, and there is a bath-room on each side of the house. The water supply is from the town mains, and the drainage is into cess-pools. New iron bedsteads for the women have been added, and the house, as a whole, looked well. The zinc-lined bunk in one of the male wards, spoken of in last year's report, remains. Of the twenty-four inmates, five are insane.

BILLERICA.

Visited July 9, 1890.

This almshouse is old, and somewhat out of repair. The beds and bedding were found in good condition. There are no bath-tubs, and the drainage is not good. As regards cleanliness, the almshouse was in good condition, and there has been a manifest improvement since last year in the housekeeping. When visited, there were nine inmates, of whom three were insane, and two idiotic.

BLACKSTONE.

Visited March 11, 1890.

This almshouse was erected about ten years ago, and shows imperfect work. The flooring is poor and abounds in cracks. The cellar is always damp, but a small part of it has a cemented floor, and is supposed to be drained. The men and women are separated at night by intervening doors, but in the day time there is little to prevent their mingling, and they eat together. Steam heat was introduced a little more than a year ago. In the second story are a bath-room and water-closet. The former is used occasionally, the latter never. All inmates bathe on admission, and wash in their rooms irregularly afterwards.

BOLTON.

Visited July 22, 1890.

This almshouse is a small two-story wooden house, with an L. A bath-tub has been added, supplied with cold water only. Wooden bedsteads are in use; the bedding was poor and dirty. Vermin were seen. One inmate occupies an uncomfortable attic room. The privies are near the house, and were offensive. Of the six inmates, two are insane. Neither has had hospital treatment; one is said to be excited at times, when he is secluded in a cage for a week or so.

BOSTON.

Visited October 18, 1890, and December 12, 1890.

The almshouse, situated in the Charlestown district, is a brick structure, originally used as a hotel. It is well furnished and well managed, being provided with a hospital and sanitary conveniences. When visited it contained thirty men and one hundred and five women, two being insane, and nearly all advanced in years, or infirm.

The Marcella Street Home, in the Roxbury district, is a three-story brick building, with dormitories, school-rooms, and chapel. It has all the domestic and sanitary appliances requisite for the care and training of children. Its inmates are of two classes, — pauper children transferred from other city institutions, or brought by indigent parents, and neglected children committed by the courts. Schools are maintained for each sex, graded from kindergarten to grammar. The practice of boarding children in the country has been continued, and seventy-five children are now so boarded at the rate of $2 per week. The Home, when last visited, had three hundred and thirty-six inmates, — two hundred and six boys and one hundred and thirty girls, — seventy-four being in the nursery. The house was found in good order and well conducted.

In the Harbor are the Homes for Paupers on Long Island and Rainsford Island, and the House of Industry on Deer Island, the two former being under the charge of one superintendent. Within the past year a transfer has been made of male paupers from Rainsford Island to Long Island, where there is enough land to furnish occupation, while the women have been removed from Long Island to Rainsford Island. Both islands are provided with insufficient hospitals. Long Island is supplied with city water; the buildings are defective. At the time of the last visit, the Home for Paupers contained seven hundred and eighty-nine inmates, viz., three hundred and forty-six men at Long Island and twenty-one men and four hundred and twenty-two women at Rainsford Island. At Deer Island there were six men and five women.

BOXFORD.

Visited April 18, 1890.

During the past year, paper, paint, whitewash, and some small repairs, have improved the interior of this house; but considerable work remains to be attended to. Of the three chambers for paupers in the main building, two are built of sheathing, in such a way that they get light and air only through open doors or

small openings above them, from a single window in the other side of the passage, and there is a similar room in the attic. The women paupers take care of their own rooms, which were reasonably neat; the men also appear to have control of their rooms, and evidently let the beds lie open until wanted for use. Six inmates were found, three of each sex. One man is epileptic, and one insane.

BOYLSTON.

Visited February 17, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, and appears like the home of a thrifty farmer. The insane eat and sit in the kitchen, and their bed-rooms are up one flight; two of the latter have barred windows. The rooms were found in fair order, and the beds supplied with suitable bedding. There are no bathing facilities. Only two inmates were present.

BRAINTREE.

Visited February 21, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair, and finished in natural wood. The sexes are quite well separated. The house is heated by steam, aud bath-tubs are in use. The wards and rooms generally appeared neat, and the beds and bedding in good condition. The inmates, on the whole, seemed properly clothed and occupied. One, an insane woman, is somewhat troublesome.

BREWSTER.

Visited April 23, 1890.

This almshouse is a one and a half story house, with an L in the rear, well painted. The house was in good order, and the inmates looked well.

BRIDGEWATER.

Visited April 25, 1890.

This almshouse looks quite well on the outside, having been painted within a few years; part of the interior is not so good. As a whole, it is in fair repair, and provides respectable accommodations for the town's poor. The beds are of straw and feathers; and old, corded, wooden bedsteads in clean condition are in general use. Two rooms on the second floor, with screen windows and strong doors, where the insane sleep, have iron bedsteads. The men and women are kept sufficiently separated. Bathing is not specially provided for. Of the eleven inmates, two are insane.

BRIMFIELD.

Visited September 10, 1890.

This almshouse, situated on a high hill, with good drainage, is considerably out of repair. The sexes are not separated, and there are no bathing facilities. When visited, there was one insane woman present.

BROCKTON.

Visited February 25, 1890.

This almshouse is a neat, comfortable building, well situated at some distance from the town. It was found very tidy, and the inmates looked well cared for, but were for the most part unoccupied, the matron finding it easier to do the work herself than to teach others. There is no special attendant for the insane. They take their meals with the paupers, and are not separated from them in any way. One man and two women are kept constantly in seclusion, in rooms nearly destitute of furniture; and no attempt is made to employ or improve them. The cell on the men's side has been torn out, and that on the women's side will soon be remodelled. The food is of good quality, and abundant. Bathing is required by the printed rules at least once in two weeks, but is given oftener if necessary. The matron seems very kind, but has not sufficient help to care properly for the insane.

BROOKFIELD.

Visited July 30, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair, and as well kept as its construction will allow. Throughout the house everything was scrupulously clean, and the inmates very tidy. The sexes are not well separated, and a common dining-room is in use. Only five inmates were found, of whom two were insane.

BROOKLINE.

Visited February 18, 1890.

This almshouse is comparatively new, and is a well built and attractive structure. It is heated by furnaces, and has the town water supply. A portable bath-tub is used. Of the five inmates, one was insane.

BUCKLAND.

Visited October 9, 1890.

This almshouse was found in much the same condition as that reported last year. The buildings are much in need of repair, and the paupers' rooms are insufficient in number and size for

the proper accommodation of so many as are now there. Two women occupy one bed in a very small room, and the room which serves the women for sitting and dining-room has two beds in it, and, like all the rooms, is low and dingy. There are eight inmates, of whom two are supported by private means. Two of the number are insane.

BURLINGTON.

Visited August 15, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure two stories high, and is in good repair. The main part is devoted to the superintendent's use, with the exception of one room occupied by a simple-minded inmate. It contained no insane inmates.

CAMBRIDGE.

Visited February 14, 1890.

The almshouse was found tidy, the floors being scrupulously clean, and the beds freshly supplied with clothing. Most of the insane sleep in rooms in the upper part of the house, and in some instances two persons occupy the same room. The rooms are very plain, and the windows are not generally barred. The truant-school boys, and a few pauper boys, were found seating chairs, which they do at a small profit. The children of a suitable age attend a well-conducted school. The buildings are nearly all old, and not convenient. Improved bathing facilities have been added.

CANTON.

Visited July 1, 1890.

The main building is a large, two-story house. Up stairs there are sixteen sleeping-rooms, two bath-rooms, and a water-closet. The building is heated by steam. Iron bedsteads are in use, with mattresses and the ordinary bedding. The inmates care mostly for their rooms, which were found in fair order. The drainage and water supply are said to be good. There were seventeen inmates, none insane.

CARLISLE.

Visited October 23, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good repair, comfortably furnished, and well heated. The housekeeping does not appear to be particularly good.

CHARLEMONT.

Visited November 6, 1890.

This town, having no almshouse, boards out its poor, two of whom, an epileptic woman and her illegitimate child, were seen at the house of Jerome Kennedy.

CHARLTON.

Visited July 29, 1890.

The building is a very good one, having an L which runs back from the main part. The rooms for the inmates are in the L, and in its rear are the privies, which were offensive on the day of the visit. At the back of the house, a few feet away, is a pig-pen, muddy and wet from the overflow of the water-barrel at the back door. Iron bedsteads are generally used, and, with one exception, the beds were found to be in good order. One of the seven inmates is insane.

CHATHAM.

Visited April 23, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story frame structure, in good repair. The main building contains the sleeping-rooms for the inmates; the men sleeping up stairs, the women down stairs. The inmates' dining-room is in the rear of the main building, being used also for the men's sitting-room.

CHELMSFORD.

Visited July 9, 1890.

This house was formerly a hotel, but has been devoted to its present use for more than twenty years. The house was clean throughout, and had been recently whitewashed. A common dining-room is in use, there being no separation of the sexes. There are no facilities for bathing. The water supply is from a well, which is so shut in that it cannot be clean, and the waste pipe of the refrigerator empties near it. The house is drained through a pipe in which there are no traps. There were eight inmates present, five males and three females. One man is called insane.

CHICOPEE.

Visited July 31, 1890.

The house, as heretofore, was found clean and in good order. There is no provision in the plan of the house for the separation

of the sexes. The unpleasant consequences of this defect in construction are guarded against as much as possible by distributing the inmates with regard to their age and propensities, and by having the hired help on each floor. The corridors, which run through the house lengthwise, are none too wide, and they make the stairway very narrow. Fire-escapes are lacking. There are two bath-tubs, but the water supply is not as abundant as could be desired, and it yearly diminishes. The inmates were seen at dinner, which was abundant and of good quality. The inmates numbered thirty-four, of whom two are insane.

CHILMARK.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This town, having no almshouse, boards out its poor. H. M., an epileptic idiot, was at John Allen's, where she is well cared for. L. S., also an epileptic idiot, boards at Alonzo Tilton's. Mrs. Tilton seems to have much feeling for the child, and evidently takes good care of her, the town paying $2.90 per week for her board.

CLINTON.

Visited July 23, 1890.

The buildings consist of a new main part with the old building utilized for an L. Some repairs are needed on the interior. There are nine rooms in the attic, well finished, and furnished with excelsior mattresses and iron bedsteads. The condition of the inmates' rooms was unsatisfactory, the bed-ticks being dirty, and the quilts old. There is a bath-tub, which is little used.

COHASSET.

Visited February 14, 1890.

The exterior of this almshouse is neat, and its situation pleasant. The premises were found in very good order. The interior is not agreeable, the rooms being small, ill-arranged, and dingy. Some of the old bedsteads and bedding have been destroyed, and new ones procured. The beds all had sheets, fairly clean, with gray blankets. Several had old comforters, which are retained because the supply of blankets is insufficient. Of the eleven inmates, four are insane. More attention is paid to the separation of the sexes than formerly.

CONCORD.

Visited August 21, 1890.

The house is old, but in comfortable repair. There are eighteen rooms for inmates, besides those used by the Superintendent. Steam heat is in use throughout the building. The bedding is old, and bugs were seen by the visitor. The town water supply is in use, and the drainage goes underground to a cesspool. There are no bathing facilities.

CONWAY.

Visited October 7, 1890.

Until 1889, Conway supported its poor in private families. In May of that year the town purchased, for $1,000, a farm of one hundred and five acres, and expended $650 in repairing and furnishing the buildings. The house is in good condition. One chamber is reserved for tramps, of whom as many as six have been lodged in one night. When visited, only one inmate was present, a second being temporarily absent.

DANA.

Visited August 9, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, and presents a fairly good appearance outside. On the first floor are found the inmates' sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen. Upstairs there are three bedrooms for inmates, furnished with wooden bedsteads and poor bedding; in the attic is a bed for tramps.

DARTMOUTH.

Visited September 3, 1890.

This almshouse has been in use some six years, and is well kept. The sexes are entirely separated, having rooms on opposite sides of the house, and independent dining and sitting-rooms, wash-rooms, etc. In the attic are two cells. The iron bedsteads are supplied with straw and feather beds, covered with spreads. Ten inmates were found, none being insane.

DEDHAM.

Visited February 5, 1890.

When visited, the superintendent and matron were absent, and the almshouse was left in charge of the inmates, who spoke well of their treatment. All of the buildings were painted last fall, and presented a neat appearance outside.

DEERFIELD.

Visited August 2, 1890.

This almshouse remains about as it was found a year ago, with serious defects. No repairs have been made, except what the superintendent has done on his own responsibility, without help from the town. Most of the rooms have been papered by him, and made to look much more comfortable; but the chambers in the L are quite unfit for use, from their small size, poor ventilation, and insufficient light. The cellar continues wet, although more gravel has been put into it; it is not deep enough to admit of further filling, and it is poorly drained. Little help is furnished, and the inmates are not of much service. Of the seven inmates, three are insane or demented.

DENNIS.

Visited April 23, 1890.

This almshouse, which is a small, old structure, painted white, and in good repair, is surrounded by a small farm of very poor land. The house was found in good order.

DIGHTON.

Visited May 21, 1890.

This almshouse is in fair repair, and, when visited, was clean, with the exception of one room, which is taken care of by an inmate. There are no facilities for bathing, but the inmates looked clean and tidy. The sexes are well separated.

DOUGLAS.

Visited March 11, 1890.

This almshouse consists of a main building of two stories, where the superintendent lives, a northerly wing of one story extended by a shed, and a southerly wing of two stories used alone by the inmates. Altogether there is more room than is required; and the necessary expense of keeping up the establishment occasions a high weekly cost of support, which is stated as four dollars. The house looked clean, and the beds were good. But three inmates were found, one man and two women.

DOVER.

Visited June 30, 1890.

This town maintains no almshouse, but boards an insane pauper at Roderick McKenzie's. The man, when visited, looked well cared for, and was in good health. He does some work, and makes no trouble.

DRACUT.

Visited June 20, 1890.

Considerable repairing has been done to this almshouse in the last two years, but the building is old and still out of repair. The house was found thoroughly clean in all places. Only two inmates were present.

DUDLEY.

Visited March 10, 1890.

This almshouse is old, but in fair repair, and was found in good order, with the exception of one room, which is cared for by an untidy inmate. As in most small almshouses, there is no bath-room. But three inmates were found, two men and one woman.

DUXBURY.

Visited August 25, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, rather old, but in good repair. Throughout the house there is a great degree of cleanliness, and the beds and other furniture are in good order. In the L is a room for tramps and others, made strong for insane inmates. Heat is supplied from furnaces; the water supply is good. Of the eleven inmates, three are insane.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This almshouse was visited at eight o'clock in the morning, and despite the early hour, was found in excellent order. The furnishings are comfortable, and throughout the house a great degree of cleanliness and order was visible. Of the inmates, two are insane, and one is idiotic.

EASTHAM.

Visited April 24, 1890.

Eastham has no almshouse, and its few paupers are generally boarded with their friends, or aided at home. Among them are two mentally defective. L. S. is boarded at $3.00 a week with Cornelius Anderson. She never had hospital treatment, and is subject to attacks of excitement. Her general health is good, and she is well cared for. P. S., who was an inmate at Taunton Hospital twenty years ago, boards with her brother and sister.

EASTHAMPTON.

Visited August 6, 1890.

The town is building a new almshouse, situated one and one-half miles west of the village, on a farm of fifty-eight acres. The building is of wood, two stories high, and will probably accommodate twenty inmates when completed. Two paupers were boarding with Mrs A. M. Hendricks. One of the number is insane and had been somewhat disturbed.

EASTON.

Visited October 2, 1890.

This almshouse, heated by steam, is in good repair. Iron and wooden bedsteads are in use, with wool-top mattresses; and the bedding was found in good condition. A bath-tub is provided. The sexes are not well separated, owing to the construction of the house. Three of the eleven inmates are insane.

EDGARTOWN.

Visited September 27, 1890.

Edgartown, having no almshouse, boards its poor out to the lowest bidder. C. F. C., thirty-four years of age, boards with an aged relative, who receives one dollar per week for his support. He has long been subject to epilepsy, and is now completely demented.

ESSEX.

Visited December 5, 1890.

This almshouse is a brick structure, with rooms sufficient in number, but poorly arranged. The house is plainly but comfortably furnished. It has no bath-room. Of the nine inmates, two are insane, one is idiotic, and two are children.

FAIRHAVEN.

Visited September 3, 1890.

This almshouse, comprising a main building used by the superintendent, and an L occupied by the inmates, was found in good repair. There are no facilities for bathing, and the sexes are not well separated. An epileptic woman, who is untidy and destructive at times, with a tendency to wander off, was found secluded in the privy.

FALL RIVER.

Visited April 11, 1890.

An unused school house has been removed, and made into a tenement for the superintendent, and the rooms in the main building formerly occupied by him are devoted to the use of the poor; thus the almshouse has not been so crowded as formerly. The number of inmates averages about one hundred and seventy, of whom twenty are insane. The sexes are not well separated, and some of the rooms were untidy and poorly ventilated. Some of the floors need relaying, and the plastering was in places ready to drop from the walls. The bath-rooms and water-closets were not invariably in good order.

Fall River has no city hospital, the indigent sick being cared for in a building which is a department of the poor-house. When visited, this establishment was over-crowded, and very unattractive. The bath-rooms were in disorder, and the ventilation was poor.

FALMOUTH.

Visited September 24, 1890.

Since the visits made to this almshouse last year, $1,000 has been expended in improving the place. The out-buildings formerly in contact with the house have been removed to a considerable distance; two artesian wells have been driven, giving a good supply of water; the kitchen has been newly plastered; two of the chambers enlarged; and, at the time of the visit, a new bath-room was being finished. The house was clean, and suitably provided with bedding. Several of the inmates continue to tie tags for the Dennison Manufacturing Company, being able to clothe themselves out of their earnings.

FITCHBURG.

Visited February 26, 1890.

This almshouse is a brick building, the central portion of which is occupied by the superintendent and other officers, and the wings on either side by the male and female inmates, the sexes being entirely separated. The insane women have a ward by themselves, but the insane men at present mingle more or less with the sane paupers. It is intended, however, to confine them exclusively to the lower story of one of the wings. A detached building, used for a smoking-room below, has isolation rooms above for men. There is also a room in the main building for women who need to be separated from the others. A male night-watch is now employed.

FOXBOROUGH.

Visited February 18, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good repair, and very clean, the bedsteads and bedding being almost new and unused. Few paupers are received in the course of the year, and at the time of the visit there was but one inmate.

FRAMINGHAM.

Visited April 14, 1890.

This almshouse is old, and somewhat out of repair. It is heated by steam. The rooms were clean, and the bedding was fairly good. The sexes are separated. Of the ten inmates, three are insane.

FRANKLIN.

Visited August 16, 1890.

This almshouse was not found in good condition; the inmates care for their own rooms, which were in disorder. The bedsteads, which are poor, are supplied with straw and feather beds.

FREETOWN.

Visited May 21, 1890.

This almshouse is an old frame building, which looks well outside. Within, it was not in a commendable condition, the inmates' beds and bedding being very dirty. The sexes are not well separated. Tramps are lodged in the upper part of a henhouse.

GARDNER.

Visited June 9, 1890.

This almshouse has been used forty years, and is inconveniently arranged. Outside, the place looks very well, but the interior is still out of repair, although some of the rooms have been much improved by whitewash and paint. The sexes are not well separated, and there are no facilities for bathing. The furniture and bedding are old. The water supply is ample, and the drainage good. Nine inmates were found, of whom four are insane.

GEORGETOWN.

Visited May 29, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, two stories high, with an L, containing no bathing facilities. Three of the eight inmates are insane, one of whom is secluded.

GLOUCESTER.

Visited August 28, 1890.

This almshouse is a brick structure, two stories high above a basement. It presents an attractive appearance outside, but is rather uninviting inside. The bedsteads are mainly of iron, with straw beds, some of the older inmates being allowed feather beds. There is a hospital building in close proximity to the almshouse, — a two-story wooden structure, where one inmate sleeps. The almshouse is heated with steam, and is supplied with water from wells and cisterns. All who are able bathe weekly.

GRAFTON.

Visited November 28, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair, and is heated by steam. The sexes are not well separated. When visited, some of the rooms were in disorder, vermin being plentiful in at least one of them. Twenty-one inmates were reported, none being insane.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

Visited December 5, 1890.

Those of the poor, who are not aided at their homes, are kept by Mr. William Turner. Two persons are thus supported, one being insane. They occupy a desolate L, which must be warmed with difficulty.

GREENFIELD.

Visited August 2, 1890.

This almshouse was found in very good condition, and cleanly. The inmates appeared comfortable and well cared for. Six inmates were present, of whom one is insane and one feeble-minded.

GREENWICH.

Visited August 9, 1890.

This almshouse is a one-story building, needing some repairs on the interior, which, the visitor was informed, were to be begun soon. Six inmates were present.

GROTON.

Visited March 1, and July 24, 1890.

This almshouse is composed of three portions, and contains much more room than is needed. With the exception of the L, the buildings are in quite good repair. The building known as the hospital contains several strong rooms designed for the insane,

one of which is used by occasional tramps. The rooms in the first story of the hospital are fitted with vaults under the floor, while the second story is used for storage. The bedding has all been newly made, and good bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc., were being introduced for the use of the inmates. Seven inmates were found, of whom two are insane.

GROVELAND.

Visited May 28, 1890.

This almshouse is a large two and one-half story building, with an L, and is in good repair. The housekeeping is efficient, and the beds and bedding were in good order. Only one inmate was found.

HADLEY.

Visited July 28, 1890.

This almshouse was in better order than it has sometimes been found, but still needing repairs. A good degree of cleanliness was observed. Provision has been made outside for tramps, who have heretofore been lodged in the almshouse building. New iron bedsteads have been supplied with mattresses and feather beds. The premises were in good order. Five inmates were found.

HAMPDEN.

Visited January 22, and June 2, 1890.

The poor of Hampden are boarded with R. M. Day, and, at the time of the visits, he was caring for three insane women, who have been for some years in his family. They receive little attention, and were far from clean in appearance.

HANOVER.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This almshouse is an attractive building, presenting the appearance of a well-kept private residence. Within, it is in good order, evincing the thoroughness of the matron's housekeeping, but it is somewhat inconveniently arranged to meet the wants of an almshouse.

HANSON.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This almshouse is a large, two-story building, a century old. New paper and paint were conspicuous within, and the housekeeping is good. There are no bathing facilities. There were four inmates.

HARVARD.

Visited August 26, 1890.

This almshouse is a large two-story building, with two L's. It was built about twenty years ago, and has been kept in good repair. The rooms are comfortably furnished, and they were found in a tidy condition. There are no bathing facilities, and there is no general supply of heat, but a few of the rooms are furnished with stoves. Of the six inmates, one is insane.

HARWICH.

Visited April 23, 1890.

This almshouse is one and one-half stories in height, and has two L's, all in good repair. The sexes are as well separated as possible in a farm house, the men sleeping up stairs and the women below. There are twelve inmates, of whom two are insane.

HAVERHILL.

Visited April 17, 1890.

This almshouse is a brick structure, two stories high over a basement, in which are boilers for heating, store-rooms, and six rooms, with barred windows and cement floors, for troublesome insane inmates. The rooms for the ordinary paupers and the mildly insane are bright and cheerful, comfortably furnished, and tidy in their appearance. The basement rooms for the disturbed insane are unattractive in the extreme, and it is questionable if they can be made comfortable, for, when visited, they were damp and not well lighted. Forty inmates were present, of whom fifteen were insane or idiotic. All of the insane are said to have had hospital treatment.

HAWLEY.

Visited December 4, 1890.

This almshouse, old and weather-beaten, is poorly furnished, and inconveniently arranged for the purpose. The house-keeping is bad. None of the six inmates are insane.

HEATH.

Visited November 6, 1890.

This almshouse, although not a new structure, and poorly furnished, is kept in good order, and the inmates appear well treated. There are four inmates; two insane, one epileptic, and one feeble-minded.

HINGHAM.

Visited February 14, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good condition, all the rooms clean and orderly, warm enough, and well ventilated. It is proposed to provide bathing facilities, which the house has heretofore lacked. The detached building occupied by a diseased inmate, who has since died, was found in much better condition than previously. Of the eleven inmates found, three are insane, only one of whom has had hospital treatment.

HOLBROOK.

Visited October 16, 1890.

G. H., an insane man who boards with his mother, was found in good health and well cared for. He was at one time an inmate of the Taunton Hospital.

HOLDEN.

Visited July 23, 1890.

The exterior of this almshouse presents a very good appearance, but the interior is out of repair. Hubbardston, Paxton, and Princeton, board their poor here, making in all seven inmates at the time of the visit. Of this number, one is insane.

HOLLISTON.

Visited April 14, and May 2, 1890.

This almshouse, which is wholly in the town of Ashland, is in good repair, and most of the inmates appeared well cared for. A demented man, formerly an inmate of the Worcester Hospital, occupies a room in an out-building, sleeping on a dirty pallet. The place was offensive, and the surroundings were repulsive. Eight inmates were present, of whom three were insane.

HOLYOKE.

Visited July 31, November 3 and 12, 1890.

This new almshouse, beautifully located, was not fully completed at the last visit, although it then contained forty-two inmates, of whom twenty-three, (six men and seventeen women), were insane.

The house is of brick, three stories high, having a central administrative building, with a wing on either side for th inmates. It is heated by steam, and has exhaust ve The insane have their quarters on the first floor, the

being such that the women are exposed a good deal, for only a wire fence separates their corridor from a hall-way, which they are obliged to cross in reaching the water-closet and bath-room. The mistake has been made of arranging for two beds in each of the rooms for the insane. If necessary to have any but single rooms, a larger number than two is desirable.

HOPKINTON.

Visited September 5, 1890.

This almshouse was found in a tidy condition, and the inmates appeared to be well cared for; but the sexes are not properly separated, and the bathing facilities are inconvenient.

HUDSON.

Visited July 22, 1890.

This almshouse is not in good repair, although some improvements have been made, and the furniture is scant. The beds and bedding were not in the best of order, but the matron was evidently trying to improve them. There are no bathing facilities, and the sexes are not separated.

IPSWICH.

Visited August 29, 1890.

This almshouse is of brick, two stories high over a basement. The superintendent occupies the front part of the main building, beyond which section is a longitudinal partition, on either side of which is a corridor with rooms for inmates opening out of one side. Two of the rooms designed for men have slatted partitions, and were occupied by insane inmates. In the L in the back part of the house are eight rooms, intended for the insane, but now almost never used. They have strong bars to the windows, and the doors are made of heavy joists. By the side of the door of each room is an opening, through which to pass food. One of the rooms has no windows; they are all fitted with strong padlocks. New bedsteads and mattresses have recently been added, and the house was in fair order. The inmates numbered eleven, of whom five were insane.

KINGSTON.

Visited August 26, 1890.

This almshouse is of wood, and two stories high. It is well painted, and in good repair. The beds and bedding were clean, and the house throughout was tidy.

LANCASTER.

Visited July 23, 1890.

This almshouse, built of brick, was found in excellent condition. It is heated by steam, and most of the rooms contain a radiator. Thirteen inmates were present, three being insane.

LAWRENCE.

Visited February 19, 1890.

This almshouse is composed of two portions, the older of which is occupied by sane paupers, while the insane inmates are cared for in the newer wing. The former portion of the house is poorly arranged, but the rooms were in a tidy condition, and the inmates appeared to be well looked after. The wing in which the insane are kept has four floors; the men, fourteen in number, room on the first floor, the women, thirty-one in number, occupy the three floors above, the top floor being a dormitory, and used only at night. The dining-room for women opens out of the entry of the second story, while the men's dining-room is in the kitchen at the end of the general stairway, out of which opens the male ward. The bath-room for men and women is on the second story. The hired help in this department consists of one man and three women. The man, in addition to his duties in the male ward, runs the boiler in the basement, which heats all parts of the house. There are two attendants for the insane women, and one hired woman does the cooking for this department. Under direction, the female inmates do all the laundry work for the insane and their attendants, make all their own clothing, mend their clothing, and that of the men, care for their rooms, and sweep and scrub the floors. The insane were all tidily dressed, and appeared in good health. Their apartments were well kept. A female night-watch makes three trips through the wards every night. Fire-escapes are much needed. The fire-buckets were examined and found to contain only a little water.

LEE.

Visited November 5, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, two stories high with an L. A little gardening, but no farming, is done, as the superintendent is much employed outside the almshouse. No bathing facilities have as yet been provided. The beds and bedding were clean. Of the twelve inmates, one is insane.

LEICESTER.

Visited July 29, 1890.

This almshouse is a large wooden structure, having an L of two stories, which was built two years ago. In the latter are the laundry, bath-room and water-closet. The condition of the inmates' rooms was satisfactory. Steam heat is used, and the building is supplied with fire-escapes. Of the eleven inmates, one is insane.

LEOMINISTER.

Visited July 23, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair, and is surrounded by a productive farm. One inmate occupies a room finished off in the stable, which was much cleaner than when seen last year. A bath-room is needed.

LEVERETT.

Visited May 12, 1890.

The almshouse was burned early in the year, having been probably set on fire by an insane inmate, who has since been committed to the Northampton Hospital.

LEXINGTON.

Visited April 10, 1890.

This almshouse has a fund from which delicacies are furnished sick inmates, and other things out of the usual course procured. The water supply is insufficient, and the bathing facilities inadequate, but the other sanitary conditions are fair. One insane inmate was seen.

LITTLETON.

Visited December 4, 1890.

This almshouse is thoroughly painted outside, but the interior hardly corresponds, although the rooms were found neat and comfortable. There were five inmates, one being insane, and two, children.

LOWELL.

Visited February 20, April 15, and November 14, 1890.

During the past year, additional room has been provided for the insane, and they now number sixty-eight, of whom fifty-eight are women. The ten insane men mingle more or less with the sane inmates, but special wards are provided for insane women. Recently another attendant has been employed to look after these fifty-eight women, making two for the whole number. The women who are sentenced to the work-house by the Police Court assist

somewhat in the care of the insane women. This is not considered advisable. For want of suitable attendants these patients do no work, such as is accomplished at Lawence, where there are two attendants for thirty women, and where the women do all the laundry work for the insane, and their attendants, make their own clothing, mend all the clothing for both male and female departments, care for their rooms, and sweep and scrub the floors. In Salem, with only forty-five insane, there are four attendants, and the women do the same amount of labor as the insane women in the Lawrence almshouse.* The general appearance of the insane wards was better than last year, and improvements in bedding have been made, although it is still thought that, to secure cleanliness, the beds should be furnished with blankets, to the entire exclusion of comforters. The overseers, at the suggestion of this Board, have placed the children in families, or in private charitable institutions.

LUDLOW.

Visited September 11, 1890.

Ludlow has no almshouse, but boards its paupers with Gilbert Clark. An insane man was seen there, who expressed himself as pleased with the place.

LUNENBURG.

Visited July 22, 1890.

A new L, at the rear of the main building, has been completed and occupied since the last visit, and the superintendent's quarters have been improved, but suitable attention has not been paid to the separation of the sexes. The privy vaults, beneath rooms occupied by insane men, were not offensive, but they will be if not carefully looked after. The drainage has been improved. Of the eight inmates, four are insane, and two are imbecile.

LYNN.

Visited May 2, 1890.

During the past year a few improvements have been made; the almshouse is, however, in rather poor repair, and, when visited, many of the rooms were in disorder. The inmates numbered

* Attention is called to the care of the insane in these two almshouses because the inmates are of precisely the same class as those in Lowell, and as showing what may be accomplished with proper attendants. The same policy is followed at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, with even more striking results. For the good of the patients themselves, and in the interest of economy, this should be done in Lowell.

seventy-seven, of whom eighteen were insane. The sexes do not appear to be well separated by day. The "Children's Home," contiguous to the almshouse, containing thirty-five inmates, was scrupulously clean throughout. It is under the efficient supervision of a trained nurse, who has three assistants.

MALDEN.

Visited April 19, 1890.

This almshouse was, as usual, found in excellent order. There is a complete separation of the sexes, and all who are able take a full bath weekly. None of the thirty inmates are insane.

MANCHESTER.

Visited August 28, 1890.

Although this almshouse is an old structure, very poorly adapted to its present use, it is well kept, all parts being scrupulously clean, and the inmates are well treated. The construction of the house renders separation of the sexes impossible. None of the seven inmates are insane; the excited woman who has been here several years, having been committed to the Danvers Hospital.

MANSFIELD.

Visited February 18, 1890.

When visited at 9 A.M., this almshouse was found in quite good order. Some of the bedsteads are old and rickety, but the bedding is of fair quality and tidy.

MARBLEHEAD.

Visited September 2, 1890.

The main portion of this almshouse is conveniently arranged, and was found in satisfactory condition. The building is poorly planned for the more disturbed insane, and the place was unclean. Of the twenty-six inmates, eight are insane.

MARION.

Visited September 2, 1890.

This town has no almshouse, and boards its paupers in families. B. H., formerly an epileptic, now demented, seems to be well provided for with a relative. W. J. T., who is at times excited and noisy, is also with friends.

MARLBOROUGH.

Visited June 12, 1890.

The management of this almshouse appears efficient. The buildings are in good repair, although a portion of them are old. There should be a better separation of the sexes, an improved method of heating, and a more suitable arrangement for bathing. Nineteen inmates were found, five being insane. None of the latter have had hospital treatment.

MARSHFIELD.

Visited August 25, 1890.

No changes were noted in this almshouse, which is an old frame structure, containing more room than is really required.

MATTAPOISETT.

Visited September 2, 1890.

This is an old house, inconveniently arranged, with no adequate bathing facilities; but it was found in excellent order, and the management is good, save that the sexes are not separated. Two of the nine inmates are insane.

MEDFIELD.

Visited February 10, 1890.

This almshouse is only two years old, and, the number of inmates being small, there is considerable unused room. The furniture is new, and of good quality.

MEDFORD.

Visited February 6, 1890.

This almshouse, which is a brick structure, was found, as usual, in good condition, — clean and comfortable throughout. It is warmed with a furnace, has an abundant supply of water from the town mains, and is provided with bath-tubs. There is only one approach to the men's rooms on the top floor, and outside fire-escapes are a necessity. Of the eight inmates present, one was insane.

MEDWAY.

Visited October 30, 1890.

This almshouse, formerly a private dwelling, presents a neat appearance on the exterior. The addition of an L furnishes six sleeping-rooms, including a guarded room for insane inmates, the

latter being unused at the time of the visit. The main part is old and dingy, needing paint and whitewash. The bedding was of good quality, but bed-bugs are not unknown, the visitor seeing them as the beds were inspected.

METHUEN.

Visited March 26, 1890.

A new almshouse has been nearly completed here. At the time of the visit there were five inmates, (one insane), the number having been lessened by the removal of an insane woman, the day before, to the Danvers Hospital. She was reported to be noisy and troublesome, though harmless, when the almshouse was previously visited. On March 22, having had an accession of excitement, after being returned from an elopement, she threw herself from her chamber window, and, striking on a pile of rocks in the pig-pen below, fractured both legs. At the hospital it was found necessary to perform an amputation, on March 26, but the shock was so great that she died the following day.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Visited December 3, 1890.

This almshouse was in good condition when visited, although the class of inmates is rather below the average usually found in like establishments. The sexes are separated, and single rooms are generally provided. The house is heated with hot water, and contains a good bath-room. The water supply is not quite satisfactory, but the drainage is good. The inmates number nineteen, of whom four are insane. One of the insane persons occupies a basement room with a cement floor; the others have apartments in the tramp house, at the rear of the almshouse.

MILFORD.

Visited October 7, 1890.

This almshouse is not in good repair inside. There is no suitable separation of the sexes, owing to the construction of the building, which is much smaller than it should be for so many inmates. The attic has been finished off, affording sleeping accommodations for several men, a strong room being at one end. A spring furnishes the water, and the drainage is good. A bath-tub is in use, and the inmates bathe regularly. Two of the thirty inmates are insane.

MILLBURY.

Visited July 15, 1890.

This almshouse, which is a frame building, is old and poorly furnished. When visited, the inmates' apartments were in an unsatisfactory condition.

MILLIS.

Visited October 30, 1890.

An insane woman, boarding in the family of Henry Crusar, was visited, and found in good physical condition. She was for many years an inmate of the Taunton Hospital. The town pays three dollars a week for her support, and she seems to be suitably provided for.

MILTON.

Visited May 15, 1890.

This almshouse, well planned and in good repair, was clean throughout, with suitable beds and bedding. A cottage occupied by men was not in the same good order as the main house, the supervision being evidently left to the inmates, without much oversight.

MONSON.

Visited February 25, 1890.

The superintendent and matron of this almshouse appear to be earnest, hard-working people, and have improved the establishment since they took charge of it; but too little help is employed, and some of the older inmates require much care. The presence of violent insane at times is objectionable. There is a constant endeavor on the part of the management to improve the standard. Of the thirteen inmates, one man is insane. He has never had hospital treatment, and, although having many delusions, is able to do considerable work. In a detached building are a men's smoking-room and two apartments for inmates. One of the latter had been occupied by an insane man who had eloped. The room was poorly furnished, and the patient did not appear to be properly cared for, although undoubtedly as well as the circumstances permitted.

MONTAGUE.

Visited August 9, 1890.

Although this almshouse needs painting, the interior was found in better order than formerly, several of the rooms having been improved. Eight inmates were present, of whom one is insane.

NANTUCKET.

Visited August 9, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good condition. Twenty-seven inmates were present, mostly old, a large proportion requiring a great deal of care. Two of the number are insane.

NATICK.

Visited March 18, 1890.

This almshouse remains much the same as it has been at the time of the previous visits, save that steam heat has been introduced; nearly every room containing a radiator. New furniture and other interior improvements are needed.

NEW BEDFORD.

Visited April 11, 1890.

This almshouse, which is pleasantly situated, overlooking the harbor, was found tidy, and appeared to be well managed. The sexes are properly separated, and the diet is sufficient. In the almshouse department were found sixty-three inmates, nine being insane, the latter not having any special rooms, but mingling with the other inmates. In a detached building is a truant school, which contained twelve pupils at the time of the visit. A teacher is furnished by the city, but the discipline of the school is under the immediate direction of a male pauper inmate belonging to the almshouse department.

NEWBURY.

Visited May 29, 1890.

In Byfield, a part of Newbury, two insane women are boarded with a relative. The house is an old and extremely unattractive dwelling, and very dirty; the patients, however, were fairly clean.

NEWBURYPORT.

Visited May 29, 1890.

This almshouse was opened in 1888. It is built of brick, having a centre building, from which extend two wings at right angles. One of the wings is occupied by the male, the other by the female inmates, making a complete separation of the sexes. The house is heated by steam, and the facilities for bathing are ample. Iron bedsteads are in use, with straw and feather beds, which were in good order. A city reservoir supplies the water. The drainage

is into a tank or cesspool, which has to be emptied by hand pumps. In the basement are five "cells" or barred rooms, two being occupied at the time of the visit by untidy inmates, one of whom is insane and destructive. These were poorly ventilated, and damp, a heavy rain having fallen the previous day. The institution contained forty-eight inmates, of which number ten were insane.

NEW SALEM.

Visited August 8, 1890.

This almshouse is an old wooden structure, which will probably soon have to be abandoned. It was, however, scrupulously clean. Only one inmate was found, a simple-minded woman.

NEWTON.

Visited February 19, 1890.

This almshouse is an old structure, considerably out of repair, and will be replaced in the near future by a house in a different locality. When visited, there was only one insane inmate out of a population of thirty.

NORTH ADAMS.

Visited November 6, 1890.

Additions and improvements were under way at the almshouse, which, when completed, will allow of separation of the sexes, and afford bathing facilities. The house is heated by steam. One of the thirteen inmates is insane.

NORTHAMPTON.

Visited July 29, 1890.

This almshouse has not been repaired during the past year, and the weakness of the rear portion is becoming more evident from the settling of the floors and loosening of the plastering. The sexes are assigned to different floors, where there are bath-rooms; and the inmates show the evidence of good care and good food. Two of the fourteen inmates are boarded here by the town of Williamsburg, and five are insane. The Overseers of the Poor, in a communication to the Inspector of Institutions, dated November 11, 1890, write as follows: "This Board is unanimously in favor of a new almshouse, or a suitable addition to the present one. The city council appropriated $5,500, for an addition; the city property committee visited several cities and towns, and adopted a plan which would have given us all we needed; and accordingly advertised, and made the contract for the same. The city council

refused to concur with the committee for building, and the matter was accordingly dropped, and the appropriation transferred to some other department. We are sorry the committee were not allowed to go on and complete the building, which would have been perfectly satisfactory to this Board, and we think to the State Board."

NORTH ANDOVER.

Visited April 4, 1890.

This almshouse was found mostly in good condition, and showed the evidence of attentive care. A little more than a year ago extensive repairs were made upon it, and steam heat introduced. Tramps are lodged in an unfinished attic, which was not in good condition.

NORTHBOROUGH.

Visited June 12, 1890.

This almshouse is a comfortable building, in good repair. The house-keeping is good, and the beds and bedding were in excellent order. In the attic is a cell, used at the time of the visit as a store-room. Of the four inmates, one was insane; he had received no hospital treatment.

NORTHBRIDGE.

Visited July 14, 1890.

This is a well built house, and in good repair. Iron bedsteads are in use, with bedding suitable, if kept clean. The bed-ticks were soiled from the pouring of kerosene oil over them to kill the bugs.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

Visited June 2, 1890.

This almshouse is a very old structure, entirely unfit for its present use. The house has at some time become infested with bugs, and it is found impossible to exterminate them completely. The furniture of the place is old and scant; the bedding was clean and in good order.

NORTH READING.

Visited March 18, 1890.

This almshouse, understood to have been once a tavern, is in fair repair, and well painted on the outside, but less so within. With the small number of inmates, there are several unused rooms. The bedsteads are of wood, and poor; the bedding is comfortable and clean. In the back yard is a tramp house, cleaner than those found in connection with most almshouses.

NORTON.

Visited October 9, 1890.

This almshouse, upwards of a century old, is out of repair, and contains none of the modern improvements. The furniture is of oldest kind and of little value. One insane inmate occupies a room on the first floor, which has a grated window and slatted door, receiving its heat from a stove outside.

NORWELL.

Visited August 25, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, two stories high, and although not in perfect repair, is very comfortable and clean. The rooms for the inmates, male and female, are off one corridor in the second story, and were found in good condition. Tramps are lodged in the attic. In the basement are two slatted rooms, not in use at the time of the visit. The house contains no bathing facilities.

ORANGE.

Visited August 7, 1890.

This almshouse is two stories high, with an L. It contains twenty-one rooms, and is well kept and clean. The sexes are not well separated, and there are no bathing facilities. Of the eleven inmates, three are reported as insane.

OXFORD.

Visited July 31, 1890.

When visited, repairs were about to be begun on this almshouse. Since that date the alterations have been nearly completed, the cost of which will probably reach $4,000. None of the ten inmates are insane, although several are weak-minded.

PALMER.

Visited September 10, 1890.

This almshouse consists of a two-and-a-half-story main building, used by the superintendent, and a long L of one and one-half stories, devoted to the inmates' use. The separation of the sexes is not what it should be, but is as good as the faulty construction of the house will allow. The rooms were found in good condition, the floors well scrubbed and the bedding clean, an improvement over the conditions of a year ago.

PEABODY.

Visited February 7, and November 29, 1890.

This almshouse has been improved during the past year. A new hall floor has been laid, the rooms have been painted and white-washed, fire-escapes added, and Worcester chemical fire-pails supplied. Iron bedsteads have been introduced throughout the building, and many gray woolen blankets added. Bathing is required weekly. Of the forty-nine inmates, nine are children, and three insane.

PEMBROKE.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story frame structure, shingled on all sides, and in rather poor repair. Seven inmates were seen, one being insane.

PEPPERELL.

Visited February 28, 1890.

This almshouse is an old structure, to which additions have been made from time to time, and it is in good repair. It has no bath-room, and no provision for the separation of the sexes, which has once or twice led to unpleasant consequences. Steam heat makes all parts of the house sufficiently warm. The house is well looked after, and much care is taken to keep it free from vermin, but not always with success. When visited, there were fourteen inmates present, three being insane, and two feeble-minded.

PETERSHAM.

Visited August 9, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, one story high, in fair repair. The superintendent has had experience in the care of the insane, and the management appeared most efficient, the house being in good order and clean. The separation of the sexes receives little attention, and there are no facilities for bathing. In the main building there are four rooms for the use of inmates, two being guarded, and all receiving, in the winter, heat from a stove near by. In the L is a cage, occupied at the time of the visit by an insane patient, who was suffering from a severe type of insanity.

PITTSFIELD.

Visited November 5, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure, two stories high, with a recently added L at the rear, which contains apartments for sane men, as well as kitchens, laundry, etc. By this addition a com-

plete separation of the sexes can be made. The wards for the insane are in the eastern part of the main building, the men above and the women below, all under the care of a male attendant. The inmates numbered forty, of whom seven men and six women were insane.

PLYMOUTH.

Visited August 26, 1890.

This almshouse is of brick, two stories in height, having at the rear a building of wood now used for a store-room. Sleeping-rooms for the men are on the first floor, while the women occupy the second floor. Most of the inmates take their meals in their rooms. The house is heated by steam, and bath-tubs are soon to be added. The house was very orderly and clean throughout.

PROVINCETOWN.

Visited April 25, 1890.

This almshouse was found in excellent order throughout, as was reported last year. It contains seven inmates, two being epileptic.

QUINCY.

Visited April 29, 1890.

This almshouse is heated with steam, has two bath-rooms, and is well supplied with single rooms. The water supply is good, and the drainage suitable. The sexes do not appear well separated. The bedding looked clean and sufficient. The house was mostly clean, but somewhat in disorder. Of the eighteen inmates, four are insane.

RANDOLPH.

Visited October 16, 1890.

The house is heated throughout by steam, and it was clean and orderly. Regularity in bathing is required. The sexes are not separated, owing to the construction of the building. Adjoining the milk-room in the basement are the privies, the odor from which permeated the sleeping-rooms above at the time of the visit. Eighteen inmates were found, three being insane.

READING.

Visited March 18, 1890.

This almshouse was found in good condition. The housekeeping is efficient, and the inmates had the appearance of receiving proper care. The inmates numbered six, two of whom were said to be insane.

REHOBOTH.

Visited May 7, 1890.

The superintendent and matron had not been long in charge, but appeared to be capable, and were interested in their work. Several improvements had already been made; painting, papering and whitewashing having been done throughout the house. One of the ten inmates is insane.

ROCHESTER.

Visited September 2, 1890.

This almshouse is an old wood-colored building, one and a half stories in height, having an L. When visited, the superin tendent and matron were away, and little information was gained from the two female inmates.

ROCKLAND.

Visited September 27, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair and well adapted to its use, save for the fact that it does not admit of perfect separation of the sexes.

ROCKPORT.

Visited August 28, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, with two stories and an attic, and is faulty in its construction. The women occupy rooms in the second story, while the men sleep in the attic. There is only one stairway, and the inmates are locked in their rooms at night. In case of fire it would be difficult to prevent loss of life. A bath-room is needed, as well as a hospital-room for the sick. The house has been painted by the superintendent, and was found in excellent condition.

RUTLAND.

Visited December 17, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, in good repair, and well kept. The sexes are completely separated. The bedding is suitable, and the house-keeping of the best. Of the four inmates, one is probably insane.

SALEM.

Visited February 18, 1890.

This almshouse has invariably been found in good condition, all parts of it being tidy, and the inmates well looked after. The departments for sane inmates are in the older portion of the establishment, while the insane are in a newer four-story building.

In the first story of the latter are a reception-room, separate dining-rooms for the sexes, a large pantry, and a dormitory for men. The second story contains sleeping-rooms and a dormitory for men, with closets, bath-rooms, etc. The women occupy the third and fourth stories, the latter having considerable vacant room. The wards for the insane have been found scrupulously clean, the beds tidy and supplied with mattresses, blankets, white spreads and feather pillows. The insane patients, about forty-five in number under the care of four attendants, were found orderly and well dressed. The female patients make all their clothing, mend their own and the men's clothing, care for their own rooms, do the laundry work for the department, etc. The city physician visits every second day, and oftener if necessary.. At his calls he sees any insane who are reported sick. No night-watch is employed.

SALISBURY.

Visited May 28, 1890.

This town has no almshouse, but has one insane pauper, who boards with Mr. John W. Marshall. The patient was found clean, and evidently well cared for.

SANDWICH.

Visited April 22, 1890.

This almshouse is old, poorly arranged, and out of repair; yet the inmates were tidy and the house scrupulously clean. Thirteen of the seventeen inmates are insane, five of the number belonging to the town of Bourne, which boards its poor at this almshouse. The drainage is good, but the water supply is often insufficient to meet the demands of the house.

SAUGUS.

Visited February 24, 1890.

When this almshouse was visited, the superintendent and matron were absent for the day, and little information could be obtained of the domestic who was left in charge. The apartments seen were in need of paint, paper, and whitewash, but seemed fairly comfortable, although they were in considerable disorder. Twelve inmates were seen, three of whom were mentally defective.

SEEKONK.

Visited May 7, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-and-a-half-story building with an L, well painted and in quite good repair. The grounds around the house are particularly well kept. Straw and feather beds are used, well supplied with comfortable bedding. The house contains no bathing facilities. One of the four inmates is insane.

SHARON.

Visited July 1, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story building, poorly painted, with a dilapidated L, which contains four bunks for tramps, facilities for washing, and a cistern where the water for household use is obtained. Although the house is in poor repair, it was in good order, excepting the portion devoted to tramps.

SHEFFIELD.

Visited December 4, 1890.

The poor of Sheffield are boarded with Mrs. Louise McCarthy, near Ashley Falls R.R. Station. She has seven under her care, of whom one is insane, and three are children. The house was comfortable, and the inmates' rooms in good order.

SHERBORN.

Visited March 18, 1890.

This almshouse consists of a main building, with a comparatively modern L, the latter containing a lockup and bunks for tramps. The establishment was in fairly good order.

SHREWSBURY.

Visited February 17, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, and in fair repair. The inmates have a common sitting-room at the back of the house; and there are a few small bed-rooms near, the remainder of the bed-rooms being up-stairs. The bedding was found to be sufficient in quantity. The house furnishes no bathing facilities. It is heated with stoves. There is running water in the kitchen, and the situation is such that the drainage should be good.

SHUTESBURY.

Visited May 12, 1890.

This almshouse consists of a large old house, connected by a corridor with a smaller house, in which the keeper lives. It was found in good order, and the inmates comfortably cared for. Nine inmates were present, of whom one was insane and one idiotic.

SOMERSET.

Visited May 21, 1890.

This almshouse is pleasantly located, and is built of wood. It was found in clean and satisfactory condition. There are no bathing facilities, and the sexes are not well separated. Seven inmates were seen, of whom three are insane.

SOUTHBRIDGE.

Visited March 10, 1890.

This almshouse consists of an old two-story farm house, to which some years ago a two-and-a-half story addition was made, containing nearly all the pauper accommodations. Bathing is done in the ordinary chambers, when at all, and appears to be infrequent and irregular. The main house and new part were in good repair, and in fairly good order. The new part has furnace heat, and the rest of the house is warmed by stoves. Seventeen inmates were found, five being insane.

SOUTH HADLEY.

Visited August 1, 1890.

This almshouse when visited had been in operation a little more than a year, and it provides a very comfortable home for the poor. It was formerly a farm-house, to which was added a wing of two stories to accommodate inmates. The rooms are furnished with neat wooden bedsteads, mattresses, and feather beds, and were neatly kept.

SPENCER.

Visited July 29, 1890.

This almshouse is situated on a high elevation of land, is in good repair, and well furnished. Separate sitting-rooms are provided for the sexes, that for the women being used on Sunday for a chapel service. There is a bath-room on the first floor, and set basins in the entry for the inmates' use. The house is heated by steam. There are two cells on the first floor, little used in the summer, but given to some of the insane in the winter. In the

L, used for the insane inmates in summer, three rooms were found in bad condition. The duties of the matron are numerous, and the insane probably receive little attention. Seven of the fourteen inmates are insane.

SPRINGFIELD.

Visited July 21 and November 3, 1890.

The inmates at this almshouse have averaged about one hundred and ten during the year. Forty-five are insane, nineteen men and twenty-six women. Seventeen persons are employed, including three attendants for the insane, a nurse and night watchman. The repairs spoken of in the last report have been continued, greatly improving the institution.

STERLING.

Visited July 23, 1890.

This almshouse is a large two-and-a-half-story house, having two wings, one of which is devoted to the insane, the rooms having barred windows and strong doors. The beds and bedding were in good order, and the dinner, which was being served at the time of the visit, was of good quality and abundant. The care which the five insane inmates receive appeared good in all respects, except that four of the number are constantly confined in their rooms.

STONEHAM.

Visited March 7, 1890.

This almshouse has been enlarged since the visit, by building an addition, 32 by 34 feet, and two stories high, which contains five rooms and a bath-room on each floor. The L, removed to give place to the new part, has been attached to the northerly side of the east wing, and finished into a dining-room for the superintendent, a store and a correction room. The house, which was in good order at the time of the visit, is supplied with steam heat.

STOUGHTON.

Visited February 4, 1890.

This almshouse was found to be neatly kept. It is rather old, and various repairs will soon be necessary. There is no good provision for the separation of the sexes, but the only female inmate at present is a girl eight years old. There are six paupers, of whom two are insane, one of the latter having a settlement in the town of Avon.

STOW.

Visited December 4, 1890.

This almshouse, built in 1764, is in fair repair, but needs painting. The six inmates, none of whom are insane, are very helpless, it being necessary to take their food to most of them.

STURBRIDGE.

Visited July 31, 1890.

This almshouse is an old structure, and much out of repair. Fortunately no insane are numbered among its inmates, for, judging from the condition of the house at the time of the visit, demented patients could not receive proper care.

SUDBURY.

Visited August 21, 1890.

This almshouse was found clean throughout, and everywhere in good order. The superintendent is on his sixth year of service. Six inmates were found, of whom two are insane, neither having had hospital treatment.

SUTTON.

Visited July 15, 1890.

This almshouse is pleasantly located, and is in fair repair. A new addition has been made to accommodate the insane. The housekeeping was found to be better than reported last year. The new part for the insane contains seven barred rooms. A bath-tub is in use. The bedding is of fair quality, and clean. The inmates numbered seventeen, five being insane, of whom two are kept in constant seclusion.

SWANSEA.

Visited May 21, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair. When visited there were three inmates, one of whom was insane. The house-keeping is good and the inmates appeared well cared for.

TAUNTON.

Visited April 17, 1890.

This almshouse is a substantial brick structure, with fire-escapes at each end. When visited, sixty-five inmates were present, of whom seven were reported as insane, four having had hospital treatment. None of the number were in seclusion or restraint. Religious services are conducted every Sunday.

TEMPLETON.

Visited November 11 and December 3, 1890.

This almshouse was found in fair condition, and the inmates comfortably provided for. The main house contains stoves, but the wing occupied by women is heated by a furnace. Of the nine inmates, three women are insane.

TEWKSBURY.

Visited January 23, 1890.

A new almshouse is being built, which, when completed, will contain suitable sanitary arrangements, and allow of separation of the sexes.

TISBURY.

Visited September 27, 1890.

Tisbury, having no almshouse, boards out its paupers. Those who were seen were comfortably provided for.

TOPSFIELD.

Visited April 18, 1890.

This almshouse is kept in good condition. The main house, though old, is well preserved, and the wing for paupers is comparatively modern. There were but four inmates present, one being insane.

TOWNSEND.

Visited February 28, 1890.

This almshouse was found in very good condition. It has more room than is required for its seven inmates, who had the appearance of receiving proper care, being suitably clothed and cleanly. Two insane women and one insane man were found.

TRURO.

Visited April 24, 1890.

This almshouse is a long one-story structure, in poor repair. The house-keeping is not good, the beds being badly made, and the rooms unventilated. It contained only two inmates.

TYNGSBOROUGH.

Visited March 29, 1890.

This almshouse consists of a large, square, two-and-a-half-story frame building, having attached to its northern side a more modern one-story L, for wood-shed and tramp-house. The first and second floors contain all the sleeping and day-rooms. It has

never been painted, and the wood-work is shrunken, and in parts decayed, the plastering cracked, broken or poorly patched, the whole building showing neglect. The bedsteads are old, but the bedding is sufficient and of fair quality. Vermin abound. Possibly some of the disorder noticed was due to the fact that the superintendent was busy removing his effects.

TYRINGHAM.

Visited December 4, 1890.

The wholly dependent poor of this town are boarded with Calvin Jones. For one, a man, he receives two dollars per week, and for two, both women, $175 per year. These amounts are said to cover all expenses, including clothing and medical attendance, and burial expenses. The room occupied by the man was filled with a collection of rubbish. The room occupied by the women, (of whom one is insane and one epileptic), opens from the wood-shed, and was found very dirty. The appearance of the inmates indicated little or no personal care.

UPTON.

Visited July 14, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure with an L, painted white, and in fair repair. The house-keeping is very inefficient. The bedding is old, and the ticks were dirty. There are no bathing facilities; the sexes are not well separated; and vermin are abundant. The privies are in an objectionable location, near the kitchen.

UXBRIDGE.

Visited July 14, 1890.

This almshouse is an old two-story building with an L, very much out of repair. The house-keeping is of the poorest order. In many of the rooms the stench was intolerable, and the beds and bedding very dirty and ragged. The presence of vermin was evident. There are no facilities for bathing, and the sexes are poorly separated.

WAKEFIELD.

Visited February 24, 1890.

This almshouse is in good repair, and contained but three inmates. It is supplied with water from the town mains, and is provided with a bath-tub. The Overseers visit almost weekly, and citizens not infrequently.

WALES.

Visited September 10, 1890.

Wales, having no almshouse, boards its insane and poor in private families. Two sisters were found with a relative, who receives $2.50 per week for their board. The house was dirty, and the dinner scant and poor. Three insane women, only one of whom has had hospital treatment, board at another place, where they appear to be well fed and warmly clothed.

WALPOLE.

Visited July 5, 1890.

This almshouse is pleasantly located, but is old, inconvenient, and out of repair. The interior is well painted, and very clean everywhere, excepting the room given to tramps, which, after being occupied, is left for the next vagrant to clean. The inmates were very tidy, and looked contented.

WALTHAM.

Visited February 12, 1890.

The new almshouse, which is an imposing structure, is not yet completed, and the poor are cared for in the old buildings.

WARE.

Visited September 12, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story frame building, having three L's, painted white, and outwardly presenting a good appearance. The superintendent's appartments appeared clean and wholesome, in contrast to the pauper department, which was dirty and in great confusion. The inmates attend chiefly to their rooms, which, in some cases, were filled with worthless personal belongings, giving a disorderly appearance to the place. No bathing facilities are furnished.

WAREHAM.

Visited September 26, 1890.

The house presents a fair appearance outside; the interior is yet in need of many small repairs. The leaks in the roof have admitted rain, and in some rooms the damp plastering has become mildewed and musty. The rooms were found clean. The inmates, male and female, occupy the second story of the main building, the separation of the sexes being obtained by a slatted partition, the door of which is said to be regularly locked. There are no bathing facilities, and the furniture is very scant.

WARREN.

Visited July 30, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-and-a-half-story structure, having two L's, and it appeared in good repair. The sleeping-rooms designed for men are in a separate hall, but when visited there were no male inmates. The bedding seemed comfortable. The housekeeping is good. There are no facilities for bathing.

WARWICK.

Visited August 7, 1890.

This almshouse is an old two-story building with an L, in good repair throughout. The bedding, though clean, was very poor, and the furniture was scant. The privies were objectionable, being under the house.

WATERTOWN.

Visited April 21, 1890.

This almshouse, which has been occupied less than two years, is a frame building, two stories high over a brick basement, and contains many of the modern improvements. The sanitary conditions are good, and the ventilation suitable. Most of the rooms were in order, and the floors were scrubbed white. The sexes are well separated, and bathing facilities are furnished. Sixteen inmates were seen, three being insane.

WAYLAND.

Visited October 22, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story frame structure with an L, comfortably furnished, and supplied with an abundance of spring water.

WEBSTER.

Visited March 10, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, a part of it being of recent construction, and all in thorough repair. It is not provided with bathing arrangements, nor are there any means of keeping the sexes separated. The house was found to be scrupulously clean from cellar to attic, and the inmates show the effects of being well looked after.

WELLESLEY.

Visited March 14, 1890.

This almshouse was formerly the town hall, and is not a model one. When visited, the condition of some of the rooms, especially

those occupied by insane women, was unsatisfactory. Needham, having no almshouse, boards some of its town poor here, at $2.50 per week. Three of the twelve inmates were insane.

WENDELL.

Visited August 8, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-story frame building with two small L's, being very old and out of repair. It is comfortably furnished, and the house-keeping is good. When visited, there were five inmates, three being insane, none having had hospital treatment.

WESTBOROUGH.

Visited February 10, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame structure two stories high, made by building in a new portion between parts which now form L's, which were separated for the purpose, one wing being for women and the other for men. The house was found in good order. Thirteen inmates were seen, of whom one is insane.

WEST BOYLSTON.

Visited July 24, 1890.

This almshouse is a comfortable, well-built structure. The furniture was scant, but the beds and bedding were clean. It contained four inmates, of whom one was insane. Tramps are lodged in the basement, in damp and unhealthy quarters.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Visited April 9, 1890.

This almshouse remained nearly as it was found last year. No general renovation had been attempted, but here and there the superintendent had made slight repairs, and had built in the rear a small tramp-house with a tool house over it. The house is an old one, and needs extensive repairs to make it suitable for the poor. There were five inmates present, one being insane.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Visited July 30, 1890.

This almshouse is comparatively new, and presents an attractive appearance. A common sitting-room is in use, and there are two cells for refractory inmates. There are no facilities for bathing. Of the five inmates, one was insane.

WESTFIELD.

Visited January 21, 1890.

This almshouse was found in fairly good condition. A new ice-house and a coal storage-room were the most important improvements noted. The two insane men are not well cared for, although an improvement has taken place in their surroundings and condition since last year. When visited, their beds, which were situated in a basement room, were uncomfortable and untidy. Neither bed had any sheets, but one was furnished with a pillow-slip. The superintendent does the best he can with the limited amount of help at his command.

WESTFORD.

Visited December 4, 1890.

This almshouse was found in much better condition than when visited a year ago. A good deal of work has been done in the way of painting, papering, and whitewashing the rooms, and all were very clean and bright. The beds were neat and comfortable. The house usually contains five inmates, two being insane. A large number of tramps are lodged here, and their quarters in the wood-shed were, like most such places, disorderly and dirty.

WESTMINSTER.

Visited November 10, 1890.

This almshouse is a frame building, well painted, and in good repair. There are no bathing facilities, but the house-keeping is good, everything being in most excellent order. Of the three inmates, one is insane and one idiotic.

WEST NEWBURY.

Visited May 29, 1890.

This almshouse is two stories high with an L, painted white, and in good repair. It is comfortably furnished, but the house-keeping might be improved. It contained five inmates, of whom one was insane.

WESTON.

Visited March 25, 1890.

This almshouse, which contains many unused rooms, was clean and orderly. But three inmates were present, of whom one was insane.

WESTPORT.

Visited September 4, 1890.

This almshouse is a two-and-a-half-story structure, with an L one and a half stories high, the latter being occupied by the poor. Last year it was repaired, and it is now in comfortable condition, the drainage being the only objectionable thing seen. The rooms are small, but were found clean, and provided with suitable bedding. Two of the thirteen inmates are insane.

WEYMOUTH.

Visited February 21, 1890.

This almshouse was found clean and well cared for, thoroughly warmed, and well ventilated. The sexes are not well separated. In the basement is a bath-room, which the inmates are required to use weekly.

WILBRAHAM.

Visited September 11, 1890.

B. W., a woman with many delusions, who has been insane for years, and who has had no hospital treatment, is boarded with a relative. The patient was comfortably dressed, and appeared to be well cared for.

WILMINGTON.

Visited August 15, 1890.

This almshouse is very pleasantly located, in good repair, and apparently well conducted. The bedsteads are of iron, with old but clean bedding. It contained no bathing facilities. Female tramps are given quarters in the attic, where there are three beds. In a detached building, at the rear of the almshouse, male tramps are provided for, and nearly eight hundred of them are lodged here annually.

WINCHENDON.

Visited February 26, 1890.

During the past year this almshouse has been painted, papered and whitewashed, new beds and bedding introduced, and the whole appearance much improved. None of the inmates are insane, but one has suffered many years from epilepsy.

WOBURN.

Visited May 26, 1890.

This almshouse has had many additions from time to time, is in good repair, and thoroughly well managed. The basement rooms are objectionable, being occupied by untidy patients

and vicious inmates. They were scrupulously clean and comfortably furnished, but unavoidably damp at times. The separation of the sexes is complete except at meal time, when they meet in a common dining-room. The water supply and sanitary conditions are good. Of the thirty inmates, four are under sentence, and three are insane.

WORCESTER.

Visited March 24 and October 28, 1890.

At the last visit there were one hundred and fifty-one inmates in the institution, of whom seventy-four, (twenty-nine men and forty-five women), were in the insane department. The new wing for the insane was occupied in October, and furnishes pleasant and comfortable quarters for the inmates. Five attendants are provided for the insane. Nearly all the laundry work for the entire institution is done by the insane women, and the men are also usefully occupied.

WRENTHAM.

Visited August 16, 1890.

This almshouse has been occupied only three years, yet vermin have been allowed to accumulate. A common dining-room is used also as a sitting-room for inmates, and there are no bathing facilities. Only three of the inmates' rooms have any means of heating. Eight inmates were seen, of whom one was insane.

YARMOUTH.

Visited April 22, 1890.

Although this almshouse is under the care of a matron, who is paid a salary of less than $400 a year, out of which she has to hire the farm help, it was found in perfect order, the rooms being very neat and attractive. It contained seven inmates, of whom one was said to be insane.

Number and Location of the Insane in Massachusetts.

LOCATION.	Number September 30, 1889.			Number within the Year.	Average number for the Year.	Number September 30, 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
In State Institutions:—								
Worcester Hospital,	401	410	811	1,223	811.5	376	409	785
Worcester Asylum,	195	188	383	428	330.2	196	103	299
Taunton Hospital,	308	309	617	936	639.5	336	343	679
Northampton Hospital,	217	229	446	611	470.5	243	252	495
Danvers Hospital,	368	391	759	1,129	782.3	397	416	813
Westborough Hospital,	196	307	503	800	474.7	198	310	508
Asylum Ward State Almshouse,	59	305	364	411	360.1	58	306	364
Asylum Ward State Farm,	147	–	147	166	146.	148	–	148
TOTAL,	**1,891**	**2,139**	**4,030**	**5,554†**	**4,014.8**	**1,952**	**2,139**	**4,091**
In Municipal Institutions:—								
Boston Lunatic Hospital,	150	161	311	503	357.6	162	215	377
In Corporate or Private Institutions:—								
McLean Asylum, Somerville,	86	97	183	294	171 8	90	95	185
Herbert Hall, Worcester,	–	13	13	26	12.	1	9	10
Shady Lawn, Northampton,*	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
The Highlands, Winchendon,	7	4	11	21	12.	7	5	12
Cutter Retreat, Pepperell,	4	1	5	6	5.	3	1	4
Private Asylum, Brookline,	4	10	14	20	15.1	3	11	14

Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain,	3	2	5	9	9.	1	4	5
Riverview, Baldwinville,	–	1	1	4	2.5	–	2	2
Private Asylum, Walpole,	–	–	–	1	1.	–	1	1
Total in Private Asylums,	105	129	234	378†	228.4	105	128	233
TOTAL IN INSTITUTIONS FOR INSANE,	**2,146**	**2,429**	**4,575**	**6,321†**	**4,600 7**	**2,219**	**2,482**	**4,701**
Outside of Hospitals or Asylums:—								
In town almshouses,	–	–	733	886	740.6	313	420	733
In charge of Board of Lunacy and Charity,	26	84	110	177	126.	30	118	148
In charge of Overseers of the Poor,	–	–	97	93	69 4	28	42	70
Total,	–	–	939	1,156	936.	371	580	951
AGGREGATE,	–	–	**5,520**	**7,389†**	**5,536.7**	**2,590**	**3,062**	**5,652**

* Discontinued by death of Superintendent.

† The "Totals" of numbers at the several classes of institutions, as well as the "Aggregate" of all, do not correspond with the footings of these classes or of the whole, because there are many duplications between the institutions.

Insane in Institutions under Medical Care for the Year ending September 30, 1890.

	Public Hospitals and Asylums.			Private Asylums.			Aggregate.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number September 30, 1889,	2,128	2,397	4,524	19	32	51	2,146	2,429	4,575
Admissions of the year — whole number,	1,058	998	2,056	12	26	38	1,070	1,024	2,094
Viz :— Committed by Courts,	905	784	1,689	10	20	30	915	804	1,719
Sent by Governor's Order,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5
Committed by Board of Lunacy and Charity,	11	30	41	–	–	–	11	30	41
Voluntary admissions,	47	29	76	2	6	8	49	35	84
Transferred from other hospitals,	90	155	245	–	–	–	90	155	245
Whole number of *cases* treated,	3,185	3,395	6,580	31	58	89	3,216	3,453	6,669
Whole number of *persons* treated,	3,039	3,198	6,237	31	57	88	3,068	3,253	6,321
Discharges — whole number,	981	946	1,927	16	25	41	997	971	1,968
Viz :— Recovered,	232	208	440	6	9	15	238	217	455
Much improved,	106	140	246	1	6	7	107	146	253
Improved,	139	149	288	3	2	5	142	151	293
Not improved,	233	255	478	2	5	7	235	260	485
Not insane,	30	11	41	–	–	–	30	11	41
Died,	251	183	434	4	3	7	255	186	441
Number September 30, 1890,	2,204	2,449	4,653	15	33	48	2,219	2,482	4,701

Finances of the State Hospitals for the Official Year 1889–90.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.				Balance in favor of the Hospitals.†
	FOR BOARD OF PATIENTS.			From all other Sources.*	Total.	For Salaries, Wages and Labor.	For all other Ordinary Expenses.	For Extraordinary Expenses.	Total.	
	From State.	From Towns.	From Individuals.							
Worcester Hospital, . .	$32,098	$88,631	$36,607	$41,642	$198,978	$51,052	$104,578	$20,182	$175,812	$46,498
Worcester Asylum, . .	15,820	42,357	–	21,549	79,726	20,048	34,690	21,628	76,366	9,843
Taunton Hospital, . . .	19,298	73,634	17,069	17,722	127,723	37,551	73,434	16,712	127,697	19,240
Northampton Hospital, . .	16,384	53,733	16,983	21,934	109,034	29,897	52,037	4,219	86,153	39,513
Danvers Hospital, . . .	24,128	88,209	32,683	36,398	181,418	55,454	91,394	6,101	152,949	50,424
Westborough Hospital, . .	32,234	46,103	13,970	16,386	108,693	35,665	65,886	2,650	104,201	18,206
TOTAL, ...	$139,962	$392,667	$117,312	$155,631	$805,572	$229,667	$422,019	$71,492	$723,178	$183,724

* Includes special appropriations; at Worcester Asylum $11,076 for repairs, at Taunton Hospital for improvements, and at Westborough Hospital for improvements repairs; also at Worcester Hospital, the library fund, ($5,973), and at all the institutions, the cash on hand September 30, 1889, ($103,442).

† This includes the cash balance September 30, 1890, and the excess of available resources over liabilities.

Summary of Insane in Massachusetts under State Supervision, September 30, 1890.

LOCATION.	Sex.		Total.	Support.	
	Male.	Female.		Private.	Pauper.
In State Hospitals and Asylums,	1,952	2,139	4,091	427	3,664
In Municipal or Corporate Asylums,	252	310	562	226	336
In Private Asylums,	15	33	48	48	–
Boarded in Families under —					
State control,	30	118	148	26	122
Town control,	28	42	70	–	70
In Town Almshouses,	313	420	733	–	733
Total,	2,590	3,062	5,652	727	4,925

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Clerk of the Board, who is also its Auditor, furnishes the following financial statement.

Expenses from Appropriations under the Direction of the Board.

*Audit of Official Year 1889–90.**

Expenses of Board,	Salary of clerk,	$1,650 00	
	Other expenses,	2,917 81	
			$4,567 81
Department of In-Door Poor,	Salaries,	$22,859 24	
	Other expenses,	10,602 32	
			33,461 56
Department of Out-Door Poor,	Salaries,	$15,573 37	
	Other expenses,	4,152 24	
			19,725 61
Department of Inspector of Institutions,	Salaries,	$6,915 33	
	Other expenses,	1,868 39	
			8,783 72
Auxiliary Visitors,			1,080 35
Transportation of State Paupers,			12,997 95
Transportation to State Almshouse,			435 50
State Lunatic Hospitals, etc.,			142,423 52
Settlement and Bastardy,			626 20
Indigent and Neglected Children,			15,921 87
Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, etc.,			5,864 66
Support of Sick State Paupers,			45,560 19
Burial of State Paupers,			7,098 88
Temporary Aid for State Paupers,			17,222 87
Pauper Infants,			14,568 91
Dangerous Diseases,			3,864 71
Total,			$334,204 31

* From October 1, 1889, to September 30, 1890.

DETAILS.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salary of Clerk,	$1,650 00
Printing and stationery,	1,105 76
Postage, expressage, telegrams, etc.,	206 54
Publications,	146 00
Extra service,	50 00
Travelling expenses,	1,395 66
Incidentals,	13 85
Total,	$4,567 81

DEPARTMENT OF IN-DOOR POOR.

Central Division.

Salaries:

Stephen C. Wrightington, *Superintendent*,	$2,500 00
Joshua F. Lewis, M.D , *Deputy Superintendent*,	1,500 00
Henry H. Fairbanks, *Clerk*,	1,100 00
Thomas M. Doane, *Transportation Officer*,	1,000 00
Emma T. Cornish, *Transportation Officer*,	525 00*
Emma S. Wiley, *Clerk*,	775 00
Lilla D. Baker, *Clerk*,	600 00
Charles E. Kiander, *Clerk*,	600 00
Patrick Glynn, *Messenger*,	800 00

Division of Visitation.

Salaries:

Bertha W. Jacobs, *Deputy Superintendent*,	$1,200 00
Abraham G. Hart, *Visitor*,	1,200 00
George H. Hull, *Visitor*,	1,000 00
Charles K. Morton, *Visitor*,	1,000 00
Thomas H. Benton, *Visitor*,	1,200 00
Thomas P. Bagley, *Visitor*,	1,200 00
Mary S. Beale. *Visitor*,	1,000 00
Etta J Ruggles, *Visitor*,	700 00
Jannette W. Wright, *Clerk*,	700 00
E. Mabel Tyler, *Clerk*,	700 00
Lucy B. Hancock, *Visitor*,	600 00

Division of Immigration.

Salaries:

Charles A. Colcord, *Deputy Superintendent*,	$1,270 00
Henry M. Billings, *Clerk*,	1,075 00
Berndt F. Heurlin, *Clerk*,	405 91*
J. Thomas Ward, *Clerk*,	33 33*
William A. Colcord, *Clerk*,	175 00*
Total Salaries,	$22,859 24

* Part of the year.

Extra clerk hire and service,		$218 08
Printing and stationery,		596 37
Postage, expressage and telegrams,		238 06
Books and newspapers,		163 25
Office incidentals,		202 49
Telephone rent and service,		226 99
Travelling expenses of Superintendent,		548 75
Travelling expenses of Office Clerks:		
Joshua F. Lewis,	$1,007 13	
Emma S. Wiley,	28 31	
Charles E. Kiander,	154 22	
		1,189 66
Visitation of State Wards:		
Travelling expenses:		
Bertha W. Jacobs,	$76 49	
Abraham G. Hart,	237 13	
George H. Hull,	265 03	
Thomas H. Benton,	1,354 87	
Charles K. Morton,	935 29	
Thomas P. Bagley,	389 75	
Mary S. Beale,	367 73	
Etta J. Ruggles,	587 66	
Lucy B. Hancock,	478 22	
	$4,692 17	
Other expenses of Visitation,	1,524 09	
		6,216 26
Immigration Office Expenses:		
C. A. Colcord, travel,	$50 45	
C. A. Colcord, meals,	73 00	
H. M. Billings, travel,	38 85	
H. M. Billings, meals,	76 70	
Rent of office,	240 00	
Fuel and incidentals,	218 87	
Telephone rent and service,	121 50	
		819 37
Examination of Immigrants outside of Boston,		183 04
Total Department of In-Door Poor,		$33,461 56

DEPARTMENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Salaries:	
Hiram S. Shurtleff, *Superintendent*,	$2,500 00
George B. Tufts, *Deputy Superintendent*,	1,500 00
Edwin F. Cummings, M.D., *Medical Visitor*,	1,500 00
Sarah M. Crawford, M D., *Medical Visitor*,	1,500 00
Edward I. White, *Visitor*,	$1,200 00

Brainard A. Andrews, *Visitor*,		$1,000 00
Frederick A. Burt, *Visitor*,		1,200 00
Henry D. Hawkes, *Visitor*,		975 00
Benjamin W. Peck, *Visitor*,		886 12*
John T. McFadden, *Visitor*,		780 00
Sarah E. Hayes, *Clerk*,		619 35*
Robina A. Morison, *Clerk*,		600 00
Annie F. Merrill, *Clerk*,		600 00
Annie F. Toole, *Clerk*,		600 00
Mary J. Cheney, *Clerk*,		112 90*
Total salaries,		$15,573 37
Printing and stationery,		832 91
Postage, expressage and telegrams,		220 75
Books and newspapers,		176 15
Office incidentals,		198 97
Telephone rent and service,		88 50
Extra clerical service,		300 00
Visitors' travelling expenses:		
Edwin F. Cummings,	$112 03	
Sarah M. Crawford,	463 70	
Edward I. White,	460 00	
Brainard A. Andrews,	578 08	
John T. McFadden,	64 00	
Henry D. Hawkes,	613 00	
Benjamin W. Peck,	44 15	
		2,334 96
Total Department of Out-Door Poor,		$19,725 61

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.

Salaries:

Albert R. Moulton, M.D., *Inspector*,	$2,500 00
Henry C. Prentiss, M.D., *Deputy Inspector*,	1,775 00
Henry A. Purdie, *Clerk*,	1,000 00
Amelia D. Delano, *Clerk*,	750 00
Gertrude T. Jacobs, *Clerk*,	17 00*
Sarah Chapman, *Clerk*,	600 00
Martha E. Lovell, *Visitor*,	273 33*
Total salaries,	$6,915 33
Postage, expressage and telegrams,	105 58
Printing and stationery,	345 77
Books and newspapers,	37 20
Telephone rent and service,	150 00
Office incidentals,	5 62

* Part of the year.

Travelling expenses:		
Inspector,	$467 22	
Deputy Inspector,	176 40	
Henry A. Purdie,	45 90	
Amelia D. Delano,	35 56	
Martha E. Lovell,	328 91	
		$1,053 99
Other expenses on account of insane boarded out,		170 23
Total Department of Inspector of Institutions,		$8,783 72

AUXILIARY VISITORS.

Travelling and other expenses,	$1,080 35

TRANSPORTATION OF STATE PAUPERS.

Travelling expenses of Officers:	
Thomas M. Doane,	$764 76
Emma T. Cornish,	325 50
Thomas P. Bagley,	3 00
Charles A. Colcord,	54 72
Charles E. Kiander,	11 65
James F. Lewis,	34 93
	$1,194 56
Foreign fares,	3,765 52
Inland fares,	5,361 14
Carriage and express,	1,033 03
Food and lodging,	561 69
Outfits,	298 52
Miscellaneous,	783 49
Total,	$12,997 95

TRANSPORTATION TO STATE ALMSHOUSE.

City and town bills,	$435 50

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS, ETC.

Taunton Lunatic Hospital,		$19,298 32
Danvers Lunatic Hospital,		24,127 84
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,		32,097 75
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,		16,384 41
Worcester Insane Asylum,		15,819 97
Westborough Insane Hospital,		27,229 10
		$134,957 39
Insane Boarded Out:		
Board,	$7,395 54	
Clothing, etc.,	70 59	
		7,466 13
Total,		$142,423 52

SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

Legal expenses,	$441 37
Other expenses,	184 83
Total,	$626 20

INDIGENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Board, clothing, etc,	$15,921 87

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, ETC.

Custodial cases in Massachusetts School,	$4,174 66
Cases in Hospital Cottages,	1,690 00
Total,	$5,864 66

SUPPORT OF SICK STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1886,	$29 15
" " " 1887,	836 84
" " " 1888,	17,194 14
" " " 1889,	21,314 69
" " " 1890,	6,185 37
Total,	$45,560 19

BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1887,	$20 00
" " " 1888,	173 00
" " " 1889,	4,689 35
" " " 1890,	2,216 53
Total,	$7,098 88

TEMPORARY AID FOR STATE PAUPERS.

City and town bills of 1885,	$2 10
" " " 1886,	9 35
" " " 1887,	75 75
" " " 1888,	1,499 94
" " " 1889,	8,827 79
" " " 1890,	3,631 86
	$14,046 79
Shipwrecked seamen,	65 00
Foreign fares,	2,449 66
Inland fares,	384 85
Carriage and express,	148 96
Food and lodging,	25 00
Outfits,	85 61
Miscellaneous,	17 00
Total,	$17,222 87

PAUPER INFANTS.

Board of Outside Infants,		$7,548 14
Medicine, medical attendance, clothing, etc.,		3,024 35
Travel of Visitors:		
Frederick A. Burt,	$538 57	
Brainard A. Andrews,	9 20	
George B. Tufts,	1 26	
		549 03
Massachusetts Infant Asylum,		3,447 39
Total,		$14,568 91

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

City and town bills of 1888,	$870 73
" " " 1889,	2,262 72
" " " 1890,	731 26
Total,	$3,864 71

The above details may be classified as follows: —

Salaries,	$46,997 94
Travelling expenses,	14,278 13
Printing and stationery,	2,880 81
Postage, telephone, telegrams, expressage, etc.,	1,357 92
Publications,	522 60
Legal expenses,	441 37
Extra service,	568 08
Rent, office incidentals, etc,	1,062 84
Board, clothing, etc., of State juvenile wards,	31,650 67
Transportation of State paupers,	15,414 97
Support of State insane,	142,593 75
Support of feeble-minded youth,	5,864 66
Support of sick State poor by cities and towns,	45,560 19
Burial of State paupers,	7,098 88
Temporary aid for State paupers,	14,046 79
Expenses in connection with dangerous diseases,	3,864 71
	$334,204 31

Amounts charged to the United States for Expenses incurred in the Supervision of Immigration during the Official Year.

On account of Department of In-Door Poor,	$14,365 02
On account of Department of Out-Door Poor,	8,618 97
On account of Expenses of the Board,	150 00
Total,	$23,133 99

Amounts received from the Treasurer of the United States, and transmitted to the State Treasurer, during the Official Year, for Expenses incurred in the Supervision of Immigration.

On account of Department of In-Door Poor, ...	$15,409 50
On account of Department of Out-Door Poor, ...	10,596 54
On account of Expenses of the Board, ...	133 33
	$26,139 37*

* This of necessity includes certain charges for expenses incurred during the latter part of the official year 1888-1889, and excludes certain charges for expenses incurred during the latter part of the official year 1889-1890.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board here presents a summary of its official proceedings.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, January 4, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Keith.

Mrs. Codman elected Vice-Chairman, in place of Mr. Coffin, resigned.

Mr. Stone appointed a member of the Committee on Lunacy, and Mr. Pratt and Mr. Keith members of the Committee on Charities.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on one application for discharge from the State Farm, four from the State Primary School, and eleven from the custody of the Board.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted, involving the transfer of patients from the Danvers and Worcester Lunatic Hospitals to the Westborough Insane Hospital; authorizing the Inspector of Institutions to board in families such insane inmates of the State Almshouse as can be legally and properly so boarded, at a rate not exceeding $2.20 per week, including clothing; requesting the Superintendents of private and corporate asylums to make weekly returns to the Board.

On the presentation of a bill of Alice R. Cooke, of Sandwich, "for the board of four women, insane patients," referred by the Auditor of the Commonwealth to the Board, it was

Voted, That the bill be returned to the Auditor without approval, reference being made to like action of the Board with regard to similar bills previously presented.

Also Voted, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Attorney-General with regard to the matter of Miss Cooke's position towards the Commonwealth, the Committee to have full power to take such action as may seem to them advisable.

Special Meeting, Saturday, January 18, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Keith.

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. Johnson, appointed a committee on revision of the by-laws.

The Superintendent of In-Door Poor authorized to ask for an addition of $2,000 to the appropriation for salaries and expenses in his Department.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, February 1, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Keith, Mr. Pratt.

Action of the Chairman confirmed, on his report that, as a matter of pressing necessity, in consequence of the recent fire at the Worcester Insane Asylum, he had taken the responsibility of discharging sixty inmates of the Asylum having legal settlements in Boston, on the 20th and 21st ult., to the custody of the Boston Directors for Public Institutions.

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Stone appointed a Committee to appear before any Committee of the present Legislature, at any hearings regarding matters of concern to the Board, with authority to employ counsel, if deemed advisable.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted; giving the Committee on Lunacy full power in the matter of the transfer of feeble-minded inmates of the State Hospitals to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded; directing commitment of insane patients from Suffolk County to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital, until further order; referring to the Committee on Lunacy, with full power, the matter of a transfer of thirty Boston patients from the Westborough Insane Hospital to the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of one inmate of the prison department and two of the pauper department of the State Farm, four inmates of the State Primary School, and one child in the custody of the Board; seven admissions to the State Primary School; one adoption; and one bastardy case.

Report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Attorney-General with regard to the claim of Alice R. Cooke that they had

been advised by the Attorney-General that, in his opinion, it was inadvisable for the Board to take any action in the matter other than to return Miss Cooke's bill to the Auditor without approval; and, further, that the Commonwealth is under no moral, legal or equitable liability for the support of insane persons under Miss Cooke's charge.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, March 1, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted, directing commitment of insane patients from Suffolk County to be made to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, until further order; providing for the transfer of eight men from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to State Farm; authorizing the employment of an additional visitor in the Department of Inspector of Institutions.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for the discharge of fifty-five inmates of the pauper department of the State Farm and nine children in the custody of the Board; one transfer from the State Farm to the Lyman School; and one adoption.

Monthly report of the Clerk.

Quarterly report of the Committee on Inspection of Institutions; from which it appeared that visits had been made by the Committee and other members of the Board, during the last quarter, as follows: — State Almshouse, State Farm, and Danvers Lunatic Hospital, two visits each; Boston Lunatic Hospital, Lyman School, Westborough Insane Hospital, McLean Asylum, Worcester Insane Asylum, Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and the almshouses at Lowell, Salem, and Brockton, one visit each; besides several visits to insane persons boarded in families.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, April 5, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Keith.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted, directing transfer of twenty men from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Worcester Insane Asylum; authorizing the Inspector of Institutions to exempt individuals from the operation

of chapter 346 of the Acts of 1887 when hardship would, in his opinion, result therefrom; appointing Miss Sarah Chapman clerk and stenographer in the office of Inspector of Institutions.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of two inmates from the prison department and ninety-four from the pauper department of the State Farm, fifty-seven inmates of the State Primary School, fifty-five children in the custody of the Board, and one dependent child; the admission of nineteen children to the State Primary School as pupils; a transfer from the Lyman School to the State Farm; and an adoption.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Stone were appointed a Committee on the Emma R. Gee case, now before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Members of the Board and Heads of Departments authorized to attend the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Baltimore, May 14–21, 1890.

Mr. Stone and the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor authorized to visit Washington, D.C., for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the Treasury Department of the United States and the Board, relative to the matter of alien immigration.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, May 3, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Keith.

Hearing on application for discharge from custody of the Board.

Action on bastardy case.

Report of the Committee authorized to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, embodying a statement of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the Treasury Department and the Board, in the matter of alien immigration.

Voted, In view of certain changed conditions at the State Primary School, to reverse the recent policy of the Board in declining all requests of towns to assign the State Primary School as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction of children convicted of being habitual truants, and to consider and decide every such request upon its own merits.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; appointment of Miss Martha E. Lovell as Visitor in the Department of Inspector

of Institutions; action with regard to children in the Fall River Almshouse.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendent of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for the discharge of nine inmates of the prison department and thirteen of the pauper department of the State Farm, three inmates of the State Primary School, and five children in the custody of the Board; and one case of adoption.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, June 7, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Keith.

Annual election of officers: Dr. Hodgdon elected Chairman, and Mrs. Codman Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman appointed the following Committees:

Committee on Lunacy: Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Stone.

Committee on Charities: Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Keith, Mr. Pratt.

Committee on Inspection of Institutions: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Hearing on petition for discharge from custody of the Board.

Appointment to temporary service in the Division of Immigration of the Department of In-Door Poor.

Clerk instructed to reply to the Overseers of the Poor of the several cities requesting the Board to advance the rate paid for the support of sick State paupers at the city hospitals, that, having carefully considered their communications, the Board is of the opinion that it is the policy of the Commonwealth not to establish any fixed rate of reimbursement to municipalities for the care of the sick State poor, but to regulate it, as nearly as possible, on the basis of the cost *per capita* of caring for the sick poor at the hospital of the State Almshouse.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted; directing Suffolk County commitments of insane persons to be made to Danvers Lunatic Hospital until farther order; discharging an insane patient boarded out; authorizing the Inspector of Institutions to attend the forthcoming meeting of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at Niagara Falls, as a representative of the Board.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of seven inmates of the prison department, four of the pauper department and one of the lunatic department of the State Farm, two from the State Primary School, and fourteen from the custody of the Board, one dependent child, and one adoption; the absolute appointment of Benjamin W. Peck as clerk in the Department of Out-Door Poor; and the appointment of the following Auxiliary Visitors for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Horatia A. H. Allen,	New Bedford.
Mrs. Maria A. Ames,	Leominster.
Mrs. S. A. Andrews,	Johnson, Vt.
Miss Ellen M. Ayres,	Southbridge.
Miss Eliza A. Babbitt,	Westford.
Mrs. Charles E. Barrell,	York, Me.
Mrs. Martha B. Bishop,	North Brookfield.
Miss Frances Brewer,	Northampton.
Miss Mary E. Brown,	West Roxbury.
Mrs. Helen J. C. Butler,	North Adams.
Miss Carrie E Buzzell,	Durham, N. H.
Mrs. W. T. Carlisle,	Norwich Town, Conn.
Mrs. Susan J. Cheney,	South Manchester, Conn.
Miss Harriet R. Chickering,	Boston
Mrs. Emily G. Collins,	Brattleboro', Vt.
Miss Charlotte H. Conant,	Greenfield.
Miss Mary J. Cooley,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. Mary C Crump,	New London, Conn.
Mrs. Jessica A. Cutting,	Montville, Conn.
Mrs. Isaac Damon,	Bridgewater.
Mrs. Abby E. Davis,	West Newton.
Mrs. Sylvia A. Dow,	Somerville.
Mrs. Jessie C. Duncan,	Clinton.
Miss Louise W. Dyar,	Harvard.
Miss Mary S. Eaton,	Concord.
Mrs. Oscar Edwards,	Northampton.
Mrs. Elizabeth Flagg,	Worcester.
Miss Sarah C. Forbes,	Conway.
Miss Sara E. Hatheway,	Windsor Locks, Conn.,
Miss Ellen Hartwell,	Littleton.
Mrs R. S. Hicks,	Stafford Springs, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Hitchcock,	Palmer.
Mrs. Lois W. Humphrey,	South Lancaster.
Miss Leura E. Jenkins,	Barre.
Mrs. Belle G Johnson,	Marlborough.
Miss Maria L. Johnson,	Lynn.
Mrs. Adelaide H. Jones,	East Derry, N. H.

Miss Louisa B. Kilham,	Beverly.
Mrs. Helen L. King,	Quincy.
Miss Lucy H. Lee,	Brookline.
Miss Anna C. Leonard,	Springfield.
Mrs. Mary B. Lewis,	Framingham.
Mrs. Ophelia M. A. Lovejoy,	Haverhill.
Miss Amaryllis Matthewson,	Pomfret, Conn.
Mrs. Caroline E. Maynard,	Dedham.
Mrs. Emily C. Morton,	Fall River.
Miss Lucy A. Morton,	Springfield.
Mrs. Ellen A. Mowry,	Springfield.
Miss Harriet Newbury,	Taunton.
Mrs. Harriet E. Noyes,	Ipswich.
Miss Maria L. Peabody,	Cambridge.
Mrs. Wells L. Phelps,	Wilbraham.
Mrs. Sarah C. Pratt,	North Abington.
Mrs. Eliza A. Putnam,	Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. M. J. Randall,	Gilead, Conn.
Mrs. Catherine N. Ranger,	North Brookfield.
Mrs Frances B. Ranlet,	Holyoke.
Mrs. Susan E. Ranlet,	Malden.
Miss Harriette Rea,	Lowell.
Mrs. Sarah C. Read,	North Adams.
Miss S. Ellen Robertson,	Chicopee.
Mrs. Jane C. Robinson,	Blandford.
Mrs. Virginia T. Smith,	Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Ellen B. Stebbins,	Roslindale.
Mrs H. B. Stevens,	Westfield.
Miss Fanny C. Stone,	Newburyport.
Miss Frances E. Stone,	Springfield.
Miss Eliza S. Sylvester,	Hanover.
Miss Elizabeth Thurber,	Plymouth.
Mrs. Julia E. Tilton,	Conway.
Mrs. Agnes C. Tribou,	Middleborough.
Miss Alice M. Turner,	Randolph.
Miss Elizabeth W. Twitchell,	Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Eliza G. Washburn,	Hyde Park.
Mrs. Abbie J. Wheeler,	Waltham.
Mrs. Abigail Wheeler,	Northbridge.
Miss Martha Lee Whelden,	West Barnstable.
Mrs Harriet R. Wiley,	Wellfleet.
Mrs. Mary L. Williams,	Dedham.
Mrs. Abigail J. Wright,	Belchertown.
Mrs. E. Wright,	Lee.

Transfer of fifteen Boston patients from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Boston Lunatic Hospital.

Monthly report of the Clerk.

Report of the Committee on Inspection of Institutions, from which it appeared that, within the past twelvemonth, visits had been made as follows: Danvers Lunatic Hospital, State Almshouse, six visits each; Westborough Insane Hospital, Lyman School, five visits each; Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Worcester Insane Asylum, Northampton Lunatic Hospital, McLean Asylum, State Farm, four visits each; State Primary School, Lowell almshouse, three visits each; Taunton Lunatic Hospital, Boston Lunatic Hospital, Dorchester Retreat, State Industrial School, Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, Leverett almshouse, two visits each; Dr. Heald's asylum, and the almshouses at Brockton, Salem, Nantucket, Tisbury, Fall River, Falmouth, and Shutesbury, one visit each; besides visits to a number of the boarded-out insane, and infants in families.

Voted, To assent to the requests of the towns of Marblehead and South Hadley to assign the State Primary School as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction of their habitual truants.

Adjourned Meeting, Monday, June 16, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone.

Hearing of representatives of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded with regard to the recommendation of the State Board that the School should be placed wholly under State control.

Regular Meeting, Saturday, July 5, 1890.

Members present: Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted as follows: transferring twenty patients from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to State almshouse, three from Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded, and one from State Almshouse to Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded; discharging two boarded-out patients; and directing Suffolk County commitments of insane persons to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital, until further order.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of sixteen inmates of the prison department and six of the pauper department of the State Farm, one inmate of the

State Primary School, twenty-four children in the custody of the Board, and two dependent children; and one adoption.

Communication from the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, regarding the difficulties attending the return of lunatic paupers from this State to New Hampshire, referred to Mr. Donnelly for investigation and report.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, August 2, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone.

Appointment of Miss Mary J. Cheney as clerk in the Department of Out-Door Poor.

Communication from counsel in the Emma R. Gee case, to the effect that the Supreme Court of New Hampshire had overruled all the exceptions in the case of Mrs. Cornish, and had ordered a trial in the case of Dr. Lewis, read and referred to Committee on Emma R. Gee case.

Transfer from the State Industrial School to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of the monthly report of the Inspector of Institutions.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of the monthly reports of the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted involving applications for discharge of six inmates of the prison department and four inmates of the pauper department of the State Farm, four inmates of the State Primary School, and ten children in the custody of the Board; and four admissions to the State Primary school.

Action on two bastardy cases.

Action on the question of placing out of Board children from the State Primary School.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, September 6, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Progressive reports of certain special Committees.

Two transfers from Danvers Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouse.

The Chairman added to the Committee on the Emma R. Gee case.

Transfer from State Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Report of the Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of monthly report of Inspector of Institutions; recommendations adopted, involving action on proposed transfer of insane patients to

Worcester Insane Asylum and State Farm, and directing Suffolk County commitments of insane patients to be made to Worcester Lunatic Hospital until further order.

Report of the Committee on Charities: Presentation of monthly reports of Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of four inmates of the prison department and eight inmates of the pauper department of the State Farm, and five children in the custody of the Board; two adoptions; and the appointment of Miss Louisa S. Cheever, of Worcester, and Mrs. Abbie N. Nickerson, of Provincetown, as Auxiliary Visitors.

Report of Committee on Inspection of Institutions, from which it appeared that, within the last three months three visits each had been made to the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded; two visits each to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, the State Primary School, the Dorchester Retreat, and Dr. Heald's asylum, and one visit each to the Worcester Insane Asylum, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the State Industrial School, the Hospital Cottages for Children, the Boston Lunatic Hospital, the McLean Asylum, the City Institutions at Deer Island, and the private asylums of Drs. Baker, Channing, Stedman, McNulty and Bemis, besides several visits to the insane boarded out.

Clerk's monthly report.

Town of Paxton authorized to assign the State Primary School as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction of its habitual truants.

Appointment of Committee on Annual Report.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, October 4, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone.

Action on transfers to Worcester Insane Asylum and State Farm.

By-laws of the Board amended as follows: That the word "monthly," be substituted for the word "quarterly" in the third sentence of by-law 4, so as to read "The Committee on Inspection shall report monthly to the Board, &c."

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of monthly report of Inspector of Institutions.

Report of Committee on Charities: Presentation of monthly reports of Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor: recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for

discharge of seven inmates of the State Farm, and nine children in the custody of the Board.

Mr. Stone's report of a recent visit to the Toledo Insane Asylum.

Clerk's monthly report.

Hearing on application for discharge from the State Almshouse.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, October 25, 1890.

Members present: Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone.

Voted to subscribe for one hundred copies of the forthcoming Report of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, November 1, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Committee on Heald Asylum reported that, after conference with the Board, the Governor had granted Dr. Joseph Heald a license to keep a private asylum, and had revoked the license of Dr. William F. Heald.

Increase of the salaries of three employés of the Board.

Report of the Executive Committee of a meeting held on the 11th ult., at which they had ordered the transfer of a private patient from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Westborough Insane Hospital, and taken action with regard to the appointment of a female transportation officer in the Department of In-Door Poor.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of monthly report of Inspector of Institutions; recommendation adopted, directing Suffolk County commitments of insane persons to be made to Westborough Insane Hospital, until further order.

Report of Committee on Charities: Presentation of monthly reports of Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of three inmates of the prison department, three of the pauper department, and one of the lunatic ward of the State Farm, and eighteen children in the custody of the Board; the admission of fourteen pupils to the State Primary School; the discharge of one inmate of the State Primary School; and one adoption.

On account of the occurrence of several cases of diphtheria at the State Primary School, it was voted to refer the matter to the Committee on Charities for investigation and report, and to send no more children to the School at present.

Report of Committee on Inspection, from which it appeared that, during the months of September and October, visits had been

made to the Taunton and Northampton Lunatic Hospitals, the State Farm, the Lyman School, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, besides several visits to insane persons boarded in families.

Communication from Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools, expressing their satisfaction with the work of the Board's agent in charge of the Lyman School boys on probation.

Adjournment to Medfield, the same day, to inspect the site of the new asylum for the chronic insane.

Special Meeting, Monday, December 1, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Conference with Commission on new asylum for chronic insane, (Mr. Burt, Mr. Federhen, Dr. Moulton).

Adoption of draft of part of the Board's Annual Report.

Action on a Custody of the Board case, a State Almshouse case, and a State Hospital case.

Regular Monthly Meeting, Saturday, December 6, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Report of settlement of a bastardy case.

Report of Committee on Lunacy: Presentation of monthly report of Inspector of Institutions.

Report of Committee on Charities: Presentation of monthly reports of Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor; recommendations adopted, involving action on applications for discharge of five inmates of the prison department and one inmate of the pauper department of the State Farm, sixty-one inmates of the State Primary School, and seventy-seven children in the custody of the Board; one indenture; the absolute appointment of Mr. Berndt F. Heurlin to service in the Division of Immigration of the Department of In-Door Poor; and the appointment of Miss Anna S. Bennett, of Ayer, and Miss Charlotte E. Ellis, of Jamaica Plain, as Auxiliary Visitors of the Board.

Report of the appointment of Miss Jennie L. Gill as transportation officer in the Department of In-Door Poor, at a salary of $600 per annum, under authority given by the Executive Committee.

Communication from Trustees of State Primary and Reform Schools, regarding children admitted to the State Primary School from infected districts.

Report of visits to the State Primary School, and a thorough inspection of the Institution, by the Committee on Charities, and the adoption of their recommendation that children be now sent to the School.

Hearings on an application for discharge from the custody of the Board; and on a petition to stay proceedings in the matter of the proposed removal of an inmate of Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Ireland.

Action on three other cases of proposed removals from State Hospitals to the homes of the inmates in Europe.

Mr. Donnelly added to the Committee on the Emma R. Gee case.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, December 13, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Progressive report of Committee on Emma R. Gee case.

Action on estimates of appropriations under the Board's control for the year 1891, as shown in the following table.

	Appropriations 1890.	Estimates 1891.
Expenses of the Board, including salary and expenses of Clerk,	$4,500	$4,500
Department of In-Door Poor, — salaries and expenses, . .	34,500	35,500
Department of Out-Door Poor, — salaries and expenses, . .	19,900	20,000
Department of Inspector of Institutions, — salaries and expenses, ...	10,500	10,000
Auxiliary Visitors, — expenses, ...	1,500	1,500
Transportation of State paupers, ...	16,700	16,000
State paupers in State Lunatic Hospitals, and in families, .	148,000	150,000
Cases of settlement and bastardy, ...	1,500	2,000
Indigent and neglected children, — care and maintenance, .	16,000	18,000
State paupers in Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded and Hospital Cottages for Children, ...	6,000	7,000
Support of Sick State paupers, ...	50,000	60,000
Burial of State paupers, ...	10,000	10,000
Temporary aid to State paupers, ...	16,000	20,000
Support and transportation of unsettled pauper infants, . .	15,000	15,000
Small-pox and other dangerous diseases, ...	3,000	3,000
	$353,100	$372,500

Approval of the following estimates of the Trustees of the State Almshouse and State Farm, for the year 1891: —

Salaries and expenses at the State Almshouse, ...	$108,500
Salaries and expenses at the State Farm, ...	72,500

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, December 20, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pratt.

Action on salaries of certain employés of the Board.

Action on a bastardy case, an application for discharge from the State Farm, and an application for discharge from the custody of the Board.

Action as follows on estimates of the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, for the year 1891: —

State Primary School. Trustees' estimate for salaries and expenses, $52,000. Board recommends $50,000. — Trustees' estimate for boarding out children, $7,000. Approved by the Board. — Trustees' estimate for new cottage, $12,000. Disapproved by the Board. — Trustees' estimates for repairs, plumbing, sewage, and water supply, $2,000; for coal shed, $600; for purchase of cottage, $700. — All approved by the Board, the latter on condition that land including neighboring ravine be also purchased.

Lyman School. Trustees' estimate for salaries and expenses, $44,700. Board recommends $42,000.

State Industrial School. Trustees' estimate for salaries and expenses, $21,000. Approved by the Board.

Action as follows on estimates by State Lunatic Hospitals for extraordinary expenses: —

Danvers Lunatic Hospital. Trustees' estimate for repairing gables and painting, $8,000 to $10,000. Board recommends $9,000.

Westborough Insane Hospital. Trustees' estimate for deficiency, $8,000. Approved by the Board for the reason that the expense has already been incurred. — Trustees' estimate for maintenance for 1891, $10,000. Disapproved by the Board, on the ground that such expense is not incurred at the other State Hospitals, and is unnecessary at Westborough. — Trustees' estimate for laundry and bake-house, with rooms for laundry and laundry help, over present boiler-house and boilers, $25,000. The Board approves the building of the laundry, etc., but considers the estimate excessive. — Trustees' estimate for land with buildings, pasturage and hay, $8,000. Disapproved by the Board.

Action on the Annual Report.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, December 27, 1890.

Members present: Dr. Hodgdon, Mrs. Codman, Mr. Donnelly, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Pratt.

Action as follows on extraordinary estimates of the Trustees of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital: For steam-heating apparatus, $2,000. Approved.— For general repairs on the buildings, $3,000. Approved. — For the construction of two additional buildings, $90,000. Not deemed necessary at present.

Mr. Johnson of the Board, and the Superintendents of In-Door and Out-Door Poor, appointed a Committee to visit Washington, D. C., with reference to the matter of recommending a continuance of the contract between the Treasury Department and this Board, under the Immigration Act of 1882.

Final action on the Annual Report.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Care and Treatment of the Insane.

It is nearly three quarters of a century since the first hospital for the care of the insane was opened in Massachusetts. Fifty years before its opening, in 1764, the town of Boston declined to accept a legacy "for a convenient house for the reception and more comfortable keeping of such unhappy persons as it shall please God in His providence to deprive of their reason," on the ground that there were not enough insane persons in the Province to warrant its acceptance. How correct was the alleged reason we have no means of knowing. Insanity, at that time, was treated as a calamity due directly to the act of God, rather than as a disease. Whatever else might become of the unfortunates "deprived of their reason," nobody then thought of placing them in a hospital.

In 1818, McLean Asylum was opened, and ever since has done its full share in the great work of curing mental diseases; never more efficiently and successfully than now. This, however, was a private institution. The first establishment undertaken by the State was the Worcester Hospital, opened in January, 1833. It was originally intended for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty "lunatics and persons furiously mad." It soon became over-crowded to such a degree that in 1837 a large number of the insane who had been sent to it from the Boston Almshouse and House of Correction, — in which places they had been confined for want of any proper accommodation, — were returned to their former confinement.

The condition in which the poor unfortunates were kept in these receptacles was so revolting that the city govern-

ment, with but a single dissenting vote, ordered the erection of the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston. This was opened December 11, 1839. Immediately seventy-six patients were transferred to it from the House of Correction and the House of Industry, between which two institutions for the reception of criminals it was situated.

From that time till 1854 no additional means for the treatment of the insane was afforded in the State. These three hospitals, — the McLean, a private institution, the Worcester, belonging to the State, and the Boston, belonging to the city, — were all the places in which the insane could find proper care and treatment. Patients who could not gain access to either of these were neglected in almshouses, or cared for in their homes.

In 1854 the hospital at Taunton was opened, followed, in 1858, by that at Northampton. In 1877 the new hospital at Worcester was opened, and the old building was converted into an asylum for the chronic and hopeless cases. In 1878 the Danvers Hospital was opened. In 1886, the buildings at Westborough, formerly used for the State Reform School, were transformed into a hospital. In 1866, some buildings at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury were appropriated to the use of the chronic insane. A portion of the State Farm buildings at Bridgewater have also been used for the same purpose, as well as for the confinement of the so-called "criminal insane."

During the year, all of these establishments have been visited, some of them a number of times, by members of the Board, in addition to the regular visits of the Inspector of Institutions. As a whole, they are managed with care, skill and economy, their Superintendents being capable, humane and able men.

At Taunton, which now contains 679 patients, plans have been prepared for the construction of two detached buildings to be used as hospitals, one for each sex. This would be a decided improvement, but to carry it out would require a larger outlay of money than it seems desirable to ask for at present. This hospital is filled with a very inferior class of patients, coming principally from the manufacturing places in that section; but in the wards neatness, order

and good ventilation are always found, and there is a general spirit of kindness and devotion to duty.

At Northampton, alterations are now under way which will make the wards lighter and more cheerful, and it is thought will also afford a much needed improvement in ventilation; but they will not, unfortunately, add to the capacity of the hospital.

At Worcester and Danvers we always find enlightened management, perfect order, and all details most carefully attended to. At the former, the Trustees are fortunate in having secured in Dr. Quinby an able successor to Dr. Park, whose recent resignation has brought to an end his wise and judicious rule.

At Westborough, the standard is not quite so high as at the other hospitals, and the largely increased expenses would seem to show a lack of good management somewhere. Some excuse may be found in the fact that the buildings were not originally constructed for hospital purposes. It has been, however, from its opening, one of the most expensive of the Hospitals. The cost per week for the year 1889-1890 was $4.11 per patient, while at Northampton the cost was $3.34, with about the same number of inmates. But, aside from the question of relative cost, the Board has found here by personal visitation, — with a class of patients nearly identical with that in other Hospitals, — a greater amount of mechanical restraint, more noise and violence in the wards, less cleanliness, and poorer ventilation than elsewhere. These are evils which, it would appear, might be remedied by measures within the reach of hospital administration. Certainly, the buildings at Westborough are as well fitted for their present uses as those at Northampton, and are superior to those at South Boston.

Nothing could more clearly show the great advance that has been made in the methods of caring for the insane in this Commonwealth, than the contrast between one of the oldest and one of the newest of these public institutions, — the Municipal Hospital at South Boston and the State Hospital at Worcester. The Hospital at South Boston was opened in 1839, and has been in existence for over half a century. Whatever it may have been at the time it was

built, it is now antiquated, inconvenient and utterly unfitted, both by situation and internal arrangement, for the use to which it is put. The wards are dark and difficult of ventilation; the dormitories are small and ill-arranged; there is no amusement room of proper size; the chapel is inconvenient. It is, besides, situated directly by the side of a great iron ship-building establishment, where the noise of hammering, riveting, etc., goes on all day long, in a manner that is distracting even to healthy nerves. No matter how admirable the care and skill of the Superintendent; with such untoward conditions, what proper results can be expected?

The buildings at Austin Farm, formerly used for paupers, have been recently fitted up for the accommodation of about one hundred and fifty patients.

There are, scattered among the various State hospitals or elsewhere, more than five hundred insane patients, belonging to Boston, for whose care the city should provide in its own hospital, as a measure of economy and duty.

All the State hospitals are much crowded, although some are better able than others to bear the crowding; but from each comes a frequent appeal for relief. The re-opening of the Worcester Asylum, one wing of which has been closed since the fire of January, 1890, has removed nearly a hundred patients; and the transfer of fifty of the so-called criminal insane to the new building at Bridgewater has been a further relief; but this is not sufficient. All who have studied the subject are looking forward earnestly to the completion of the new Chronic Asylum at Medfield, for which a very beautiful site has been chosen, with every advantage of water supply and facility for drainage. Plans have been prepared for buildings of simplicity and economy, and the only necessity that now remains is a sufficient appropriation to carry them out. We would urge upon the Legislature the importance of granting this at an early day.

The serious fact of the constant increase of insane persons under charge of the Board remains; the number this year being about 160 in excess of those in our last Report. This increase, however it may be accounted for in other ways, is certainly due in part to the much greater willingness than formerly of people to relieve themselves of a burden and care

at home. The prejudice formerly existing against lunatic hospitals has largely died out. Instead of being deemed places of confinement and punishment, they are now looked upon by all intelligent people as great remedial agencies, carried on entirely for the welfare of their unfortunate inmates.

One of the most common errors concerning insane hospitals is that of supposing that many sane persons are confined in them, and that it is a very easy matter to have an objectionable relative or friend put out of the way by such confinement. But if we consider the method by which persons are really committed and kept there, the fallacy of such a notion becomes evident.

In the first place, in order to insure admission to an Insane Hospital, a written notice must be given to a selectman, or other proper official, that proceedings looking toward the commitment of the person are about to be made. Then, after examination of such person, a statement in writing must be made out on the proper form furnished by the Court, containing an application to the Judge, setting forth the age, birth-place, civil condition, occupation and supposed cause of insanity; its duration; whether there have been previous attacks; the character of the disease; if any previous or present existence of insanity in any of the family; the habits of the patient as to temperance; whether ever in a lunatic hospital, and if so, when, where and how long; if a woman, whether she has had children, and how long since the birth of the youngest; the name and address of the nearest relatives, or members of the family, and whether there is a settlement and where; together with the name and address of the physicians who have examined the patient.

Accompanying this statement must be the certificate of two physicians, graduates of a legally organized medical college, who must have practiced their profession at least three years in this State, and who are not connected with any hospital or other establishment for the treatment of the insane, stating that they have, within five days of the signing of the certificate, examined the person alleged to be insane, and that they find such person a proper subject for treatment in an insane hospital. This opinion must be founded on facts

reported by others or observed by themselves, of which a detailed written statement must be made.

These papers are presented to the Judge, whose duty it is carefully to examine the case, having the alleged insane person brought into his presence for personal inquiry, unless there be reason for not so doing. The Judge then administers an oath to the person who makes the application, and examines further into the facts. If satisfied, he directs a commitment to some hospital. This order of commitment must be produced, before the Superintendent is permitted to receive the patient, except in cases of extreme urgency, where life would be risked by delay; in such cases the patient is admitted, but a statement and certificate, similar in all respects to those before described, must be submitted to the Judge, who may make the necessary order; but unless the order is made within five days after admission, the patient must be discharged.

On the reception of the patient at the hospital, the Superintendent is obliged, within two days, to send notice to all friends whose addresses are given him, not exceeding twelve in number, and to any additional friends whom the patient may wish to be informed of his condition or situation. The Inspector of Institutions is also required, at his first visit, to examine the patient alone, as well as to see that all legal requirements in the case have been complied with; and on every subsequent monthly visit he has free access to him. In order that the patient may have means of unrestricted correspondence with friends, there is, in each ward in every Hospital or Asylum, a locked box, of which the Inspector alone has the key, and into which every patient may at any time drop a letter or a complaint, if he so desires.

There remains, last of all, the right to demand a trial by jury, to decide the question of insanity; and any judge who has the right of committal to an asylum, has an equal right to discharge any patient at his own option. With all these safeguards, it is easy to see that improper committal to or retention in an asylum is rendered as nearly impossible as human ingenuity will allow. To commit to, or keep in, an insane hospital a sane person, there must be either deception or pretence of insanity practiced by the person so committed

or detained, or such criminal collusion between relatives, friends, selectmen, examining physicians, judges and superintendents as, practically, could not be carried on. An impostor succeeded, last year, by great ingenuity, in securing his own commitment to the Danvers Hospital; but the imposition was quickly discovered and the man promptly discharged.

In spite of all these precautions, many insane persons believe that they have been unfairly committed, and address letters of complaint to the Governor, the Board or their friends. Every case of this kind is carefully investigated, and the full report has invariably shown that no injustice has been done. In passing through the wards of a hospital, a casual visitor may easily be deceived by seeing a woman quiet, neat, busy with her work, intelligent in her conversation, to all appearance a rational creature; but let some particular subject be touched upon, and the transformation is instantaneous, and the actual condition of the patient made evident.

No Superintendent is anxious to detain patients in his overcrowded wards, if he can, in justice, put them out in any way, or would fail to discharge a sane person at once, if he found one; but one long familiar with Institution life has told us that, out of five thousand persons who had passed under his persona observation, he had discovered only one sane man, and he had feigned insanity in order to escape punishment for crime.

It is not, then, in the State Institutions that this danger is to be feared, but in the smaller private asylums, where persons are received as boarders, not committed as patients, and are not therefore reported to the Board, as in the large institutions. In some, indeed in most, of the private asylums, the Superintendents are willing and desirous to take all possible precautions and to follow out any suggestions made to them; but from others it is almost impossible to obtain any returns of cases received; and it may be that out of a family of twelve, two only have been committed. These asylums are most valuable in their way, and receive a class of patients who are able to pay for the quiet and seclusion not to be obtained elsewhere; but it may be questioned

whether, in some cases where the price of board is very low, the patient obtains as much care and comfort as he would at the same rate in a State Hospital. Under these circumstances the granting of licenses to keep such asylums becomes a very serious matter, and in the opinion of the Board no one who has not had a thorough medical education, together with some experience in the care of the insane, should receive one.

The condition of the boarded-out insane has been fully set forth in the report of the Inspector of Institutions. It only remains for the Board to add that the number of those placed in families cannot, in their opinion, be very much increased beyond the present limit. The difficulty of finding patients who are suitable to board out is very great. The number of those who are really improved and benefited is small, while to give them all the care and supervision actually needed would require an outlay which would far exceed their cost in a hospital. The experiment has had a fair trial, and will not be abandoned, but large results cannot be hoped for. The family and the community, as well as the patient, are to be considered in any settlement of the question. In this connection we would call attention to the paper by Dr. Geo. T. Tuttle, on the Colony at Gheel, printed in this volume.

The Scotch system of boarding out insane patients is frequently quoted to prove the possibility of such a method of caring for the insane of Massachusetts, and as showing its advantages. Without undertaking here to discuss the differences of situation, surroundings and character between the people of Scotland and those of Massachusetts, several facts are obvious. Scotland is inhabited by a permanent population, largely rural in its character, whose places of abode have been the same for many generations; and what might answer admirably in such a community might equally fail in Massachusetts. The methods of boarding out the insane in the two countries are quite different. In Scotland, a large proportion of insane boarded-out patients are placed with relatives, which is rarely the case in Massachusetts. Here the law requires that the insane shall first be placed in hospitals, where they can have the benefit of skilled treat-

ment. In Scotland, such a measure does not seem to be demanded. Moreover, in Scotland the cost of the boarded-out patients is very much less than that of the inmates of hospitals. In one district, the saving by boarding out amounts to $55 a year *per capita*, the hospital cost being $155 and the cost for boarding being $100.

The plan of caring for the harmless insane in almshouses does not commend itself in any way. The reports of careful visitations, given elsewhere, show that while in some few cases the condition of these unfortunates is somewhat improved, in a large majority of places there is little change, and they remain unemployed, neglected, and often in restraint. As to the expense, while it is slightly in favor of the almshouse treatment, the figures do not show any such preponderance of economy as to offset the ill effects. It is to be hoped that when the new Chronic Asylum is completed, where patients can be received at a greatly reduced expense, the practice of keeping the insane in town almshouses will be abandoned.

The State Primary School.

Of this institution, for the last ten years, little in the way of criticism has been necessary, and every year has shown much to commend. It has been felt that this was really the most promising of the State institutions, because, in dealing with young children, the law of prevention, which is so much better than that of cure, could be so well applied.

During the last year, the School has been visited by a disease which, without sufficient frequency to amount to an epidemic, has caused much anxiety, and, till recently, has baffled all attempts to find its cause. There have been, during the year, ten cases of diphtheria, occurring in the months of February, November, April, May, August and October. Each case, as soon as it was decided, was isolated, and no following one seems to have been contracted from any of those which preceded it. Nearly all the cases, however, occurred in the same ward; and of those who suffered with the disease, and did not sleep in that ward, all were connected with it during the day, either by working, eating or playing in it.

Many cases of diphtheria also occurred in 1882, with seven deaths. There is, however, no record which indicates whether the same facts, in regard to location, were noticed at that time. In each of the years 1880, 1881 and 1885, a few cases were recorded. In 1881, a serious outbreak of typhoid fever was also reported. Other throat troubles, not diphtheritic, have been noticeable during all these years, with a large increase in 1890. In 1889, there was no epidemic, and no cases of diphtheria were reported, but there were one hundred cases of tonsillitis, and kindred throat affections. In 1890, exclusive of the ten cases of diphtheria, the physician's report gives one hundred and eighty-five cases of throat troubles.

These facts, with the almost monthly appearance of the diphtheritic cases, gave much anxiety to the Trustees, and attracted the attention of this Board. The Trustees sought the advice of the State Board of Health, and the Institution was visited by that Board to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the frequent occurrence of these single cases. No satisfactory report as to the cause was made; but in a communication from the Secretary, Dr. Abbott, many good suggestions were offered, as to disinfection, quarantine regulations, and other cautionary measures, all of which have been carried out by the Trustees. In addition, Mr. Lacey, for many years the efficient engineer of the Institution, and Mr. Robbins, a sanitary engineer, were employed to make a thorough examination of the pipes and drains, with this result, — that old stone drains, into which only surface water should have been carried, were found to have received the sewage from water closets and from kitchen and laundry sinks, while pipes were found untrapped and leaking.

This Board is of the opinion that sufficient cause for the throat troubles is to be found in imperfect and generally defective drainage; and they believe that if the drains are put in order, or new ones laid, and all pipes properly trapped, the rooms where the disease had originated being at the same time thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and a high standard of cleanliness maintained in the future, no further cases will be likely to occur, and moreover that these rooms will be

safe for occupancy; while the stringent regulations in regard to new admissions will prevent any introduction of contagious diseases from outside.

The summary vacating of the infected ward, and the finding of temporary quarters for those who had occupied these rooms have caused much trouble and confusion at the School, and have necessitated the immediate boarding out of every young child who could be so placed; and the Board is happy to believe that none remain in the Institution to-day, who are not there for good cause. A few defective ones must always be retained; and a small number of others, whom it is not thought wise to separate from their mothers during the brief period elapsing before the latter can assume their support.

At some future time it will undoubtedly be necessary to provide entirely new buildings for the School, — buildings of improved plans, and meeting, better than these ever can, the requirements of an advancing standard; but the State should not now be called upon for what seems to be at present an unnecessary expense.

Many repairs are needed at the School, and some entire changes. The Board believes that the outside playhouse, condemned by the Secretary of the Board of Health, should be,— not destroyed, — but removed elsewhere and devoted to some other use; and recommends that a suitable building, with comfortable accommodations for the officer in charge of the children, should be built on its present site, or near it. It also recommends that kitchen, store-room, and laundry should be thoroughly repaired, and then kept scrupulously clean.

Of the diet of the children the Board feels compelled to speak. It has been noticeable during the last year or two that the food, though doubtless of fairly good materials and sufficient in quantity, did not seem appetizing, or as nourishing as it should be. More attention to the details of cooking is recommended.

The Lyman School for Boys.

This institution has had fewer commitments this year than the last, but enough to warrant the building of additional accommodations, an appropriation for which was granted by the last Legislature.

The boys have done a greater variety of work than in past years, and there is a manifest advantage in the training they receive; but the Board would feel better satisfied if the Sloyd system, admirable as it is in itself, could be exchanged for simple carpenter work, as at present taught at the State Primary School. The Board believes that ability to do the little outside or inside jobs always to be done in every house, but especially required in the average farmhouse, will recommend the boys sooner to employers than constant training and some degree of efficiency, in the application of "the Sloyd system taught in connection with drawing and clay modeling." It is well "to develop the mind through the hand and eye," but the ordinary farmer will scarcely wait for the evolution of a button to the gate, or a slat to the fence, by the somewhat slow process of this method. It is interesting to see what the boys have accomplished, but it is believed that the practical teaching of a good carpenter will be of more immediate and lasting value to them than that of a professor of the Sloyd system.

The Board cordially commends all efforts of officers or teachers, whether in the direction of greater personal cleanliness or of practical instruction of any kind. It is economical, and perhaps useful training, to give the boys instruction in sewing; but the Board is of the opinion that no boy, unless disabled for other work, should be so employed, except for short periods of time, after having once learned the use of the needle and sewing machine. It is foreign to the nature of boys to be thus employed, to the exclusion of out-door and more athletic occupations. If among the Lyman School boys there are to be found, as the report of the Superintendent states, a "larger percentage of unsymmetrically developed bodies than in a similar number taken from other classes," surely none should be kept for months at a sewing machine, which affords no opportunity for "symmetrical development."

In the desire to prepare the boys better for outside life, great caution should be used that they are not kept too long in the institution. The temptation is great, it is allowed, but the Board would prefer that a year should be the maximum time of retention, instead of seventeen months as proposed by the Trustees, rather than that the danger should be incurred of keeping a boy after he might safely go out.

There is a good degree of health in the School, and the variety of out-door occupation undoubtedly tends towards this condition. The Board recognizes with pleasure the testimony of the Superintendent to the improvement of the boys placed out, and their longer continuance in places, since the appointment of the special Visitor.

The State Industrial School.

There is little comment to be made upon this School which would differ from that of the past few years. Each year bears quiet testimony to the good results of wise and sympathetic management. The average number has been larger than for many years, and the Trustees are of the opinion that it can not be reduced without injury to some girls not prepared for outside service. It has been necessary to make an addition of eight rooms to one of the houses, to accommodate the increased numbers.

Those who have been placed out have in most cases given good satisfaction. Disappointments there must always be, but there is yearly increasing cause for encouragement in this work. The variety of occupation afforded these girls is of the greatest advantage, and leaves no occasion for lack of interest, or complaint of weary round of routine. So far as it is possible, the girls do all that they might be called on to do in the walks of life they will probably follow. They are as happy at the School as can be expected, and are disciplined so skilfully as scarcely to know that they are disciplined at all. After leaving the School, their course is closely watched, and every move towards the right, or in the contrary direction, as reported by the Visitor, is keenly felt by the head, as well as by all the officers of the School.

The School has none of the attractiveness, so called, of new buildings and modern arrangements. Everything speaks

of simplicity and of individualism. Nothing better can be desired, in dealing with this class of girls, than is afforded by the present management of the Institution.

The Auxiliary Visitors.

A good test of the system of auxiliary visiting might be made by imagining what the result would be if it were suddenly abolished, and the necessity of safe provision for the girls now subject to visitation forced upon the attention of the Trustees of the School, and of this Board. Certainly, in such an event, more than half of the girls now out in families would have to be sent back to institution life. As it is, a great degree of security is felt with regard both to their safety and their progress in reform; and the danger of *institutionizing* is reduced to a minimum.

The cases of wrong-doing, which cannot be prevented by the vigilance of the Visitors, are such as are liable to occur in any community, so long as there is such a lack of honor and such a low tone of social morals that there is no assurance that a penalty commensurate with the offence will be imposed upon betrayers of young and friendless girls, and that the burden of shame, hardship, and suffering will be borne by the man as well as by the woman. It is true there are among these girls willing victims; but it too often happens that a lonely and helpless condition, instead of exciting chivalrous efforts for protection, tempts to ruin.

The number of Visitors has been largely increased since the beginning of the undertaking; for it is essential that, wherever a girl is placed, there shall be a Visitor within reasonably convenient distance. The Visitors who have been longest in the service have a growing sense of responsibility, begotten of their mistakes and of their enlarged ideas of the importance and efficiency of their work. The new Visitors, by attendance at the meetings,—which are held three times a year,—learn by the experience of their older associates, and enter upon their duties with some previous knowledge of them.

The Visitors all have, whenever it may be required, the valuable counsel and aid of the Visitor-at-Large, appointed

and paid by the Board for just this supplementary and supervisory work.

It is believed that the Auxiliary Visitors have never done better service than during the past year; and that, despite some failures, the Board could ill afford to dispense with their disinterested labors.

The State Almshouse.

This establishment, during the past year, has completed an extensive addition to its former spacious accommodations, by the erection of a new hospital building for men. An appropriation of $35,000 was made by the Legislature of 1889; and this was supplemented by an additional appropriation in 1890, of $8,500, for the completion and furnishing of this building. The Trustees report that the expense has not exceeded the appropriations.

The new building is conveniently arranged, suitably plain and durable in construction. Almost perfect ventilation is obtained by modern methods judiciously adapted to the requirements of a hospital; and the furnishings and appliances are equal in quality to those found in the best equipped institutions for the treatment of the sick. There are now hospital accommodations for three hundred patients, and "ample facilities for isolating patients with acute and loathsome diseases, under conditions most favorable for their comfort and recovery." The number of admissions to the hospitals last year was 1,969; the number in the hospitals at the end of the year, 203.

The old hospital for men, so long a source of annoyance and complaint on account of its poor ventilation and bad odors, has been thoroughly and effectively renovated and purified, and a new and improved system of ventilation applied. It is now used as a convalescent ward for men.

An appropriation of $5,000 was made by the Legislature of 1890, for the purpose of removing the old barn to a more convenient site and making additions thereto. This sum has apparently been judiciously expended in procuring a commodious building, three stories high, substantially built, well timbered, with slated roof, and of sufficient extent to serve the institution for many years. It is so situated that

by a viaduct, which leads to the upper floor by a gentle incline, the hay carts, as they come from the field, enter at the third floor of the building, and all the hay is unloaded by being thrown down into bays, instead of being pitched on to scaffolds; in other respects the arrangements for labor saving are admirable. Improved apparatus for extinguishing fires has been introduced throughout the establishment.

The Superintendent, in his annual report to the Trustees, calls attention to the unsafe character of the old wooden building, originally used as a chapel, and subsequently re-arranged to receive insane men who had been crowded out of the State Hospitals. There can be no question as to the unsuitable character of the building, and of the advisability of making, in the near future, some better provision for its inmates.

The inmates of the pauper department are, with few exceptions, aged, infirm, crippled, or otherwise physically unable to assist in farm work, or in any other kind of manual labor. They are, therefore, a dead weight on the expenses of the establishment, making no return for their support. But among these insane men there are very many whose services are valuable in carrying on the farm, and in other ways; and the result of their labor reduces the average weekly *per capita* cost of all the inmates. It is, however, a question worthy of serious consideration whether the assistance thus afforded is of sufficient importance to base upon it a valid argument in favor of any further extension of the insane department; whether, indeed, it is not on all accounts more desirable to decrease, rather than to increase the number of the insane inmates of this institution. The Act of last year, providing for a Commission authorized to buy land, and to procure plans and estimates for a new asylum for the accommodation of one thousand chronic insane, seems to make it probable that the legislation of this year will have some influence on the solution of this question.

The tendency of all establishments of this kind to increase the number of its buildings, even when under the most conservative supervision, is especially noticeable in this institution. A population substantially the same in number as that of 1858 now occupies more than three times the space

then afforded; less than a third of the inmates being lodged in the main building, which has at times accommodated 1,200 persons.

The increase in the amount paid for salaries within the past few years is very great. This increase has been necessitated, very largely, by the additional buildings to be cared for and officered. During the eleven years from 1875 to 1885, inclusive, the average population was 931, and the average annual amount paid for salaries during this period was $19,114.36. The amount paid in 1885 was $21,189.24. Since 1885, payments have been as follows:

YEAR.	Average Population.	Amount Paid for Salaries.
1886, ...	917	$23,183 22
1887, ...	904	25,314 71
1888, ...	873	27,625 40
1889, ...	846	28,798 87
1890, ...	932	28,626 39

Thus the average amount paid for salaries during these last five years was $26,709.71, with an average population of 894+.

The institution, in all its departments, has been kept, on the whole, in a manner conducive to the physical comfort and well being of the inmates. Neat, comfortable, well ventilated rooms, good beds, a sufficient supply of food, ample facilities for personal cleanliness, and in cases of sickness a good hospital and excellent attendance, are furnished for all.

The number of actual admissions during the year was 1,982; the year before the number was 2,009. At the beginning of the year there were 841 inmates; at the beginning of the year before there were 865. The largest number at one time was 1,120; the largest number the year before, 989. The smallest number was 795; the year before, 733. The weekly average number was 932,—86 more than the year before.

Although the number of different persons who have received support during any given year, when compared

with the average number maintained during the whole year, gives the impression that the whole population is entirely floating in its character; yet, a closer inspection of the reports shows that the current is upon the surface only, and that there is below this a large residuum of permanent population, the numbers of which are changed only by death, and gradual additions. This residuum, which constitutes a considerable part of the average population, consists largely of persons who left all hope behind them when they entered, and, to a greater extent, of those who had abandoned all hope before they came here.

The State Farm.

Since the fire, which in 1883 destroyed all the buildings, excepting the barn, and one building of which hardly more than the foundation remained, this institution has been in almost constant process of construction. Fortunately, the Legislature was in session at the time of the fire, and a resolve was passed July 27, only four days after, appropriating $60,000 for rebuilding and furnishing. Operations were begun and carried on with such promptitude and energy, that early in the following year some of the new buildings were occupied. Additions have been made from time to time, — the last one, a strong building for insane inmates charged with crime, having been completed last November.

The buildings will accommodate 800 persons, viz., 200 in the workhouse department, 350 in the almshouse department, and 250 in the asylum ward. They are durable structures of brick, thoroughly built and almost fireproof, providing economically for the comfortable shelter and convenience of the inmates.

The entire amount appropriated by the Legislature for this institution since the fire of 1883, exclusive of the amount for current expenses, is $304,200. This sum represents the whole cost of the buildings, and all the permanent improvements on the land, including $4,000 paid for the purchase of land last year. Estimating the capacity of the institution at 800, the cost for each inmate is $380.

The number of prisoners committed to the State Farm was 100 more last year than the year before, this increase being occasioned by commitments by the courts throughout the State, which for some reason have sentenced convicted persons here, rather than to the local jails and houses of correction. The strong building for prisoners was originally designed for the custody of 200 persons. The average number of prisoners during the year ending September 30, 1890, was 249; and it has been neccessary to care for the older and more infirm of this class in the almshouse department.

Insane men were sent here for the first time September 14, 1886, when 50 of the chronic insane were transferred from the Lunatic Hospitals and temporarily placed in the almshouse department, to await the completion of the asylum buildings. In June, 1887, the asylum ward was opened for the reception of the inmates, and the average number from that time to September 30, 1887, was 67. From that date to September 30, 1890, the average number was 145. During the month of November last, the north-west wing, or strong building, became ready for occupancy and 50 insane men were received, making the present number 195.

The average weekly expense of supporting each inmate of the State Farm, based upon the total expenditure for the year, was $2.09. The actual weekly expense to the State, after deducting $3,811.54, the amount received from the labor of inmates, and produce sold, and returned into the State Treasury, was $1.97.

The Board's Expenditures.

To correct an erroneous impression very widely prevailing, that the Board has the expenditure of a large amount of money, it ought to be stated that, with regard to the greater part of the money recorded as expended on pages 137–143, of this Report, the Board has no further responsibility than to audit the bills presented. Thus, of the $334,204.31 so expended during the year ending September 30, 1890, $134,957.39 was for the support of State patients in the State Lunatic Hospitals. In this case the Board simply audits the bills sent in by the Treasurers of the several hospitals. The same may be said of the bills for the support of the

State inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, and of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages; the support, burial and temporary aid of the State poor by cities and towns; and the bills incurred in connection with dangerous diseases; amounting to $76,435.23; all of which are presented by the local officials and audited by the Board. What may be called the running expenses of the Board, — that is, the amounts paid for salaries, travel, printing, postage, expressage, publications, rent, etc., amounts to $68,109.69, or a little over one-fifth of the whole; and the work accomplished by this expenditure is set forth in detail in the reports of the several Department Superintendents, in the preceding pages. The members of the Board serve without pay, and their travelling and other necessary expenses do not exceed $2,500 per annum.

Recommendations.

The Board recommends early legislative action providing for the immediate erection of buildings for the new asylum for the chronic insane, on land at Medfield recently purchased for the purpose by the Commission appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 445 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1890.

The Board refers to and repeats its former recommendation that separate Boards of Trustees be appointed for the State Almshouse and the State Farm; and also its recommendation that the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded be placed wholly under State control, on the ground that an institution largely dependent on the State for support should be under the exclusive care of the State; and for the same reason it recommends that the Hospital Cottages at Baldwinville be also placed wholly under State control.

The Board also recommends that the period of continuous residence at any place within the State, as required of any woman of twenty-one years of age, for gaining a settlement in such place, be fixed for three years, instead of five years as the law now exists.

As a means of diminishing the burden of supporting temporarily or otherwise the poor and helpless who are brought into the Commonwealth from the other States, and left here

to be maintained at the public expense, without claim of right to support; and as a means of preventing the migration to our State of convicts, habitual criminals, lunatics, and others likely to become a public charge, the Board also recommends: —

First. That the Legislature institute a Commission to examine into the question of the migration of many of the pauper classes from State to State, and their tarrying in States where they have no settlement; the Commission to report some plan in the direction of comity and commutual adjustment of all questions of domicil, support and settlement, occurring from time to time between the States, — especially between coterminous States; and, with such ends in view, that the Commission be authorized to confer with the Executives of the several States chiefly interested with Massachusetts in the proposed measure.

Second. That Congress be memorialized or requested, — under the constitutional provision giving it power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, — to protect the different States from the transportation into their territories from sister States of passengers who are convicts, lunatics, idiots, or unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge.

The reasons for these two recommendations are given in an extended statement entitled, "Report on the Burdens of Pauperism, etc., imposed on Massachusetts by other States," which will be found on pages 181–186 of this volume.

REPORT ON THE BURDENS OF PAUPERISM, ETC., IMPOSED ON MASSACHUSETTS BY OTHER STATES.

BOSTON, December 26, 1890.

To the State Board of Lunacy and Charity: —

In compliance with the vote of the Board, instructing the undersigned, as a member thereof, to inquire into the differences arising between Massachusetts and other states concerning dependent and indigent persons coming from them into her territory, and the prosecutions and controversies arising out of efforts on the part of the agents of the Board to return such persons to the places where they belong, I beg leave to report as follows: —

This Commonwealth, more liberal in her settlement laws than the other New England states, reflecting the charitable disposition of her people towards those in her communities who are in want and suffering, and who fail, from various reasons, to acquire a settlement within her limits, provides freely and generously for all who are deserving of her assistance, the annual expenditure for them now reaching the sum of nearly half a million of dollars, and that amount is entirely independent of what is contributed for the relief of such persons by the number of benevolent associations and corporations which exist in all parts of Massachusetts.

The statutes of other states contiguous to us, by sweeping provisions, originating in the efforts of small municipalities to escape just burdens of support, well recognized by the common consent of mankind as obligations to be honestly and fairly discharged, wherever any reverence for Christian charity prevails, arbitrarily deprive natives of those states, and others having a just claim to support from their towns, of long acquired rights, derived from birth, parentage, marriage or continued domicil, and affect most seriously the insane, the aged, the paralytic and women who are rendered helpless by the loss of kindred,

health, or loss of those who could and would naturally protect them in misfortune.

If through the duly appointed agents of our State the Board undertakes to transfer to some of the adjoining, or adjacent, states one of the classes of dependents mentioned, such states, pursuing the policy of exclusion of their own people, theirs by either birth, lineage or adoption, meet the agents of this Board, in some instances, at their boundaries, by threats to prosecute with heavy fine, or imprisonment, any agent from Massachusetts who may place in the town and state where he fairly and justly belongs the person in his care. All the ties of nature, of old associations, and all traditions of decency are set at defiance in the sharp efforts of the town and state to avoid the burden of support which they alone should carry, and to place the outlay and responsibility elsewhere.

The Courts of the same states, when determining questions of support, give the narrowest construction to their own laws of settlement, rigid as they may be; and an instance could be cited among them where the court of last resort, in deciding a question of the settlement of an insane woman, brought to her old home, in the State of ——, from which she had been absent "several years," in Massachusetts, yet had acquired no settlement there, solemnly adjudged that "she had expatriated herself" by going to Massachusetts to live; though it did not appear she intended to abandon the state of her nativity. It will be thought a violent presumption of law to conclude that a native of a country and citizen of it denationalizes or "expatriates" himself by a mere change of residence, while it must be conceded that a change of residence from one town within a state, to another town in the same state, with the intention of remaining in the latter, shifts, under our New England poor laws, the settlement of the person to the last named place. If the corner stone of the poor-law is, as has been often said, that each town shall maintain its own poor, then it would seem but just and proper that no state should evade her natural obligation to maintain those who are of her soil and were born on it, when they have failed for any reason to acquire a settlement elsewhere. It is not an honorable position for any state to hold that it is a crime for a person to bring to her door for maintenance a poor native of her territory, who can look rightfully only to her for relief in distress, and to punish by heavy fine or imprisonment a person who even assists in the act of bringing such an unfortunate to what should be his home, and what would be so recognized even where civilization is not presumed to exist.

Massachusetts annually pays out more than all her sister states in New England, for the relief and support of the non-settled poor. Nor can the states in question complain that our Commonwealth has not borne the burden of maintaining many of their people for years, without the slightest contribution from them.

A number of cases here of lunacy of dependant persons, who came from New Hampshire, has lately caused inquiry, and calls for special attention regarding the administration and effect of New Hampshire laws, on the subject of the transfer of such persons from other states to the places within her jurisdiction, where, in common justice, they should be supported.

The case of Emma R. Gee is a marked one. She is of New Hampshire parentage and ancestry; is insane, and a diligent search by the agent of this Board in that state showed that she was entitled to support there, at Claremont, and in July, 1889, she was taken there by Mrs. Cornish, another agent of this Board, and placed in care of the authorities. Mrs. Cornish, on being arrested in Claremont for her action in the matter, telegraphed the State Board of the fact, and Dr. J. F. Lewis, the agent of the Board, who had investigated, some time before, at Claremont, the settlement of Mrs. Gee, proceeded, under instructions, to Claremont, and there was, with Mrs. Cornish, immediately arrested for the alleged offence of "bringing, and assisting in bringing, to Claremont, Emma R. Gee, a poor and indigent person, with intent to make her chargeable to the town of Claremont." Later it appeared that in the inquiry for settlement Dr. Lewis made at Claremont, before Mrs. Gee was sent there, the fact was withheld from him, probably unintentionally, that an abatement had been made by the town of a small portion of one year's tax, viz., 89 cents, during the continuance of her domicil in the town, and that she was thus ingeniously deprived of a right to a settlement, and to support in her native state, while it did not appear that she had acquired a settlement elsewhere.

In the case, Mrs. Cornish acted simply as the agent of our State, not in any private capacity, in caring for the lunatic, in transporting her to Claremont, and she acted in the firm belief that Mrs. Gee had a settlement there; yet Mrs. Cornish was indicted, tried, found guilty of the above charge, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs, the court of last resort, in New Hampshire deciding that though Mrs. Cornish believed, and had reason to believe, from the report of settlement in Claremont, made by Dr. Lewis, Mrs. Gee had a settlement there, it was sufficient for the government to establish the fact that Mrs. Gee had, in strict law, no settlement in that town, and as a poor and indigent per-

son was unentitled, as of right, in law, to support or protection from her native state.

The same court of last resort has already held, in the case against Dr. Lewis, that, though he may have acted in good faith in the claim that Mrs. Gee had a settlement in Claremont, yet the absence of any guilty intent, on that point, on his part, will not excuse him, and he must go to trial on the same charge as Mrs. Cornish, though he did not take any part whatever in the transportation of Mrs. Gee to New Hampshire, and took no part in the proceedings even in Massachusetts, except addressing a letter in Boston, written by his superior there, notifying the town authorities of Claremont that Mrs. Gee would be transferred to that town by the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity, on the ground that she had a settlement in the latter place. So the State of New Hampshire proposes to try a servant of this Commonwealth for extra-territorial acts, for acts performed within the territory of Massachusetts, while in the discharge of his duty and employment as a servant of this Commonwealth.

All laws, under free governments, in reference to the settlement of the poor are of modern growth, and here are traceable to English legislation, commencing with the Statute 27 Henry VIII. Cap. 55, up to which time [1536] the poor were dependent upon the charity of religious institutions and benevolent individuals; but identity with the soil of a country has always determined, under every condition of modern society, the right of domicil, and the right of public support and protection. Once a settlement has been acquired, whether by birth, parentage, marriage or continued residence, it is, as a general proposition, true that it cannot be lost until another shall have been gained.

It has been the policy of the other states to encourage immigration for the development of their resources in agriculture, trade, mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, and the more prosperous states are those which have fostered a liberal policy in dealing with the worthy poor who immigrate to them, seeking honest employment, and continuing at it without reference to town or state poor laws, and heedless of them, while steadily engaged at work for years, adding to the wealth and prosperity of the state within which they have labored. Any harsh and narrow policy towards such persons, when they fall into distress, would not be in keeping with the instincts of humanity or with the highest wisdom; therefore this Commonwealth has cheerfully borne the burden for many years, of caring for such persons, in the exercise of that discretion the law itself gives to those administering it. But Massachusetts

has the right to exclude or transport from her limits those who have no such claim on her, and who are utter strangers to her soil and people, and are transferred by not over scrupulous poor law officers and agents, for the purpose of relieving their communities of expense, and shifting the cost of support of the sick among them, and the support and surveillance of the idle, vicious and criminal, to the people of this Commonwealth. In the past a very large number of dependent and defective persons and criminals found their way, with the immense European immigration, to this country, and there was a systematized effort on the part of many of the governments of Europe to relieve themselves of their paupers and criminals, by sending them to our shores. New York and Massachusetts, being at the gateways for immigrants of all classes, suffered from the large percentage of the dregs of foreign communities surreptitiously landed among the best classes of immigrants at their ports. The strict supervision now exercised under the United States Immigration Act of 1882, does much to prevent objectionable immigrants from coming, and, even where they sometimes escape detection on landing, they are, generally, soon discovered and returned to the points from which they embarked.

There is comparatively little difficulty now in disposing of immigrants who have recently arrived from abroad, and are found undesirable, or objectionable, to be received as inhabitants of the state. The United States, when invoked, usually provides for them; but there is no adequate means of protection yet given any state to prevent the shipment to it, or immigration to it, from other states, by those desirous of ridding their own localities of their paupers and criminals, of persons who can only fill the almshouses, or the prisons, of the communities into which they may be sent.

The undersigned therefore ventures to recommend: —

First, — That, to settle differences between Massachusetts and co-terminous or adjacent states, and to prevent the controversies which have been constantly arising regarding the disposal of professional paupers migrating from state to state, as well as of the worthy poor, who may not be in the places or states of their settlements when they fall into distress, it is advisable the Legislature institute a commission to consider the whole subject; confer with the executives of other states, if found expedient, and report some plan, in the direction of comity and commutual adjustment, of all questions of domicil and settlement which are likely to occur where relief is sought, or needed, by the unfortunate and deserving poor in states outside of those from which they may be entitled to support.

Second, — That Congress, having the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states," and now broadly exercising that power, might, it would seem, be invoked to protect the several states from the transportation into their territories, from sister states, of passengers who are convicts, lunatics, idiots or unable to take care of themselves, without becoming a public charge.

The advocacy of such a measure in Congress would, probably, soon meet with the support of many of the states, and any hesitancy about its adoption which might arise concerning the question of the means and cost of enforcing such a law, would soon disappear on a careful examination of the proposed measure.

To prevent the migration from one state to another of persons belonging to the classes named, and not destined to a state in which they have a settlement, the Inter-State Commerce Commission might be authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the railroad corporations and other carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers, forbidding the receiving and transportation of such passengers, under a suitable penalty for violation of such regulations, besides subjecting the person unlawfully transported to be returned to the state whence he came at the expense of the corporation transporting him across the boundaries of the state in which he had taken passage.

If the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to regulate Commerce, which means intercourse and traffic between the states, is paramount, and applies, and has been applied, to passengers as well as merchandise, it does seem that a remedy may, through it, be found to remove an evil which is assuming larger proportions as society grows more complex, and density of population increases, and so renders old methods and old conditions inadequate to the needs of the present as well as the future.

CHARLES F. DONNELLY,
Committee.

TWO DAYS AT GHEEL.

By George T. Tuttle, M.D.,
First Assistant Physician of the McLean Asylum.

There is no authentic account of the establishment of a colony of the insane at Gheel. The tradition, with some slight variation, is as follows: An Irish princess, Dymphna by name, who had become a Christian, fled from her home to escape the persecution of an unnatural father and in her wanderings came to Gheel. The father, having discovered her hiding place, killed her with his own hand on the 15th day of May in the year 600. An insane person witnessing this act was suddenly restored to reason, and hence arose the belief that St. Dymphna, as she was afterwards called, wrought miraculous cures of the insane. A shrine was erected on the spot where she was beheaded, (one is there at the present day), and in the year 1340 a memorial church was completed. It stands in the immediate vicinity. It thus early became the custom to take the insane to St. Dymphna's shrine to be healed of their infirmities; and, after the erection of the church, a small building near it was devoted to their accommodation.

The treatment was rational and based on their idea of the pathology. The insane were believed to be possessed of devils, which were to be cast out by prayer and other religious ceremonies. The priests prayed over them, and several times each day for nine successive days they were marched around in procession outside and inside the church, and each time they passed the cenotaph, supposed to contain the body of the Saint, they crawled under it; if they were too sick, perhaps too excited, some boy was hired to crawl for them; the well-worn stones attested the frequency of this act. If the first nine days did not work a cure, the ceremonies were continued for nine more. No doubt many were restored to health. It only shows that the "mind cure," "faith cure," "Christian science," or whatever one chooses to call it, is no new thing.

As the numbers increased it became necessary to lodge them in the neighboring houses; and after the Reformation, with the decline in the observance of the religious ceremonies, they were placed further and further from the church, in the village, in the neighboring hamlets and in the country, till finally they became scattered over the whole commune. Thus has grown up, during the past twelve or thirteen hundred years, a race of people accustomed to the presence of the insane in their midst and to their care.

The commune of Gheel, situated on the railroad, about twenty-eight miles south-east of Antwerp, is a fertile spot in the midst of a barren tract, ten or eleven miles long by eight or nine wide, with its chief village near the centre. In the summer of 1889 it had a sane population of about ten thousand, and scattered among them were seventeen hundred insane; of these, nine hundred were in the village, which had a population of five thousand. Formerly before there was any efficient supervision, their condition was unfortunate; it was practically that of serfdom, and early in the present century it was thought necessary by the cities that sent their insane to Gheel to send also some one to look after their interests and protect them from abuse. By a process of evolution it has come about that Gheel is now an asylum of the Belgian government. This became an actual fact in 1851, when Dr. Parigot was appointed the first superintendent or medical inspector; after him came Dr. Bulckens; and then, in 1875, the present incumbent, Dr. Peeters.

Commitment to this asylum requires an application by some responsible person for the admission of the patient, and with it, except in one form of application, the certificate of a physician not connected with the asylum, signed within two weeks of admission. Cases of emergency may be received without the medical certificate, which must be furnished within twenty-four hours.

The administrative organization is as follows: — a superior commission, which meets quarterly, has general oversight of the interests of the colony, and constitutes the board of final appeal; the permanent committee, composed of the burgomaster of the village, two principal citizens and three physicians, which meets each week and has the immediate charge of affairs; the medical inspector; four assistant physicians; six *gardes de section*, or supervisors, each of whom has one-sixth of the commune to oversee; and last, the *hôte* or *nourricier*, in whose family the insane person is placed. It will be seen that the organization is similar to that of the McLean Asylum, the superior commission corresponding to the corporation, the permanent committee to the

board of trustees, the medical inspector to the superintendent, the *gardes de section* to the supervisors, and the *hôte* and *nourricier* to the nurses. In the village is an infirmary, or closed asylum, with accommodations for eighty patients. Thus Gheel is a regularly organized asylum where the cottage system is carried out to the fullest extent.

During a stay of two days and a half I visited the Infirmary, twenty-seven houses in the main village and eighteen farms, having for a guide a *garde de section* of many years' experience and a patient for an interpreter.

All pauper, and occasionally paying, patients are received at the Infirmary for observation before being placed in families. This most necessary part of the Gheel system, opened in 1862, is situated on the outskirts of the village. At the time of my visit, July, 1889, it contained sixty-two patients, thirty-one of each sex. It is built of brick with a tile roof and presents a very neat appearance. It serves as a place of observation for new patients, as a receptacle for those who become for any reason temporarily unfit for family care, as a hospital for patients with acute diseases who require special nursing, and as a place of restraint and punishment for those who try to escape.

The main building is of two stories, all others are of one. The male and female departments have a similar construction, and are well arranged for the classification of patients. The ground floor is devoted to day rooms, kitchen and dining-rooms, and administrative purposes generally. The second story is divided into dormitories of from six to twelve beds, with two rooms on each side for first class or paying patients, and there is a small chapel in the centre. The floors of the rooms, except of those for paying patients, are unpainted. The rooms are plainly but neatly furnished, — iron bedsteads with curtains, white spreads, rugs on the floor, chairs and wash-stands. There is a "night-chair" in each dormitory containing a large iron pail with a little water in it.

The building running back in the centre, at right angles to the main building, has a dining-room at one end, a day room at the other, with bathrooms and two sleeping rooms between. Back of this building is another, containing a row of seven observation cells, and in the end an infirmary ward of twelve beds. These observation cells are very strong rooms with a corridor on each side; doors opening into one and windows, protected by ornamental iron-work, into the other. They contain no furniture except wooden bedsteads and a set stool in the corner, and are heated by hot-water pipes which run along the corridor under the

windows; all other parts of the Infirmary are heated by stoves. The infirmary wards are furnished with iron bedsteads, which have reservoirs at the bottom made of zinc, into which a vessel slides at the side. The mattress is made in three parts. The use of this bed suggests lack of proper attention to helpless patients.

Still further back is a small building of two rooms for very excited patients. There are three airing-courts for each sex. The windows throughout the Infirmary are strongly guarded, the lights are protected with wire netting, and mechanical restraint is freely used. A woman in a strong room of the last section wore a camisole and was fastened to the bed in the following maner: — a strap attached to an armlet above the elbow was fastened near the head of the bed, while the long sleeve of the camisole was carried down and fastened at the side of the bedstead near the foot; she wore anklets, fastened to each side of the bed by straps, and there was a broad linen band across her chest. A man in the infirmary ward, apparently dying, was restrained in the same way.

The women's department, under the care of six nuns or sisters of charity, was scrupulously neat; the men's department was not as clean; there were only three attendants, and they were rough looking and poorly clad; one was smoking a pipe while on duty in the house. There was no nurse in the infirmary ward with the three sick patients. There were no night nurses, but the sisters and attendants slept in the dormitories with the patients. A few of the women were at work in the laundry, but most of the patients had nothing to do, and certainly there was little about the place to interest them. It was bare and cheerless and one could readily believe that they were all anxious to be placed in families.

The permanent board of directors meets at the Infirmary each week and among other matters decides what patients shall be placed in families. The location of pauper patients is made without consulting their friends; while the friends of private patients go about the village with the superintendent and select a boarding place with his advice.

In July, 1889, there were nine hundred and ninety-three families in which patients were received. The man of the house is the responsible person, and is called *hôte*, if he receives a private, and *nourricier* if a pauper patient; he is authorized to care for the insane after having made application in due form.

Most of the insane at Gheel come from Belgium, with a sprinkling of other nationalities; and by far the greater number are poor people. These pauper patients are divided into three classes and pay according to their condition; — "dirty" patients twenty-

four cents a day, "half-dirty" nineteen cents, and "clean" patients seventeen cents. Of these sums the board pays the *nourricier* for the first class nineteen cents, for the second fourteen, and for the third twelve, the balance being retained for expenses of administration. Private patients pay very different sums, from one hundred to a thousand dollars a year, according to accommodations, the board retaining eleven per cent. of the price. Thus sufficient money is obtained to pay the expenses of the Infirmary, which has no fund, the salaries of the physicians and the supervisors, to furnish clothing for the paupers, etc. It is said that after paying the families, the authorities have about twelve thousand dollars for current expenses.

Gheel is a colony of selected cases, indeed twice selected; once by the physicians who send them, and again at the Infirmary by the superintendent. Dr. Peeters complained of the poor judgment of the general practitioner in such matters, and also that the overflow from the closed or ordinary asylums usually consisted of their worst cases of whom they desired to be rid. If after observation of a few days they are found to be unfitted for family life they are sent to one of the closed asylums, as, according to the law, patients cannot be kept at Gheel who require continuous restraint, who are suicidal, homicidal or incendiary, who would be liable to frequent attempts to escape, or whose disease is of such a nature as to disturb the tranquillity of the community or offend public decency. As a rule only two patients are placed in one house and these, always of the same sex, are selected with reference to their mental condition.

The village is about as quiet and uninteresting a place as could well be imagined, — with no commerce, and no manufactories except two breweries, the product of which, considering the number of beer shops, might have been for home consumption. The principal business appeared to be farming, the care of the insane, the sale of wine and beer, with just enough bakers, grocers, shoemakers, tailors, etc., to supply the wants of the people. In the centre of the village is a large, long, open place or common, at one end of which is a church, and around it are arranged some of the principal houses. They are built of brick, covered with cement or plaster, and have steep roofs with the eaves toward the street. Many of them have the appearance of being unoccupied, since no one is seen at the windows, and the blinds are often closed and the front door locked to keep the patients in.

The whole commune is as flat as Holland. From the central square streets run in various directions. In the village they are paved in the centre for a space wide enough to allow the passage

of two carts, while from this, narrow strips of pavement extend to the doors of the houses, suggesting plenty of mud in wet weather.

Mention has been made of the great number of drinking shops. My interpreter of the second day said the patients could go and get beer and wine when they had the money. The authorities feel keenly the disadvantage of having these wine shops in the village, because the patients can get drunk. Quite a number of insane men and a few demented old women could be seen wandering about the streets, but no young or middle-aged women. Many children played about the square at evening, but they paid no disagreeable attention to the insane.

The houses in the village in which pauper patients are boarded are usually of one story; the best of them have a sitting-room, but many of them have only a so-called living-room, in which the family cook, eat, and sometimes sleep, while the patients have small bed-rooms opening from this. All the ground floors are low, laid with tiles and sanded. Everything is crowded into the living-room and dirt is the rule. The patients' rooms usually have whitewashed walls, a brick floor, and, for furniture, a small mat, a wooden bedstead, a chair, and sometimes a table. As a rule the beds are dirty, and covered with a bright-colored spread. However plain or poor the house there is a lace curtain at the small window, which also sometimes has iron or wooden bars.

The woman of the house, and usually the patients also, wear wooden shoes without stockings in the summer, and their feet and legs are very dirty. It must be said, however, that the patients get the best the house affords and appear contented, though for that matter many are so demented that they would not know one place from another; as for the more intelligent, they are doubtless accustomed to nothing better at home.

The first house visited in the village contained two insane women, whose rooms up a steep flight of stairs were perhaps eight by ten feet in size. One patient of middle age, her face covered with a handkerchief, was lying on the outside of her bed and would not speak. The room with its furniture was of the plainest sort and was not at all attractive. Besides the bedstead there were a low table, a low chair, and at the foot of the bed a bundle, possibly of clothing. The prospect from the window was the back yard of the house. The other patient, in a similar room, was an old woman with granular lids, who was very talkative and demented.

In a one-story house, I found two women, — one middle-aged, the other old, both demented. They were in the back yard with

some of the family, where the woman of the house was washing clothes; the old woman was taking care of a baby. The house had but one living-room and the small rooms for the patients were off the back side; everything was squalid. This house and the next, in which also there were two women, had a back yard in common, so that there were practically four patients in one house. One of them, quite an intelligent young woman, was doing some washing in company with the first-mentioned family; the other, a woman of middle age, was in her room upstairs; she had been there only a short time and said she preferred it to the asylum. The stairs in all these houses are so steep that one cannot go up except by holding on to a rope, which hangs beside them; they are more like ladders than stairs.

In the next house were two women, one middle-aged, the other older. The latter showed me her room and that of her companion, upstairs in the end of the house, with a slanting ceiling on one side. The rooms had a bad odor, and were not clean. In a poor house were two idiotic women, one eighteen years of age, the other thirty-four. They had each been several years in the village, and had small back rooms with wooden bars to the windows. The younger woman was sitting in a chair with a wooden bar across the arms of the chair in front of her; they were both in the living-room with the family.

In a hovel off the main street were two women; one, an epileptic thirty-five years old, was seated at the table with the family; the other, an idiot, was in the corner by the door. The rooms of the patients were dirty, and the beds absolutely filthy; they consisted of loose straw with a three-part straw bed over it. The only dish for their dinner was a sort of vegetable soup.

In another house were two women, thirty-two and forty-one years of age; one epileptic and both thoroughly demented. They were restrained in chairs with cross-bars in front of them. In another house were two women, one thirty-two and the other twenty-four years of age; the latter was in her third place. The first room at the left of the entrance was used as a shop where needles, thread and other small articles were sold; opposite this was a sort of sewing room with a machine in it; this room had the luxury of a board floor. The older patient was working here; the younger was in her room up stairs; she was considerably excited and noisy, and tried to hold the door against the mistress of the house and my guide. Both patients' rooms were very small and it was necessary to pass through one to enter the other, the ventilation of which was so poor that the air was well nigh intolerable.

In a small, poor house, the front room of which was apparently a shop where some pork was lying around on tables, was a man seventy years of age, who paid one hundred dollars a year. His room was in the attic, and the small window was guarded by iron bars; the floor was bare and the room was dirty; one had to go through the bedroom of the family to reach it. In another small house was a man at work cobbling. It is the custom so to assign patients that they can work at their trade if they have one. A visit was then paid to an old woman who had her room filled with all sorts of gimcracks, which she exhibited with great satisfaction. She soon produced a money box for contributions, from which one would infer that it was the practice to take strangers to her.

The visit to the country was made in a primitive sort of two-wheeled cart, which could boast of nothing in the way of springs, over roads that, even in summer, allowed only a slow trot, and which at certain seasons must be well nigh impassable. The people are farmers in a small way, having a few acres of land which they own or hire, and most of them take insane patients as an additional means of livelihood. Their cottages are long and narrow, of one story, with a thatched roof; the people live in one end and the cows, calves, sheep and goats in the other. The floors are laid with large, square brick or tiles, and sanded; there is always a fireplace set between the main room and the cow-house, eight or ten feet wide, where they burn peat and cook provisions for the family and the cows. There were no apparent means of heating the rooms except this one fireplace, though my guide said that stoves were set up in winter. Food for the cows is cooked in large kettles that can be run out on an iron over-head track to the cowhouse, which is next to the living-room; they take great care of their cows, which, as may be seen, are members of the family. The living-room, into which one enters directly from out of doors, serves for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and sometimes bedroom, though the more prosperous farmer has a separate bedroom and sitting-room. Around the walls on shelves are arranged dishes and cooking utensils and there is a good clock.

The rooms for patients are generally in the end farthest from the cows. The floor is of brick laid in cement and sanded; the walls are whitewashed in pale blue; a small window, perhaps of four panes of glass, sometimes guarded with wooden or iron bars, has the inevitable coarse lace curtain, while a wooden bedstead, straw bed, only fairly clean bedding with a bright-colored quilt, a small husk mat on the floor beside the bed, a chair and

rarely a small table, complete the furniture of the room. There are no means of heating except through the other rooms. These cottages are smoky, dirty, damp and cheerless, and in their cold winters must be uncomfortable dwellings.

In the first house visited there were, by special permission, three women, sixty-six, sixty and forty-two years of age, respectively, all considerably demented, poorly clad, dirty and unkempt. The first had been in the colony twenty years, the second thirty-one years and the third two years. Their small rooms had wooden bars to the windows. These wooden bars, so frequently seen, are hardly strong enough to prevent a determined effort to escape. Seven cows, a calf and a goat were in the room next the living-room with but a thin door between. There was a bed in the living-room.

In the next house were two women, both old and demented; one had been there since 1863 and the other, who was seventy-five years old, since 1867. The cow-house opened from the living-room as usual, and in it were seven cows and five calves. The hostess took great pride in showing her establishment, especially the cows. The two men at the next house were working and were not seen. Their rooms were so arranged that the entrance to one was through the other. In the fourth house were two men, one of whom was sixty years of age and had been in Gheel for twenty-four years; this was his second place; the other had been in the colony nine years and had also made one move. My interpreter said a change in the boarding place was made if either the patient or the family was dissatisfied. One must be allowed the privilege of doubting whether the wishes of the pauper patients are respected in such matters. Wine and beer were sold in the kitchen.

Soon after leaving this house we met a man, evidently demented and considerably excited, who was running away; a woman was holding on to him and trying to induce him to go back, among other blandishments taking his cap off and putting it on her own head. As we came up to them my guide said something to the woman, perhaps telling her to let him alone not wanting me to see a struggle, for she did so, but looked as if she thought it was a strange proceeding, while the man started off at a rattling pace up the road. After a moment of irresolution, looking first at us and then at the man who was making good time, she clattered after him in her wooden shoes. These women, who work in the fields, are quite a match for most men, and they are not prevented from using their strength by any ideas of false delicacy or propriety.

In the next house were two female patients, one past middle age a paralytic, the other epileptic and demented. In the next house, which was a new one belonging to a young couple who had two small children, were two young women, one an epileptic; one was rocking a baby and the other was assisting in the housework. In the seventh house was an idiotic woman, and an epileptic girl of ten years; the latter paid eighty dollars a year and slept in a small bed in the living-room beside the woman of the house.

In the next cottage were two women; one, thirty-nine years of age, very quiet, was taking care of the children, and the other, fifty-one, had been at work in the fields and had come in because of a shower; she was somewhat excited, singing and making herself generally disagreeable. There were five cows and two calves in the next room. The hostess, thirty-seven years old, had thirteen living children, the oldest being seventeen years of age. This place was particularly dirty; the rain came in under the door and made large puddles on the floor, which was taken as a matter of course.

At the next house were two men who had been at Gheel for over thirty years. The table was set; the food was brown bread spread with curd, and a brown-colored liquid which answered for coffee; nothing else. The woman of the house was sick in bed from a recent confinement, and out of her room, which was both sitting-room and bedroom, opened both the rooms of the patients. The next place was a small farm of about two and a half acres, which supported three cows, two calves, a demented man who had been there nine years, and an idiotic boy of fourteen, who had made five changes in six years. The rooms were of the usual size and the windows had only four small panes of glass. In the fifteenth house a woman, blind and paralytic, was seated in a chair with a cross-bar in front of her; she was about seventy years of age. There were iron bars to the window of her room.

The seventeenth was a rather larger house; the living-room was a beer shop. Two young men were there; one was very talkative and made considerable disturbance; perhaps for this reason he had twice changed his boarding place; the other was demented and quiet. The last house was in the hamlet of Steelen and contained two private patients, at a yearly rate of eighty dollars. One, who was fifty-one years of age, was in his eighth place since 1870; he spoke a little English, and managed to tell me he did not know why his boarding place had been changed; his room was in the attic. The other was fifty-five years of age and in his fourth place since 1875. He was excited, in his room,

and would not allow the door to be opened. Mention of the other cottages visited is omitted, as it would be practically a repetition of what has already been said.

Paying patients are lodged chiefly in the village. A little way up the street from the Infirmary, in a very good house, with an agreeable hostess, was a melancholy Englishman, who would not speak. He was a case of circular insanity and was in a period of depression. He had a large corner room, and paid six hundred dollars yearly. One would expect him to commit suicide, as there was no appearance of careful watching. In the room above him was a happy Frenchman, who was amusing himself with photography. His room was in ideal confusion; the bed was not well made, and lying around on the chairs and floor were books, papers, dirty clothes, etc.

In a small brick house of two stories was a hostess, who spoke English; she had two old women, one of whom was ninety-four years of age, who came from Holland and had been sixty years in the colony; the other was a dement from Brussels, who spent her time in counting her money. Their rooms, up the usual steep flight of stairs, were of good size and very neat and clean; there was an extra bed in the old lady's room for the nurse. The hostess had relatives in the United States and talked with me very freely, though she was thoroughly loyal to the colony. She explained the system of receiving and boarding out patients, the rates paid the family and the sums retained by the board, very fully and correctly. She said the doctors visited curable cases once a week and chronic cases once a month; that restraint had not been allowed for many years; that patients were given liberty according to their condition, which was decided by the doctor; that some were not allowed to go out at all, while others walked with the family, and some went about the village by themselves; that occasionally they did try to escape and in such a case notice was given at the Infirmary, and the *garde de section* looked them up and they were then returned to the Infirmary; that some one was always at the railroad station to see that no patient went away on the train, and there was no place for them to go to except into the country where, as a matter of common interest, everybody was on the watch to catch and return them; that occasionally there was a suicide, but if a patient was known to be suicidal he was not even kept in the Infirmary, but was sent at once to another asylum; that patients often got excited, but the families were accustomed to it and returns to the Infirmary for this cause were not at all frequent; and that patients were not allowed in the beer shops of the village.

In a comparatively new house of two stories were two young men twenty and twenty-two years of age, who had been there three and five years respectively, and who paid one hundred and sixty and one hundred and eighty dollars a year, the one paying the smaller sum occupying a room in the attic. The chambers had bare white walls and unpainted floors with a two-ply rug by the bed. The hostess kept a dry goods shop on the lower floor, and on this floor were two comfortable sitting-rooms, in one of which was a piano. Both the patients were out, and it was said that they could go where they liked in such a way that my inference was that all patients had not this privilege.

In a bakery, opposite the church of St. Dymphna, were two boys fifteen and nineteen years of age. The former, who was out of doors, had been there but a short time; the latter, something over two years. They both paid two hundred and forty dollars. The older youth was working in the bakery; he came when called, dressed in baker's cap and apron, and had evidently been working in earnest. He was good-looking and quite intelligent, but did not seem in good humor, and made some remarks, for which the hostess and my guide remonstrated with him. The patients' rooms were of moderate size, with papered walls, fairly well furnished and with the usual two-ply rug on the floor.

In one of the better houses of the village I found a woman forty-five years of age, who had been in a closed asylum for twelve years before coming to Gheel. At the time of my visit she was occupied in knitting. She was evidently considerably demented, and the hostess said she was sometimes excited. There were strong iron bars to the windows of her room, which was up one flight, of small size, with papered walls, and a poor, thin rug on the unpainted floor. The ground floor was divided into a shop, two sitting-rooms, in one of which was a piano, a dining-room, and kitchen. The home of my interpreter of the second day, and an English dement, was one of the better houses of the village. One paid three hundred, the other three hundred and sixty dollars. Both rooms were large and quite well furnished. By day they lived with the family below.

In a house of fair appearance were two women: one, past middle age, was in the kitchen holding the baby; the other, an English woman of perhaps thirty-five years, was in the sitting-room; she was said to be quite an accomplished musician. She said she had been in the village seven years; that she came for a few months only, and would like to go back to England; that as regarded liberty she could go to church alone, to be sure, but she found the life monotonous; that the house was smaller than she

was accustomed to live in and the piano was very poor. She was considerably demented, and talked rapidly and in a low tone. Her rate was one hundred and sixty dollars.

The house of the apothecary was large; the hall floor was laid with marble; it was well finished and furnished. There was one woman here who had an excellently furnished bedroom up one flight, and a large sitting-room a few doors away to be used in common with another patient when she might come. It was noticed that the patient had the freedom of the apothecary's shop.

In a house of large size opposite the old church in the main square my interpreter said there were "two beautiful ladies." The hostess was a very pleasant appearing woman, with great tact and patience. On the left of the entrance was a large sitting-room or parlor with bare, unpainted floor and a moderate amount of furniture; the wall-paper was of the old style, representing the houses and streets of a town. One of the ladies, thirty-one years old, came in without invitation; she showed her exhilaration by her manner, conversation, and dress. When quiet she had a large bedroom up one flight, with papered walls, unpainted floor, a two-ply rug and a fair amount of furniture. Just at that time, being excited, she was occupying a small room in the rear of the house, in the wall of which over the bed she had broken a large hole; she paid four hundred dollars. While we were in the garden she came running out with her case-book, which had been accidentally left on the table; my guide was obliged to join in the chase and assist in its recovery. The other patient, nineteen years of age, had been there something over a year and paid six hundred dollars. She occupied a small room, in which were two beds, as she was afraid to sleep alone; she was walking quietly in the garden. When the patients were in this large garden, which was in the rear of the house, some one was always present to watch them and it was the custom to lock the front door and hide the key.

In the administration of affairs the medical inspector has the entire charge of the Infirmary and resides in a cottage on the grounds. He makes one daily visit. He also has direction of all the medical work and is expected to see every patient in the colony at least twice a year. To keep himself informed of the progress of affairs he has a daily morning report from each of the six supervisors, and a written weekly report from each of the four assistant physicians; and the medical staff have monthly meetings for conference.

The assistant physicians also live in the main village and thus

are obliged to make long drives in visiting some of their patients; they see all acute cases each week and chronic cases once a month. Dr. Peeters had advised the location of some of the assistants in the outlying hamlets, but this had not been done. The superintendent has a yearly salary of fourteen hundred dollars; the first assistant physician is paid twelve hundred; the second, a thousand; the third and fourth, four hundred and sixty dollars, with lodging for each; and the supervisors two hundred and sixty dollars without lodging. Both physicians and supervisors record the date of their visits in a small book kept for each patient by the family. This book has on the outside the number of the patient; on the inside a page is devoted to name, date and place of birth, residence, date of coming to the colony, etc., — in short, a brief history; the next page shows the name of family and street, date when the patient came, and changes of residence; there usually follow several pages of lists of clothing furnished by the asylum, for which purpose my guide said nine dollars a year could be expended for poor patients. The remainder of the book is devoted to records of visits by doctor and supervisor, — the doctor's always in pencil, "*Vu le, etc.*," followed by initials, — while the supervisors used a stamp with the date only. The most of the books seen showed medical visits of about once a month. The treatment is chiefly moral and great dependence is placed on occupation.

Some of the advantages of this system of caring for the insane are separation from their families and change of scene without such a decided change in their usual manner of life; the good effects of home life, such as the presence of children and association with sane people, instead of with perhaps sicker, more filthy and more demented patients; the greater variety of occupation that can be supplied; and above all, freedom. All who are able are expected to work; both men and women labor in the fields; the men sometimes being paid ten, or if they are very industrious twenty, cents a week; while "the women are given some sweets" as an inducement to their more active assistance. It is said that seventy-two per cent. are employed. They certainly have little protection against the avarice or necessity of the farmer, who may be disposed to get all he can out of them. There is no rule in regard to the number of hours of work. Dr. Peeters said that in some closed asylums six hours was the rule, in others seven. He thought that at Gheel the time for work might be made even longer, especially in summer when there is so much more to be done. He said it was a "difficult" matter to regulate, but they did the best they could; that they

knew the persons who would be likely to exact too much, and that the doctors and supervisors kept as close a watch as they could.

As to freedom, Dr. Bulckens said that nine tenths of the insane at Gheel were entirely free, while Dr. Peeters, in his book,* says that all are free and then begins to make exceptions. If a man shows a desire to escape, he is not allowed to go about the streets, to work, or to church alone, but always with some one of the family. He is watched, as the Doctor skilfully puts it, not to take his liberty from him, but to prevent its abuse. He said that they did "not like to have young women walk in the fields alone;" they could go to church, but as a rule it was expected that some one should accompany them when they went out. He illustrated by saying that the restrictions for all patients were such as a mother would use for her children and that, except where the relaxing of surveillance would be a crime, the insane were perfectly free. None are allowed, however, to go beyond the limits of the village without special permission.

As to mechanical restraint, he is inclined to think "non-restraint" a dream, the complete realization of which is impossible, but that at Gheel they come nearer to it than Conolly did. When he took charge in 1875, sixty-four out of eight hundred were wearing fetters or hobbles, (anklets connected by a chain), to prevent escape; now the amount of restraint is slight; no one wears the fetters. He said one woman constantly wore mittens because of destructive habits, and occasionally the cottagers applied the belt with mittens or the camisole, but only on medical prescription; and that one must remember, on seeing several cases at the Infirmary, that here were collected the worst cases in the colony, as practically only so many out of the whole number were restrained.

Some try to escape, but if repeated attempts are made the rule of sending to a closed asylum is quite strictly enforced. The escapes for a series of years are as follows: in 1876, eight; in 1877, fourteen; in 1878, seven; in 1879, six; in 1880, seven; in 1881, fourteen; this compares very favorably with some of our large asylums. Most of the escapes happen on Sunday or a holiday, when the family relax their vigilance. It was said that various misfortunes occurred, but that serious accidents were rare, and Dr. Peeters thought that in this respect Gheel would compare favorably with closed asylums. It is doubtful if visitors can ever learn the exact truth about such matters. Since the *hôte* or *nourricier* is responsible for the conduct of his patients and for accidents, it is a question whether the medical inspector hears of many

* "*Gheel et Le Patronage Familial.*"

of the lesser occurrences, but one cannot for an instant think that an accidental death, a homicide, suicide or a serious attempt at either, an illegitimate birth, or a fire could occur without the knowledge of the authorities.

A complete account of such accidents cannot be given and they probably are not recorded. Dr. Peeters in his book says there were three accidents in one year; a man got drunk, fell into the canal and was drowned; a woman wandered away and fell into the water not a hundred steps from the door of the house; and a paralytic patient escaped on a cold night and was frozen. In 1878, a woman was killed by accident. It is said that there have been in all but three homicides, the last of a burgomaster in 1844. Unsuccessful attempts have been made; in 1878 a man struck with a scythe a young woman with whom he was working in the fields, but the injury was not fatal; this was the only case of which Dr. Peeters had had personal knowledge.

Between June 1st, 1875, and November 28th, 1879, there were three suicides. Dr. Peeters said that some years there were none, that this year they had been unfortunate, having had two; that neither of these patients was considered suicidal. He was inclined to see what could be done in families with the actively suicidal and had just located one such patient in the village. He said that an illegitimate birth formerly occurred about once in five years, but that there had been two in the last three years; in one case an inhabitant of Gheel was the father, while the other woman escaped and became pregnant outside the commune. He also said that as the village increased in size the morality diminished and that people of bad character came to the place, over whom the asylum had no authority. It appears that Antwerp and Brussels, continuing a former practice, still send what are known as "free boarders" to Gheel, many of whom are really insane and need surveillance. It is a matter of economy for these cities of eleven per cent. in the price of board. In 1880 one of these "free boarders," an imbecile man, was found to be corrupting the morals of the children; another was sent to prison for some months for attempting to violate an insane woman in open day, and a woman became pregnant by another free boarder, and on the birth of the child killed it. The doctor very properly makes a strong plea to have these people put under the care of the asylum if sent to Gheel.

From 1850 to 1880 no fire occured that could be proved to have been caused by the insane. There was one in the latter year.

As to the results of the treatment at Gheel: One always receives figures showing percentages of cures in asylums or hos-

pitals with considerable allowance. They are merely opinions at the best and one needs to know the man who forms them in order to make a proper estimate of the correctness of his conclusions. What special motive has he to make a favorable showing? In the general hospitals, so far as my observation goes, nearly every patient that can walk out is discharged "recovered," and one need not go back many years to find from sixty to one hundred per cent. of recoveries in those discharged from the asylums for the insane; one therefore places little dependence on statistics showing recoveries at Gheel. Dr. Bulckens for a period of fifteen years, from 1860 to 1875, gives a proportion of recoveries of twenty-five per cent. of all admissions. To one who knows what class of patients are received this estimate seems manifestly too high. Dr. Peeters, considering all admissions from 1853 to 1870, makes twenty-four per cent. of *cured and relieved*, which appears to be a much more reasonable conclusion than that of his predecessor. Out of thirteen hundred and thirty-five resident insane and three hundred and thirteen admissions, he discharged forty-eight "cured" in the year 1878. Because of the rule excluding excited and suicidal patients Gheel is cut off from many curable cases. A very large proportion of those resident in the colony are hopelessly insane and, according to his statement, nearly seventy per cent. are considered incurable at time of admission, as most of them are the overflow from the closed asylums. His estimate of the admissions of the year 1878 is as follows: four and seven-tenths per cent. curable; twenty-eight and one-tenth per cent. doubtful; sixty-seven and two-tenths per cent. hopeless. The deaths each year from 1860 to 1875 are variously reckoned from five to ten per cent., calculated upon the number in the colony the first day of January.

Gheel was never so prosperous as it is to-day under the able management of Dr. Peeters, who believes thoroughly in the system, but is not blind to its defects. During his administration of affairs the medical service has been reorganized, the number of patients has largely increased, and their accommodations have been improved. Though one finds much to criticise, Gheel should be by no means wholly condemned. Dr. Tucker,* who made his visit in the winter, in order to see the worst, formed a very unfavorable opinion, which he forcibly expressed as follows: "Gheel is an abode of desolation, a lingering survival of remote and barbarous ages, a monstrosity in this nineteenth century, and

* "Lunacy in Many Lands."

a humiliating reproach to our modern civilization." It is not indeed a place where a person of refinement and education could be contented and some of the patients from other countries, notably England, would be better off at home; but Dr. Tucker apparently confounds the system with the civilization and poverty of the people, and had he gone to some of the neighboring places he would no doubt have found them living as they do at Gheel.

It is true that even if the families take as good care of pauper patients as circumstances will permit and give them the best the house affords, still much is left to be desired in the way of comfort, cleanliness, ventilation and other matters of sanitary value. Some important questions also have reference to the kind treatment of the patients and the regulation of the amount of work that may be exacted. With regard to these matters the safety of the patients rests largely in the character of the people with whom they live; their supervision is most certainly inadequate. The *garde de section*, who was my guide, visited acute cases in his district each week and chronic cases each two weeks. Visits of physicians, as has been said, are once a week for curable and once a month for chronic cases; thus the families are left largely to themselves, and the certainty of securing kind treatment and the regulation of the work of patients are not only "difficult" but impossible, so far as supervision is concerned. To be sure, kind and proper care is not always secured by espionage and it may be that the patients are as well treated as they would be by the nurses in a closed asylum, and perhaps also quite as well as if in their own homes; for it must be said that relatives are not always to be commended for the kindly care which they give the unfortunate members of their families, and that superintendents of closed asylums have not yet reached the point where they can feel entirely safe concerning the care of their patients.

The essential qualification of a *hôte*, *nourricier*, or nurse is a kindly, patient disposition, and to this should be added intelligence which has been well instructed. Certainly there were some at Gheel who appeared well fitted for their work, but only an intimate knowledge of the people would enable one to give a competent opinion on such a matter.

To one accustomed to make visits twice daily on all cases, acute and chronic, the rule for medical visits at Gheel seems lax indeed, and it must be presumed that visits to certain sicker patients are made when necessary and at the discretion of the physician.

The liberty which these people enjoy is not as absolute as some suppose; it is just what one might expect it to be, what it always

must be, viz., according to the condition of the patient. But this relative amount of liberty is a great satisfaction to those who have sufficient intelligence to appreciate it, and certainly no sick person should be deprived of as much freedom as he can have with safety to himself and others. The thoroughly demented and idiotic at Gheel should be sent to a closed asylum; liberty is nothing to them; a bathtub would be infinitely more.

No one claims that all insane can be cared for in this way; the ordinary asylum must still continue to receive the great mass of pauper patients in all countries, especially during the acute stage of the disease, *but with a proper selection of cases and of families, and with proper supervision* it is a very good way to care for a small class of the insane.

APPENDIX I.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

WITH ADDITIONAL TABLES OF VALUATION, ANNUAL COST, NUMBERS, ETC., IN THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS; AND STATISTICS CONCERNING INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPILED BY THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor of the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1890, as shown by the Pauper Returns and Annual Reports.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
BARNSTABLE.														
Barnstable,	$1,479	$1,393	–	$2,872	19	$3,090	68	$100	$6,062	87	$65	$529	$5,468	101
Bourne,	*928	175	–	1,103	6	588	6	210	1,901	12	–	250	1,651	16
Brewster,	937	431	–	1,368	11	576	8	155	2,099	19	48	17	2,034	20
Chatham,	447	521	–	968	4	1,715	22	135	2,818	26	–	401	2,417	40
Dennis,	1,081	500	–	1,581	8	2,090	40	75	3,746	48	36	149	3,561	53
Eastham,	–	–	$909	909	5	61	5	–	970	10	–	–	970	7
Falmouth,	987	746	160	1,893	17	1,246	9	152	3,291	26	–	644	2,647	26
Harwich,	1,136	1,295	–	2,431	20	2,273	75	150	4,854	95	81	90	4,683	52
Mashpee,	*77	–	–	77	–	22	–	25	124	–	–	–	124	–
Orleans,	–	182	462	644	7	644	7	50	1,338	14	–	–	1,338	13
Provincetown,	895	1,256	288	2,439	17	1,700	60	450	4,589	77	59	807	3,723	82
Sandwich,	1,273	354	–	1,627	15	2,202	30	215	4,044	45	–	495	3,549	68
Truro,	394	–	–	394	2	257	6	270	921	8	–	–	921	8
Wellfleet,	–	194	555	749	3	1,479	50	–	2,228	53	–	139	2,089	37
Yarmouth,	1,305	–	120	1,425	8	927	20	172	2,524	28	2	275	2,247	37
Total,	$10,940	$7,047	$2,494	$20,481	142	$18,870	406	$2,159	$41,510	548	$291	$3,797	$37,422	560

Berkshire.														
Adams,	$1,513	$995	-	$2,508	22	$1,644	28	-	$4,152	50	$10	$41	$4,101	37
Alford,	-	-	$79	79	1	53	-	$50	182	1	-	-	182	1
Becket,	-	169	175	344	2	344	10	76	764	12	-	-	764	12
Cheshire,	-	303	816	1,119	9	872	5	231	2,222	14	30	302	1,890	20
Clarksburg,	-	-	-	-	-	269	2	-	269	2	-	-	269	2
Dalton,	-	508	604	1,112	10	535	10	30	1,677	20	20	-	1,657	12
Egremont,	-	169	280	449	3	52	2	12	513	5	10	9	494	3
Florida,	-	169	-	169	1	127	2	3	299	3	-	20	279	1
Great Barrington,	-	1,898	1,843	3,741	23	725	15	-	4,466	38	-	-	4,466	26
Hancock,	-	-	616	616	3	175	2	19	810	5	249	13	548	4
Hinsdale,	-	445	884	1,329	8	401	6	206	1,936	14	234	190	1,512	9
Lanesborough,	-	-	266	266	3	777	5	50	1,093	8	5	3	1,085	11
Lee,	2,583	847	867	4.297	20	1,243	18	-	5,540	38	35	269	5,236	57
Lenox,	-	170	2,248	2,418	22	582	10	-	3,000	32	5	-	2,995	39
Monterey,	-	-	383	383	3	163	2	-	546	5	-	-	546	3
Mount Washington,	-	-	182	182	2	79	1	-	261	3	-	-	261	4
New Ashford,	-	-	114	114	1	44	1	10	168	2	-	-	168	2
New Marlborough,	-	339	503	842	9	706	5	-	1,548	14	71	40	1,437	13
North Adams,	1,770	1,690	836	4,296	34	1,916	50	-	6,212	84	70	897	5,245	85
Otis,	-	-	584	584	6	129	2	-	713	8	-	-	713	9
Peru,	-	152	147	299	2	290	2	-	589	4	-	6	583	5
Pittsfield,	4,231	1,118	133	5,482	50	6,630	136	625	12,737	186	312	212	12,213	137
Richmond,	-	-	552	552	4	824	5	-	1,376	9	-	69	1,307	21
Sandisfield,	-	339	440	779	7	138	3	89	1,006	10	177	-	829	7
Savoy,	-	169	570	739	8	42	1	17	798	9	-	-	798	8
Sheffield,	-	503	984	1,487	15	248	8	63	1,798	23	10	20	1,768	22
Stockbridge,	-	383	1,772	2,155	14	639	7	-	2,794	21	-	81	2,713	13
Tyringham,	-	-	170	170	2	194	2	-	364	4	10	-	354	2
Washington,	-	173	108	281	2	90	4	25	396	6	-	13	383	5
West Stockbridge,	-	352	875	1,227	11	643	13	-	1,870	24	84	-	1,786	31
Williamstown,	-	806	2,110	2,916	15	1,080	6	250	4.246	21	-	234	4,012	27
Windsor,	-	-	114	114	1	32	-	12	158	1	-	-	158	2
Total,	$10,096	$11,700	$19,255	$41,051	313	$21,686	363	$1,767	$64,504	676	$1,331	$2,420	$60,753	630
Bristol.														
Acushnet,	$846	-	-	$846	5	$319	4	$52	$1,217	9	-	$5	$1,212	9
Attleborough,	842	$1,268	-	2,110	13	3,012	45	400	5,522	58	$191	1,154	4,177	63

* In almshouses of other towns.

Table I. — Cost of Support and Relief — Continued.

Towns by Counties.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
Bristol — Con.														
Berkley,	$242	$170	–	$412	4	$301	8	$63	$776	12	–	–	$776	11
Dartmouth,	1,454	1,138	–	2,592	17	1,187	45	150	3,929	62	–	$678	3,251	69
Dighton,	813	508	–	1,321	7	1,112	8	75	2,508	15	$201	519	1,788	44
Easton,	1,047	1,176	$65	2,288	18	2,393	75	300	4,981	93	–	397	4,584	86
Fairhaven,	1,244	647	–	1,891	11	1,212	17	–	3,103	28	–	583	2,520	33
Fall River,	17,953	12,569	985	31,507	227	26,527	896	6,269	64,303	1,123	4,312	4,138	56,853	1,058
Freetown,	175	–	–	175	5	1,625	32	108	1,908	37	–	222	1,686	27
Mansfield,	1,145	411	65	1,621	10	1,413	14	150	3,184	24	22	56	3,106	16
New Bedford,	8,586	8,244	–	16,830	114	18,277	77	3,533	38,640	191	3,224	2,647	32,769	637
North Attleborough,	*155	824	355	1,334	8	4,877	73	188	6,399	81	–	8	6,391	45
Norton,	700	264	–	964	8	651	6	153	1,768	14	47	127	1,594	14
Raynham,	–	338	675	1,013	6	1,163	12	50	2,226	18	–	–	2,226	18
Rehoboth,	838	641	–	1,479	11	367	3	75	1,921	14	–	–	1,921	12
Seekonk,	519	26	–	545	6	132	2	75	752	8	–	60	692	5
Somerset,	275	212	–	487	9	932	9	100	1,519	18	–	102	1,417	18
Swansea,	12	179	–	191	3	216	4	45	452	7	–	–	452	9
Taunton,	3,764	7,129	395	11,288	108	12,581	235	1,066	24,935	343	1,236	1,702	21,997	326
Westport,	1,063	657	–	1,720	16	1,019	20	174	2,913	36	–	77	2,836	40
Total,	$41,673	$36,400	$2,540	$80,613	606	$79,314	1,585	$13,028	$172,955	2,191	$9,233	$11,473	$152,249	2,550
Dukes.														
Chilmark,	–	–	$146	$146	4	$233	1	$69	$748	5	–	–	$748	3
Cottage City,	–	–	–	–	–	145	1	38	183	1	$15	–	168	1
Edgartown,	–	$702	907	1,609	9	20	1	–	1,629	10	–	$12	1,617	13
Gay Head,	–	–	–	–	–	100	1	–	100	1	60	–	40	1
Gosnold,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tisbury,	–	160	859	1,019	6	348	3	30	1,397	9	–	–	1,397	9
Total,	–	$862	$2,212	$3,074	19	$846	7	$137	$4,057	26	$75	$12	$3,970	27

Essex.														
Amesbury,	$2,038	$898	$180	$3,116	22	$4,784	46	$300	$8,200	68	–	$1,245	$6,955	62
Andover,	2,897	1,166	402	4,465	31	2,553	35	604	7,622	66	–	440	7,182	106
Beverly,	3,497	1,270	–	4,767	34	7,114	205	483	12,364	239	$115	2,545	9,704	203
Boxford,	452	–	–	452	6	333	1	30	815	7	–	–	815	9
Bradford,	–	451	279	730	6	885	7	10	1,625	13	27	28	1,570	15
Danvers,	–	1,733	3,492	5,225	45	1,885	27	481	7,591	72	95	795	6,701	95
Essex,	418	58	–	476	11	1,174	30	30	1,680	41	36	26	1,618	35
Georgetown,	887	169	–	1,056	7	757	17	460	2,273	24	–	339	1,934	34
Gloucester,	4,117	4,252	293	8,662	55	9,044	520	916	18,622	575	595	2,774	15,253	571
Groveland,	439	262	–	701	3	717	8	119	1,537	11	156	297	1,084	12
Hamilton,	–	169	199	368	2	660	9	32	1,060	11	–	61	999	11
Haverhill,	4,706	2,421	246	7,373	62	5,654	115	342	13,369	177	344	661	12,364	112
Ipswich,	936	491	130	1,557	12	1,313	30	150	3,020	42	159	96	2,765	39
Lawrence,	6,358	10,965	4,206	21,529	199	12,843	130	1,549	35,921	329	908	1,043	33,970	421
Lynn,	10,907	12,420	2,803	26,130	184	15,835	393	1,800	43,765	577	1,551	5,190	37,024	525
Lynnfield,	–	213	263	476	2	397	5	–	873	7	–	–	873	9
Manchester,	964	662	–	1,626	12	514	8	84	2,224	20	–	–	2,224	16
Marblehead,	3,121	1,291	307	4,719	35	2,439	87	–	7,158	122	36	336	6,786	102
Merrimac,	–	453	931	1,384	13	420	5	507	2,311	18	–	81	2,230	15
Methuen,	1,364	1,306	943	3,613	24	1,173	26	300	5,086	50	326	1,047	3,713	61
Middleton,	–	–	†260	260	3	1,242	12	–	1,502	15	–	233	1,269	2
Nahant,	–	–	–	–	–	67	1	–	67	1	–	–	67	3
Newbury,	–	170	408	578	6	490	12	165	1,233	18	–	–	1,233	17
Newburyport,	5,491	4,218	–	9,709	72	7,464	230	–	17,173	302	176	2,983	14,014	281
North Andover,	1,443	639	96	2,178	16	908	20	195	3,281	36	42	173	3,066	29
Peabody,	3,453	2,843	67	6,363	57	3,471	176	350	10,184	233	98	1,014	9,072	199
Rockport,	1,565	1,554	224	3,343	21	1,945	42	195	5,482	63	133	188	5,161	59
Rowley,	–	214	460	674	5	1,435	9	81	2,190	14	17	418	1,755	27
Salem,	15,970	5,575	2,320	23,865	185	15,946	275	983	40,794	460	119	2,201	38,474	631
Salisbury,	–	172	213	385	2	340	10	40	765	12	–	124	641	6
Saugus,	1,707	748	–	2,455	16	1,008	26	–	3,463	42	10	–	3,453	44
Swampscott,	–	877	315	1,192	8	733	13	269	2,194	21	–	125	2,069	19
Topsfield,	972	174	–	1,146	5	416	18	88	1,650	23	–	18	1,632	23
Wenham,	–	–	344	344	6	785	5	30	1,159	11	–	17	1,142	5
West Newbury,	407	462	–	869	6	599	5	45	1,513	11	–	189	1,324	8
Total,	$74,111	$58,297	$19,380	$151,788	1,173	$107,341	2,558	$10,639	$269,708	3,731	$4,945	$24,687	$240,136	3,806

* In Attleborough almshouse.

† Estimated.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
FRANKLIN.														
Ashfield,	$653	$518	-	$1,171	6	$664	11	$25	$1,860	17	-	$732	$1,128	7
Bernardston,	-	170	$464	634	6	153	6	22	809	12	-	-	809	15
Buckland,	558	-	-	558	5	100	2	15	673	7	-	-	673	7
Charlemont,	-	190	317	507	4	87	4	44	638	8	-	-	638	3
Colrain,	-	169	285	454	4	453	2	-	907	6	-	193	714	5
Conway,	437	299	*500	1,236	7	593	9	-	1,829	16	-	-	1,829	10
Deerfield,	620	-	*150	770	7	1,127	18	150	2,047	25	$71	-	1,976	20
Erving,	-	473	141	614	5	130	8	30	774	13	7	308	459	3
Gill,	-	204	-	204	1	131	1	15	350	2	-	-	350	-
Greenfield,	400	765	72	1,237	8	3,195	54	25	4,457	62	39	157	4,261	31
Hawley,	271	-	-	271	3	15	-	220	506	3	-	-	506	3
Heath,	535	26	-	561	5	-	-	15	576	5	-	-	576	5
Leverett,	909	344	102	1,355	5	40	5	-	1,395	10	-	-	1,395	10
Leyden,	-	340	225	565	4	2	-	6	573	4	-	-	573	3
Monroe,	-	-	302	302	-	2	-	-	304	-	-	-	304	-
Montague,	1,181	183	-	1,364	7	2,987	64	350	4,701	71	347	415	3,939	33
New Salem,	229	11	-	240	2	390	6	15	645	8	-	66	579	5
Northfield,	-	468	707	1,175	9	924	7	-	2,099	16	92	-	2,007	16
Orange,	680	-	227	907	9	1,002	6	225	2,134	15	10	357	1,767	9
Rowe,	-	-	124	124	1	2	-	10	136	1	-	-	136	2
Shelburne,	-	451	403	854	4	235	7	-	1,089	11	20	-	1,069	8
Shutesbury,	340	339	-	679	10	303	5	50	1,032	15	10	202	820	21
Sunderland,	-	169	164	333	3	11	-	-	344	3	-	-	344	4
Warwick,	396	339	-	735	5	51	-	33	819	5	-	-	819	5
Wendell,	493	-	-	493	5	245	12	25	763	17	-	-	763	7
Whately,	-	169	747	916	5	70	1	-	986	6	-	-	986	4
Total,	$7,703	$5,627	$4,930	$18,260	130	$12,909	228	$1,275	$32,444	358	$597	$2,430	$29,417	236

Hampden.														
Agawam,	$933	$508	$148	$1,589	10	$1,192	32	–	$2,781	42	–	$8	$2,773	40
Blandford,	–	–	436	436	3	266	6	$29	731	9	$18	69	644	16
Brimfield,	1,166	–	–	1,166	8	190	1	59	1,415	9	12	–	1,403	11
Chester,	–	–	589	589	3	658	15	49	1,296	18	–	58	1,238	14
Chicopee,	4,169	2,371	515	7,055	58	6,934	140	1,037	15,026	198	840	2,137	12,049	159
Granville,	†40	169	737	946	6	204	6	180	1,330	12	61	–	1,269	13
Hampden,	–	–	417	417	3	692	15	76	1,185	18	–	361	824	15
Holland,	–	170	142	312	2	81	–	25	418	2	–	49	369	1
Holyoke,	–	5,695	4,107	9,802	83	12,193	240	1,075	23,070	323	403	542	22,125	340
Longmeadow,	–	339	554	893	5	386	4	34	1,313	9	–	–	1,313	8
Ludlow,	–	–	371	371	3	358	10	–	729	13	20	–	709	11
Monson,	1,747	267	–	2,014	16	1,084	17	100	3,198	33	121	82	2,995	25
Montgomery,	–	–	–	–	–	119	3	8	127	3	–	–	127	1
Palmer,	1,189	1,231	–	2,420	19	3,334	140	847	6,601	159	233	244	6,124	96
Russell,	–	129	467	596	6	1,105	10	62	1,763	16	179	104	1,480	27
Southwick,	–	255	350	605	6	499	3	–	1,104	9	4	11	1,089	14
Springfield,	14,724	1,831	1,225	17,780	136	5,429	110	4,154	27,363	246	1,374	777	25,212	256
Tolland,	–	–	104	104	1	96	2	50	250	3	–	–	250	2
Wales,	–	–	777	777	6	130	–	13	920	6	24	17	879	6
Westfield,	3,735	2,049	252	6,036	42	3,209	47	*300	9,545	89	279	887	8,379	92
West Springfield,	–	645	548	1,193	7	1,865	53	75	3,133	60	30	4	3,099	62
Wilbraham,	–	327	591	918	4	1,333	10	–	2,251	14	7	398	1,846	14
Total,	$27,704	$15,987	$12,332	$56,023	427	$41,355	864	$8,172	$105,550	1,291	$3,606	$5,747	$96,197	1,223
Hampshire.														
Amherst,	$1,215	$847	$104	$2,166	15	$309	4	$47	$2,522	19	$3	$125	$2,294	17
Belchertown,	778	420	–	1,198	10	492	4	50	1,740	14	24	7	1,709	14
Chesterfield,	–	169	598	767	8	150	8	100	1,017	16	–	–	1,017	11
Cummington,	–	146	1,106	1,252	11	182	5	317	1,751	16	–	109	1,642	22
Easthampton,	–	1,036	1,779	2,815	22	1,815	19	500	5,130	41	–	304	4,826	40
Enfield,	–	227	433	660	5	361	6	45	1,066	11	10	23	1,033	15
Goshen,	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	37	–	–	–	37	–
Granby,	–	292	341	633	4	358	2	–	991	6	–	129	862	8
Greenwich,	575	149	127	851	7	195	2	188	1,234	9	59	135	1,040	7
Hadley,	656	572	–	1,228	9	1,073	10	389	2,690	19	12	169	2,509	34
Hatfield,	–	325	622	947	8	411	7	–	1,358	15	35	–	1,323	9
Huntington,	–	520	873	1,393	10	169	2	–	1,561	12	41	60	1,460	12

* Estimated. † In Northampton almshouse.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor of the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1890, as shown by the Pauper Returns and Annual Reports.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
BARNSTABLE.														
Barnstable,	$1,479	$1,393	–	$2,872	19	$3,090	68	$100	$6,062	87	$65	$529	$5,468	101
Bourne,	*928	175	–	1,103	6	588	6	210	1,901	12	–	250	1,651	16
Brewster,	937	431	–	1,368	11	576	8	155	2,099	19	48	17	2,034	20
Chatham,	447	521	–	968	4	1,715	22	135	2,818	26	–	401	2,417	40
Dennis,	1,081	500	–	1,581	8	2,090	40	75	3,746	48	36	149	3,561	53
Eastham,	–	–	$909	909	5	61	5	–	970	10	–	–	970	7
Falmouth,	987	746	160	1,893	17	1,246	9	152	3,291	26	–	644	2,647	26
Harwich,	1,136	1,295	–	2,431	20	2,273	75	150	4,854	95	81	90	4,683	52
Mashpee,	*77	–	–	77	–	22	–	25	124	–	–	–	124	–
Orleans,	–	182	462	644	7	644	7	50	1,338	14	–	–	1,338	13
Provincetown,	895	1,256	288	2,439	17	1,700	60	450	4,589	77	59	807	3,723	82
Sandwich,	1,273	354	–	1,627	15	2,202	30	215	4,044	45	–	495	3,549	68
Truro,	394	–	–	394	2	257	6	270	921	8	–	–	921	8
Wellfleet,	–	194	555	749	3	1,479	50	–	2,228	53	–	139	2,089	37
Yarmouth,	1,305	–	120	1,425	8	927	20	172	2,524	28	2	275	2,247	37
Total,	$10,940	$7,047	$2,494	$20,481	142	$18,870	406	$2,159	$41,510	548	$291	$3,797	$37,422	560

Berkshire.														
Adams,	$1,513	$995	-	$2,508	22	$1,644	28	-	$4,152	50	$10	$41	$4,101	37
Alford,	-	-	$79	79	1	53	-	$50	182	1	-	-	182	1
Becket,	-	169	175	344	2	344	10	76	764	12	-	-	764	12
Cheshire,	-	303	816	1,119	9	872	5	231	2,222	14	30	302	1,890	20
Clarksburg,	-	-	-	-	-	269	2	-	269	2	-	-	269	2
Dalton,	-	508	604	1,112	10	535	10	30	1,677	20	20	-	1,657	12
Egremont,	-	169	280	449	3	52	2	12	513	5	10	9	494	3
Florida,	-	169	-	169	1	127	2	3	299	3	-	20	279	1
Great Barrington,	-	1,898	1,843	3,741	23	725	15	-	4,466	38	-	-	4,466	26
Hancock,	-	-	616	616	3	175	2	19	810	5	249	13	548	4
Hinsdale,	-	445	884	1,329	8	401	6	206	1,936	14	234	190	1,512	9
Lanesborough,	-	-	266	266	3	777	5	50	1,093	8	5	3	1,085	11
Lee,	2,583	847	867	4,297	20	1,243	18	-	5,540	38	35	269	5,236	57
Lenox,	-	170	2,248	2,418	22	582	10	-	3,000	32	5	-	2,995	39
Monterey,	-	-	383	383	3	163	2	-	546	5	-	-	546	3
Mount Washington,	-	-	182	182	2	79	1	-	261	3	-	-	261	4
New Ashford,	-	-	114	114	1	44	1	10	168	2	-	-	168	2
New Marlborough,	-	339	503	842	9	706	5	-	1,548	14	71	40	1,437	13
North Adams,	1,770	1,690	836	4,296	34	1,916	50	-	6,212	84	70	897	5,245	85
Otis,	-	-	584	584	6	129	2	-	713	8	-	-	713	9
Peru,	-	152	147	299	2	290	2	-	589	4	-	6	583	5
Pittsfield,	4,231	1,118	133	5,482	50	6,630	136	625	12,737	186	312	212	12,213	137
Richmond,	-	-	552	552	4	824	5	-	1,376	9	-	69	1,307	21
Sandisfield,	-	339	440	779	7	138	3	89	1,006	10	177	-	829	7
Savoy,	-	169	570	739	8	42	1	17	798	9	-	-	798	8
Sheffield,	-	503	984	1,487	15	248	8	63	1,798	23	10	20	1,768	22
Stockbridge,	-	383	1,772	2,155	14	639	7	-	2,794	21	-	81	2,713	13
Tyringham,	-	-	170	170	2	194	2	-	364	4	10	-	354	2
Washington,	-	173	108	281	2	90	4	25	396	6	-	13	383	5
West Stockbridge,	-	252	875	1,227	11	643	13	-	1,870	24	84	-	1,786	31
Williamstown,	-	806	2,110	2,916	15	1,080	6	250	4,246	21	-	234	4,012	27
Windsor,	-	-	114	114	1	32	-	12	158	1	-	-	158	2
Total,	$10,096	$11,700	$19,255	$41,051	313	$21,686	363	$1,767	$64,504	676	$1,331	$2,420	$60,753	630
Bristol.														
Acushnet,	$846	-	-	$846	5	$319	4	$52	$1,217	9	-	$5	$1,212	9
Attleborough,	842	$1,268	-	2,110	13	3,012	45	400	5,522	58	$191	1,154	4,177	63

* In almshouses of other towns.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
BRISTOL — Con.														
Berkley,	$242	$170	–	$412	4	$301	8	$63	$776	12	–	–	$776	11
Dartmouth,	1,454	1,138	–	2,592	17	1,187	45	150	3,929	62	–	$678	3,251	69
Dighton,	813	508	–	1,321	7	1,112	8	75	2,508	15	$201	519	1,788	44
Easton,	1,047	1,176	$65	2,288	18	2,393	75	300	4,981	93	–	397	4,584	86
Fairhaven,	1,244	647	–	1,891	11	1,212	17	–	3,103	28	–	583	2,520	33
Fall River,	17,953	12,569	985	31,507	227	26,527	896	6,269	64,303	1,123	4,312	4,138	56,853	1,058
Freetown,	175	–	–	175	5	1,625	32	108	1,908	37	–	222	1,686	27
Mansfield,	1,145	411	65	1,621	10	1,413	14	150	3,184	24	22	56	3,106	16
New Bedford,	8,586	8,244	–	16,830	114	18,277	77	3,533	38,640	191	3,224	2,647	32,769	637
North Attleborough,	*155	824	355	1,334	8	4,877	73	188	6,399	81	–	8	6,391	45
Norton,	700	264	–	964	8	651	6	153	1,768	14	47	127	1,594	14
Raynham,	–	338	675	1,013	6	1,163	12	50	2,226	18	–	–	2,226	18
Rehoboth,	838	641	–	1,479	11	367	3	75	1,921	14	–	–	1,921	12
Seekonk,	519	26	–	545	6	132	2	75	752	8	–	60	692	5
Somerset,	275	212	–	487	9	932	9	100	1,519	18	–	102	1,417	18
Swansea,	12	179	–	191	3	216	4	45	452	7	–	–	452	9
Taunton,	3,764	7,129	395	11,288	108	12,581	235	1,066	24,935	343	1,236	1,702	21,997	326
Westport,	1,063	657	–	1,720	16	1,019	20	174	2,913	36	–	77	2,836	40
Total,	$41,673	$36,400	$2,540	$80,613	606	$79,314	1,585	$13,028	$172,955	2,191	$9,233	$11,473	$152,249	2,550
DUKES.														
Chilmark,	–	–	$146	$146	4	$233	1	$69	$748	5	–	–	$748	3
Cottage City,	–	–	–	–	–	145	1	38	183	1	$15	–	168	1
Edgartown,	–	$702	907	1,609	9	20	1	–	1,629	10	–	$12	1,617	13
Gay Head,	–	–	–	–	–	100	1	–	100	1	60	–	40	1
Gosnold,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tisbury,	–	160	859	1,019	6	348	3	30	1,397	9	–	–	1,397	9
Total,	–	$862	$2,212	$3,074	19	$846	7	$137	$4,057	26	$75	$12	$3,970	27

Essex.														
Amesbury,	$2,038	$898	$180	$3,116	22	$4,784	46	$300	$8,200	68	–	$1,245	$6,955	62
Andover,	2.897	1,166	402	4,465	31	2.553	35	604	7,622	66	–	440	7,182	106
Beverly,	3,497	1,270	–	4,767	34	7,114	205	483	12,364	239	$115	2,545	9,704	203
Boxford,	452	–	–	452	6	333	1	30	815	7	–	–	815	9
Bradford,	–	451	279	730	6	885	7	10	1,625	13	27	28	1,570	15
Danvers,	–	1,733	3,492	5,225	45	1,885	27	481	7,591	72	95	795	6,701	95
Essex,	418	58	–	476	11	1,174	30	30	1,680	41	36	26	1,618	35
Georgetown,	887	169	–	1,056	7	757	17	460	2,273	24	–	339	1,934	34
Gloucester,	4,117	4,252	293	8,662	55	9,044	520	916	18,622	575	595	2,774	15,253	571
Groveland,	439	262	–	701	3	717	8	119	1,537	11	156	297	1,084	12
Hamilton,	–	169	199	368	2	660	9	32	1,060	11	–	61	999	11
Haverhill,	4,706	2,421	246	7,373	62	5,654	115	342	13,369	177	344	661	12,364	112
Ipswich,	936	491	130	1,557	12	1,313	30	150	3,020	42	159	96	2,765	39
Lawrence,	6,358	10,965	4,206	21.529	199	12,843	130	1,549	35,921	329	908	1.043	33,970	421
Lynn,	10,907	12,420	2,803	26,130	184	15,835	393	1,800	43,765	577	1,551	5,190	37,024	525
Lynnfield,	–	213	263	476	2	397	5	–	873	7	–	–	873	9
Manchester,	964	662	–	1.626	12	514	8	84	2,224	20	–	–	2,224	16
Marblehead,	3,121	1,291	307	4,719	35	2,439	87	–	7,158	122	36	336	6,786	102
Merrimac,	–	453	931	1,384	13	420	5	507	2,311	18	–	81	2.230	15
Methuen,	1,364	1,306	943	3,613	24	1,173	26	300	5,086	50	326	1,047	3,713	61
Middleton,	–	–	†260	260	3	1,242	12	–	1,502	15	–	233	1,269	2
Nahant,	–	–	–	–	–	67	1	–	67	1	–	–	67	3
Newbury,	–	170	408	578	6	490	12	165	1,233	18	–	–	1,233	17
Newburyport,	5,491	4,218	–	9,709	72	7,464	230	–	17 173	302	176	2,983	14,014	281
North Andover,	1,443	639	96	2,178	16	908	20	195	3,281	36	42	173	3,066	29
Peabody,	3,453	2,843	67	6,363	57	3.471	176	350	10,184	233	98	1,014	9,072	199
Rockport,	1,565	1,554	224	3,343	21	1,945	42	195	5,482	63	133	188	5,161	59
Rowley,	–	214	460	674	5	1,435	9	81	2,190	14	17	418	1,755	27
Salem,	15,970	5,575	2,320	23,865	185	15,946	275	983	40,794	460	119	2,201	38,474	631
Salisbury,	–	172	213	385	2	340	10	40	765	12	–	124	641	6
Saugus,	1,707	748	–	2,455	16	1,008	26	–	3.463	42	10	–	3,453	44
Swampscott,	–	877	315	1,192	8	733	13	269	2.194	21	–	125	2,069	19
Topsfield,	972	174	–	1,146	5	416	18	88	1,650	23	–	18	1,632	23
Wenham,	–	–	344	344	6	785	5	30	1,159	11	–	17	1,142	5
West Newbury,	407	462	–	869	6	599	5	45	1,513	11	–	189	1,324	8
Total,	$74,111	$58,297	$19,380	$151,788	1,173	$107,341	2,558	$10,639	$269,768	3,731	$4,945	$24,687	$240,136	3,806

* In Attleborough almshouse.

† Estimated.

Table I. — Cost of Support and Relief — Continued.

Towns by Counties.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief, July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
Franklin.														
Ashfield,	$653	$518	–	$1,171	6	$664	11	$25	$1,860	17	–	$732	$1,128	7
Bernardston,	–	170	$464	634	6	153	6	22	809	12	–	–	809	15
Buckland,	558	–	–	558	5	100	2	15	673	7	–	–	673	7
Charlemont,	–	190	317	507	4	87	4	44	638	8	–	–	638	3
Colrain,	–	169	285	454	4	453	2	–	907	6	–	193	714	5
Conway,	437	299	*500	1,236	7	593	9	–	1,829	16	–	–	1,829	10
Deerfield,	620	–	*150	770	7	1,127	18	150	2,047	25	$71	–	1,976	20
Erving,	–	473	141	614	5	130	8	30	774	13	7	308	459	3
Gill,	–	204	–	204	1	131	1	15	350	2	–	–	350	–
Greenfield,	400	765	72	1,237	8	3,195	54	25	4,457	62	39	157	4,261	31
Hawley,	271	–	–	271	3	15	–	220	506	3	–	–	506	3
Heath,	535	26	–	561	5	–	–	15	576	5	–	–	576	5
Leverett,	909	344	102	1,355	5	40	5	–	1,395	10	–	–	1,395	10
Leyden,	–	340	225	565	4	2	–	6	573	4	–	–	573	3
Monroe,	–	–	302	302	–	2	–	–	304	–	–	–	304	–
Montague,	1,181	183	–	1,364	7	2,987	64	350	4,701	71	347	415	3,939	33
New Salem,	229	11	–	240	2	390	6	15	645	8	–	66	579	5
Northfield,	–	468	707	1,175	9	924	7	–	2,099	16	92	–	2,007	16
Orange,	680	–	227	907	9	1,002	6	225	2,134	15	10	357	1,767	9
Rowe,	–	–	124	124	1	2	–	10	136	1	–	–	136	2
Shelburne,	–	451	403	854	4	235	7	–	1,089	11	20	–	1,069	8
Shutesbury,	340	339	–	679	10	303	5	50	1,032	15	10	202	820	21
Sunderland,	–	169	164	333	3	11	–	–	344	3	–	–	344	4
Warwick,	396	339	–	735	5	51	–	33	819	5	–	–	819	5
Wendell,	493	–	–	493	5	245	12	25	763	17	–	–	763	7
Whately,	–	169	747	916	5	70	1	–	986	6	–	–	986	4
Total,	$7,703	$5,627	$4,930	$18,260	130	$12,909	228	$1,275	$32,444	358	$597	$2,430	$29,417	236

HAMPDEN.														
Agawam,	$933	$508	$148	$1,589	10	$1,192	32	–	$2,781	42	–	$8	$2,773	40
Blandford,	–	–	436	436	3	266	6	$29	731	9	$18	69	644	16
Brimfield,	1,166	–	–	1,166	8	190	1	59	1,415	9	12	–	1,403	11
Chester,	–	–	589	589	3	658	15	49	1,296	18	–	58	1,238	14
Chicopee,	4,169	2,371	515	7,055	58	6,934	140	1,037	15,026	198	840	2,137	12,049	159
Granville,	†40	169	737	946	6	204	6	180	1,330	12	61	–	1,269	13
Hampden,	–	–	417	417	3	692	15	76	1,185	18	–	361	824	15
Holland,	–	170	142	312	2	81	–	25	418	2	–	49	369	1
Holyoke,	–	5,695	4,107	9,802	83	12,193	240	1,075	23,070	323	403	542	22,125	340
Longmeadow,	–	339	554	893	5	386	4	34	1,313	9	–	–	1,313	8
Ludlow,	–	–	371	371	3	358	10	–	729	13	20	–	709	11
Monson,	1,747	267	–	2,014	16	1,084	17	100	3,198	33	121	82	2,995	25
Montgomery,	–	–	–	–	–	119	3	8	127	3	–	–	127	1
Palmer,	1,189	1,231	–	2,420	19	3,334	140	847	6,601	159	233	244	6,124	96
Russell,	–	129	467	596	6	1,105	10	62	1,763	16	179	104	1,480	27
Southwick,	–	255	350	605	6	499	3	–	1,104	9	4	11	1,089	14
Springfield,	14,724	1,831	1,225	17,780	136	5,429	110	4,154	27,363	246	1,374	777	25,212	256
Tolland,	–	–	104	104	1	96	2	50	250	3	–	–	250	2
Wales,	–	–	777	777	6	130	–	13	920	6	24	17	879	6
Westfield,	3,735	2,049	252	6,036	42	3,209	47	*300	9,545	89	279	887	8,379	92
West Springfield,	–	645	548	1,193	7	1,865	53	75	3,133	60	30	4	3,099	62
Wilbraham,	–	327	591	918	4	1,333	10	–	2,251	14	7	398	1,846	14
Total,	$27,704	$15,987	$12,332	$56,023	427	$41,355	864	$8,172	$105,550	1,291	$3,606	$5,747	$96,197	1,223
HAMPSHIRE.														
Amherst,	$1,215	$847	$104	$2,166	15	$309	4	$47	$2,522	19	$3	$125	$2,294	17
Belchertown,	778	420	–	1,198	10	492	4	50	1,740	14	24	7	1,709	14
Chesterfield,	–	169	598	767	8	150	8	100	1,017	16	–	–	1,017	11
Cummington,	–	146	1,106	1,252	11	182	5	317	1,751	16	–	109	1,642	22
Easthampton,	–	1,036	1,779	2,815	22	1,815	19	500	5,130	41	–	304	4,826	40
Enfield,	–	227	433	660	5	361	6	45	1,066	11	10	23	1,033	15
Goshen,	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	37	–	–	–	37	–
Granby,	–	292	341	633	4	358	2	–	991	6	–	129	862	8
Greenwich,	575	149	127	851	7	195	2	188	1,234	9	59	135	1,040	7
Hadley,	656	572	–	1,228	9	1,073	10	389	2,690	19	12	169	2,509	34
Hatfield,	–	325	622	947	8	411	7	–	1,358	15	35	–	1,323	9
Huntington,	–	520	873	1,393	10	169	2	–	1,561	12	41	60	1,460	12

* Estimated. † In Northampton almshouse.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
HAMPSHIRE — Con.														
Middlefield,	–	$169	–	$169	1	–	–	–	$169	1	–	–	$169	1
Northampton,	$1,474	1,439	$502	3,415	26	$3,071	83	$750	7,236	109	$256	$794	6,186	142
Pelham,	–	–	738	738	4	68	2	6	812	6	–	77	735	5
Plainfield,	–	–	365	365	4	124	1	9	498	5	35	26	437	6
Prescott,	–	170	*100	270	1	81	1	12	363	2	–	56	307	1
Southampton,	–	–	167	167	1	415	4	47	629	5	–	–	629	8
South Hadley,	621	678	201	1,500	12	1,629	26	–	3,129	38	32	116	3,981	42
Ware,	1,618	1,525	–	3,143	18	3,770	81	200	7,113	99	630	543	5,940	71
Westhampton,	–	170	113	283	2	97	2	21	401	4	49	7	345	7
Williamsburg,	–	339	603	942	7	904	25	–	1,846	35	–	–	1,846	31
Worthington,	–	337	649	986	8	180	3	20	1,186	11	–	–	1,186	12
Total,	$6,937	$9,530	$9,421	$25,888	193	$15,891	300	$2,701	$44,480	493	$1,186	$2,682	$40,612	515
MIDDLESEX.														
Acton,	$406	$548	$129	$1,083	10	$525	7	$73	$1,681	26	–	$138	$1,543	16
Arlington,	1,925	1,085	277	3,287	19	932	23	50	4,269	42	–	39	4,230	38
Ashby,	620	170	60	850	7	216	1	91	1,157	8	$116	31	1,010	7
Ashland,	1,512	–	–	1,512	9	595	5	162	2,269	14	54	61	2,153	13
Ayer,	1,021	178	74	1,273	9	386	5	13	1,672	14	8	255	1,409	7
Bedford,	1,063	296	–	1,359	10	26	1	75	1,460	11	–	–	1,460	17
Belmont,	–	169	26	195	1	1,330	20	–	1,525	21	–	–	1,525	12
Billerica,	1,829	342	–	2,171	9	965	19	225	3,361	28	–	–	3,361	23
Boxborough,	–	339	19	358	2	13	–	29	400	2	–	–	400	2
Burlington,	734	–	–	734	5	68	6	55	857	11	–	–	857	7
Cambridge,	11,928	14,557	3,245	29,730	261	12,881	175	4,645	47,256	436	1,756	11,430	34,070	275
Carlisle,	749	18	–	767	9	144	2	36	947	11	–	–	947	10

Chelmsford,	1,176	518	–	1,694	10	501	13	71	2,266	23	15	–	2,251	13
Concord,	1,031	817	–	1,848	9	422	10	192	2,462	19	–	151	2,311	9
Dracut,	814	–	–	814	3	368	3	50	1,232	6	20	260	952	14
Dunstable,	–	160	130	290	2	227	1	12	529	3	–	–	529	3
Everett,	–	960	268	1,228	7	2,079	65	*350	3,657	72	6	208	3,443	125
Framingham,	1,141	954	92	2,187	17	3,165	72	693	6,045	89	104	388	5,553	73
Groton,	†164	339	–	175	11	462	10	60	697	21	–	66	621	16
Holliston,	1,492	977	–	2,469	16	2,184	27	254	4,907	43	10	380	4,517	21
Hopkinton,	2,762	1,450	–	4,212	33	4,651	35	150	9,013	68	–	962	8,051	56
Hudson,	1,344	433	–	1,777	14	2,319	28	165	4,261	42	227	307	3,727	22
Lexington,	1,417	169	–	1,586	6	562	14	–	2,148	20	–	28	2,120	11
Lincoln,	–	340	837	1,177	5	59	1	70	1,306	6	–	–	1,306	4
Littleton,	343	–	–	343	3	286	3	–	629	6	–	–	629	7
Lowell,	§26,482	6,155	3,566	36,203	487	9,634	250	9,755	55,592	737	2,700	7,972	44,920	497
Malden,	4,994	4,108	–	9,102	53	5,350	139	850	15,302	192	223	1,683	13,396	193
Marlborough,	2,446	1,856	–	4,302	34	3,306	189	492	8,100	223	217	679	7,204	138
Maynard,	–	690	1,623	2,313	14	1,659	12	150	4,122	26	90	105	3,927	27
Medford,	2,202	2,399	91	4,692	23	4,451	89	294	9,437	112	402	621	8,414	115
Melrose,	‡470	1,781	1,981	4,232	22	2,945	27	300	7,477	49	78	882	6,517	57
Natick,	2,249	3,527	–	5,746	28	3,846	102	350	9,942	130	62	746	9,134	103
Newton,	2,363	2,299	–	4,662	38	4,723	167	1,350	10,735	205	679	1,082	8,974	185
North Reading,	775	–	–	775	7	744	6	100	1,619	13	–	154	1,465	13
Pepperell,	781	82	–	863	12	945	13	64	1,872	25	70	193	1,609	27
Reading,	1,307	501	105	1,913	10	1,173	20	–	3,086	30	162	15	2,909	19
Sherborn,	637	47	107	791	4	592	15	130	1,513	19	–	–	1,513	16
Shirley,	–	171	1,488	1,659	9	510	8	24	2,193	17	–	82	2,111	20
Somerville,	‡835	5,098	2,017	7,950	57	4,546	270	2,115	14,611	327	557	1,684	12,370	252
Stoneham,	2,441	1,798	170	4,409	24	1,441	56	539	6,389	80	55	523	5,811	74
Stow,	1,234	381	–	1,615	7	191	5	90	1,896	12	–	–	1,896	11
Sudbury,	891	219	–	1,110	7	175	5	85	1,370	12	71	–	1,299	14
Tewksbury,	334	338	–	672	8	269	2	–	941	10	–	16	925	11
Townsend,	642	–	–	642	4	527	2	140	1,309	6	–	133	1,176	6
Tyngsborough,	265	169	–	434	4	200	2	140	774	6	290	–	484	4
Wakefield,	2,081	1,170	–	3,251	14	1,956	92	250	5,457	106	–	209	5,248	69
Waltham,	2,411	3,392	1,731	7,534	63	4,140	97	–	11,674	160	229	1,332	10,113	139
Watertown,	2,762	643	177	3,582	22	1,858	50	213	5,653	72	88	643	4,922	71
Wayland,	663	396	85	1,144	8	1,008	9	60	2,212	17	–	35	2,177	20

* Estimated. † Profit. ‡ In almshouses of other towns. § Apparently too small by $4,111.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
MIDDLESEX — Con.														
Westford,	$876	$404	$465	$1,745	14	$567	6	$58	$2,370	20	$4	$109	$2,257	18
Weston,	600	–	–	600	2	304	4	45	949	6	–	–	949	10
Wilmington,	352	471	–	823	7	94	2	150	1,067	9	–	–	1,067	12
Winchester,	–	1,409	1,573	2,982	24	1,227	43	364	4,573	67	120	–	4,453	62
Woburn,	3,966	2,713	515	7,194	61	3,478	131	400	11,072	192	65	215	10,492	152
Total,	$98,175	$67,033	$20,852	$186,060	1,555	$97,228	2,359	$26,027	$309,315	3,914	$8,481	$33,818	$267,016	3,136
NANTUCKET.														
Nantucket,	$2,458	$464	–	$2,922	35	$1,737	75	$907	$5,566	110	–	$364	$5,202	78
NORFOLK.														
Avon,	*$273	–	–	$273	2	$1,090	5	–	$1,363	7	$10	$116	$1,237	9
Bellingham,	1,468	$280	–	1,748	13	318	4	$105	2,171	17	6	98	2,067	15
Braintree,	2,539	331	–	2,870	23	1,338	15	–	4,208	38	42	238	3,928	26
Brookline,	1,583	3,594	$231	5,408	23	2,539	49	1,050	8,997	72	–	218	8,779	80
Canton,	4.103	1,294	–	5,397	26	4,855	74	†200	10,452	100	114	245	10,093	102
Cohasset,	2,112	754	–	2,866	17	3,034	33	213	6,113	50	88	480	5,545	42
Dedham,	1,320	2,291	–	3,611	23	4,670	80	250	8,531	103	–	523	8,008	95
Dover,	–	–	170	170	1	569	4	–	739	5	–	98	641	5
Foxborough,	562	169	–	731	2	992	12	–	1,723	14	–	225	1,498	11
Franklin,	899	843	–	1.742	14	1,946	47	245	3,933	61	338	735	2,860	92
Holbrook,	*267	339	1,432	2,008	9	1,025	14	1,324	4,357	23	–	310	4,047	31
Hyde Park,	*†200	726	1,331	2,257	13	1,886	23	667	4,810	36	96	1,031	3,683	24
Medfield,	616	505	–	1.121	4	81	2	60	1,262	6	–	54	1,208	7
Medway,	1,601	426	416	2,443	19	2,176	50	191	4,810	69	125	643	4,042	63
Millis,	–	86	484	570	4	205	3	125	900	7	–	–	900	10

Milton,	2,051	604	576	3,231	19	1,089	27	250	4,570	46	–	–	4,570	58
Needham,	*561	520	–	1,081	9	1,595	27	116	2,792	36	27	134	2,631	23
Norfolk,	–	344	320	664	5	569	2	31	1,264	7	10	–	1,254	5
Norwood,	–	111	531	642	6	1,917	16	75	2,634	22	67	224	2,343	19
Quincy,	2,122	1,923	–	4,045	28	2,971	93	718	7,734	121	134	389	7,211	66
Randolph,	2,250	1,100	162	3,512	25	5,964	142	300	9,776	167	21	1,814	7,941	79
Sharon,	798	170	–	968	4	341	8	130	1,439	12	–	–	1,439	12
Stoughton,	674	892	–	1,566	10	3,624	72	150	5,340	82	163	1,147	4,030	42
Walpole,	758	675	161	1,594	8	629	3	–	2,223	11	31	25	2,167	8
Wellesley,	1,170	293	–	1,463	12	399	5	200	2,062	17	–	–	2,062	12
Weymouth,	3,607	793	198	4,598	32	6,653	113	3,456	14,707	145	300	2,051	12,356	148
Wrentham,	905	170	–	1,075	9	908	12	150	2,135	21	20	77	2,036	17
Total,	$32,406	$19,233	$6,013	$57,652	360	$53,383	935	$10,007	$121,042	1,295	$1,592	$10,873	$108,577	1,101
PLYMOUTH.														
Abington,	$734	$1,259	$520	$2,513	11	$3,713	113	$250	$6,476	124	–	$1,051	$5 425	181
Bridgewater,	908	417	–	1,325	12	1,651	32	202	3,178	44	–	118	3,060	33
Brockton,	3.385	1,908	200	5,493	51	8,911	281	1,353	15,757	332	$335	2,536	12,886	242
Carver,	487	170	254	911	5	769	9	50	1,730	14	–	–	1,730	10
Duxbury,	1,302	339	–	1,641	14	1,281	26	41	2.963	40	–	74	2,889	28
East Bridgewater,	1,478	581	–	2,059	11	782	14	906	3,747	25	–	64	3,683	24
Halifax,	–	169	–	169	1	529	2	–	698	3	–	177	521	2
Hanover,	1,314	316	–	1,630	7	1,382	33	120	3,132	40	213	616	2.303	57
Hanson,	678	286	227	1,191	7	1,343	20	60	2,594	27	–	593	2,001	20
Hingham,	1,605	509	–	2,114	14	4,446	56	103	6,663	70	–	353	6,310	63
Hull,	–	–	–	–	–	147	1	57	204	1	–	–	204	2
Kingston,	897	694	555	2,146	9	455	6	278	2,879	15	–	–	2,879	13
Lakeville,	–	–	935	935	4	426	2	77	1,438	6	250	78	1,110	4
Marion.	–	165	819	984	7	178	1	–	1,162	8	–	–	1,162	11
Marshfield,	505	71	130	706	6	926	11	72	1,704	17	–	196	1,508	18
Mattapoisett,	989	–	–	989	9	611	8	75	1,675	17	–	–	1,675	12
Middleborough,	2,907	198	161	3,266	24	2,184	50	174	5,624	74	97	433	5,094	88
Norwell,	1.371	440	–	1,811	14	2,587	20	150	4,548	34	52	177	4,319	20
Pembroke,	799	169	–	968	8	1,309	15	60	2,337	23	38	329	1.970	28
Plymouth,	3,278	2,599	751	6,628	34	4,920	166	798	12,346	200	100	1,222	11,024	128
Plympton,	–	170	–	170	1	578	10	32	780	11	–	–	780	9

* In almshouses of other towns.

† Estimated.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
PLYMOUTH — Con.														
Rochester,	$439	$169	–	$608	6	$425	6	–	$1,033	12	–	$165	$868	10
Rockland,	1,583	958	–	2,541	14	2,910	37	$300	5,751	51	$10	642	5,099	41
Scituate,	–	256	$987	1,243	4	2,474	31	–	3,717	35	142	261	3,314	43
Wareham,	979	512	–	1,491	10	2,527	24	9	4,027	34	67	288	3,672	71
West Bridgewater,	476	294	362	1,132	9	363	5	–	1,495	14	–	287	1,208	13
Whitman,	–	204	2,433	2,637	15	1,194	19	125	3,956	34	34	364	3,558	52
Total,	$26,116	$12,852	$8,335	$47,303	307	$49,019	998	$5,293	$101,615	1,305	$1,338	$10,024	$90,253	1,223
SUFFOLK.														
Boston,	$86,730	$183,803	$65,379	$335,912	2,423	$89,345	2,453	$44,304	$469,561	4,876	$7,282	$7,623	$454,656	4,303
Chelsea,	–	7,006	2,821	9,827	52	5,994	276	1,846	17,667	328	67	2,732	14,868	412
Revere,	–	869	139	1,008	6	949	17	–	1,957	23	–	51	1,906	27
Winthrop,	–	170	368	538	5	398	14	45	981	19	–	–	981	19
Total,	$86,730	$191,848	$68,707	$347,285	2,486	$96,686	2,760	$46,195	$490,166	5,246	$7,349	$10,406	$472,411	4,761
WORCESTER.														
Ashburnham,	$1,157	$146	$78	$1,381	10	$666	12	–	$2,047	22	–	$75	$1,972	34
Athol,	*898	170	490	1,558	17	1,237	17	$225	3,020	34	$66	465	2,489	38
Auburn,	–	493	–	493	2	893	23	74	1,460	25	–	68	1,392	18
Barre,	875	397	–	1,272	21	948	32	114	2,334	53	–	273	2,061	47
Berlin,	–	163	333	496	4	524	5	42	1,062	9	–	139	923	7
Blackstone,	3,418	1,033	528	4,979	45	855	58	240	6,074	103	77	172	5,825	76
Bolton,	746	–	–	746	7	24	2	48	818	9	–	–	818	8
Boylston,	548	57	–	605	4	121	1	60	786	5	–	–	786	3

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Brookfield,	1,543	754	-	2,297	14	688	5	130	3,115	19	24	222	2,869	17
Charlton,	709	316	156	1,181	7	143	4	40	1,364	11	41	58	1,265	7
Clinton,	2,622	2,234	217	5,073	33	3,788	94	257	9,118	127	7	22	9,089	96
Dana,	311	-	54	365	2	87	1	55	507	3	-	15	492	4
Douglas,	637	-	158	795	4	1,686	46	150	2,631	50	99	199	2,333	51
Dudley,	472	426	199	1,097	7	757	10	100	1,954	17	26	37	1,891	16
Fitchburg,	9,404	1,189	-	10,593	63	4,647	228	1,000	16,240	291	974	823	14,443	246
Gardner,	1,935	697	378	3,010	21	3,759	84	391	7,160	105	450	437	6,273	86
Grafton,	3,722	579	913	5,214	30	1,363	50	202	6,779	80	20	209	6,550	31
Hardwick,	558	170	-	728	4	1,283	13	84	2,095	17	3	134	1,958	29
Harvard,	439	169	-	608	6	282	2	97	987	8	7	17	963	17
Holden,	758	169	-	927	6	686	2	75	1,688	8	75	227	1,386	15
Hopedale,	-	248	-	248	2	72	1	-	320	3	-	73	247	3
Hubbardston,	436	85	-	521	4	318	6	50	889	10	-	15	874	9
Lancaster,	1,118	177	-	1,295	13	459	14	167	1,921	27	-	92	1,829	26
Leicester,	1,388	345	-	1,733	15	982	13	225	2,940	28	-	202	2,738	23
Leominster,	1,629	1,110	-	2,739	20	3,337	65	400	6,476	85	144	517	5,815	36
Lunenburg,	1,145	689	105	1,939	13	208	2	64	2,211	15	-	293	1,918	16
Mendon,	-	169	235	404	1	622	20	48	1,074	21	-	77	997	20
Milford,	3,643	1,977	-	5,620	54	7,072	191	525	13,217	245	143	857	12,217	195
Millbury,	1,186	799	253	2,238	11	1,620	52	526	4,384	63	124	428	3,832	58
New Braintree,	-	-	140	140	1	92	2	-	232	3	-	-	232	2
Northborough,	924	136	159	1,219	8	388	36	204	1,811	44	83	403	1,325	13
Northbridge,	718	929	-	1,647	11	2,476	16	147	4,270	27	75	587	3,608	32
North Brookfield,	1,303	521	82	1,906	9	1,244	24	200	3,350	33	136	73	3,141	14
Oakham,	-	227	705	932	6	123	2	138	1,193	8	-	-	1,193	10
Oxford,	1,271	743	-	2,014	14	1,687	24	175	3,876	38	40	172	3,664	28
Paxton,	775	-	-	775	2	66	2	46	887	4	120	-	767	2
Petersham,	1,830	-	-	1,830	8	196	4	215	2,241	12	-	12	2,229	12
Phillipston,	-	-	723	723	6	105	2	50	878	8	-	-	878	7
Princeton,	370	88	-	458	3	453	3	55	966	6	5	-	961	9
Royalston,	-	281	121	402	3	313	5	55	770	8	-	104	666	8
Rutland,	615	138	-	753	6	81	5	52	886	11	-	-	886	10
Shrewsbury,	497	384	-	881	5	127	9	65	1,073	14	7	36	1,030	12
Southborough,	-	171	631	802	5	1,175	9	95	2,072	14	-	-	2,072	15
Southbridge,	1,433	991	-	2,424	23	2,200	48	300	4,924	71	372	282	4,270	111
Spencer,	1,646	268	-	1,914	18	3,080	59	256	5,250	77	334	633	4,283	99

* Besides $572 on buildings.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
WORCESTER — Con.														
Sterling,	$999	$353	–	$1,352	11	$244	7	$121	$1,717	18	–	–	$1,717	17
Sturbridge,	726	94	–	820	8	584	14	108	1,512	22	$100	$223	1,189	13
Sutton,	1,055	1,142	–	2,197	17	1,015	18	135	3,347	35	–	807	2,540	28
Templeton,	863	508	$169	1,540	13	881	4	250	2,671	17	188	246	2,237	15
Upton,	951	339	–	1,290	12	555	18	92	1,937	30	11	72	1,854	19
Uxbridge,	1,510	1,000	159	2,669	17	1,847	13	472	4,988	30	58	34	4,896	42
Warren,	898	465	–	1,363	9	1,998	9	281	3,642	18	577	654	2,411	16
Webster,	1,677	2,011	232	3,920	24	2,671	71	512	7,103	95	452	482	6,169	110
Westborough,	1,438	1,518	–	2,956	20	701	19	931	4,588	30	37	247	4,304	39
West Boylston,	1,133	317	260	1,710	9	973	16	286	2,969	25	82	217	2,670	8
West Brookfield,	237	286	–	523	6	633	22	–	1,156	28	–	–	1,156	20
Westminster,	729	169	88	986	5	1,000	16	75	2,061	21	–	18	2,043	21
Winchendon,	1,455	296	–	1,751	11	1,105	27	117	2,973	38	59	39	2,875	32
Worcester,	15,731	3,107	–	18,838	153	6,970	342	*16,626	42,434	495	943	3,576	37,915	233
Total,	$82,077	$31,242	$7,566	$120,885	883	$74,114	1,899	$27,446	$222,445	2,782	$5,956	$15,063	$201,426	2,279

* Includes $10,000 for building.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Support or Relief July 1, 1890.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
Barnstable,	$10,940	$7,047	$2,494	$20,481	142	$18,870	406	$2,159	$41,510	548	$291	$3,797	$37,422	560
Berkshire,	10,096	11,700	19,255	41,051	313	21,686	363	1,767	64,504	676	1,331	2,420	60,753	630
Bristol,	41,673	36,400	2,540	80,613	606	79,314	1,585	13,028	172,955	2,191	9,233	11,473	152,249	2,550
Dukes,	–	862	2,212	3,074	19	846	7	137	4,057	26	75	12	3,970	27
Essex,	74,111	58,297	19,380	151,788	1,173	107,341	2,558	10,639	269,768	3,731	4,945	24,687	240,136	3,806
Franklin,	7,703	5,627	4,930	18,260	130	12,909	228	1,275	32,444	358	597	2,430	29,417	236
Hampden,	27,704	15,987	12,332	56,023	427	41,355	864	8,172	105,550	1,291	3,606	5,747	96,197	1,223
Hampshire,	6,937	9,530	9,421	25,888	193	15,891	300	2,701	44,480	493	1,186	2,682	40,612	515
Middlesex,	98,175	67,033	20,852	186,060	1,555	97,228	2,359	26,027	309,315	3,914	8,481	33,818	267,016	3,136
Nantucket,	2,458	464	–	2,922	35	1,737	75	907	5,566	110	–	364	5,202	78
Norfolk,	32,406	19,233	6,013	57,652	360	53,383	935	10,007	121,042	1,295	1,592	10,873	108,577	1,101
Plymouth,	26,116	12,852	8,335	47,303	307	49,019	998	5,293	101,615	1,305	1,338	10,024	90,253	1,223
Suffolk,	86,730	191,848	68,707	347,285	2,486	96,686	2,760	46,195	490,166	5,246	7,349	10,406	472,411	4,761
Worcester,	82,077	31,242	7,566	120,885	883	74,114	1,899	27,446	222,445	2,782	5,956	15,063	201,426	2,279
Total,	$507,127	$468,121	$184,037	$1,159,285	8,629	$670,379	15,337	$155,753	$1,985,417	23,966	$15,980	$133,796	$1,805,641	22,125

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor of the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1890, as shown by the Pauper Returns and Annual Reports.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART II. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.				No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.		
BARNSTABLE.														
Barnstable,	4,050	25	18.5	14	9.6	11	8.9	–	21	128	64	64	80	–
Bourne,	1,363	7	6.1	5	5.	2	1.1	–	7	20	9	11	9	.1
Brewster,	934	13	11.	10	8.	3	3.	–	10	36	19	17	10	–
Chatham,	2,028	9	4.3	5	1 9	5	2.4	–	9	42	18	24	31	–
Dennis,	2,923	10	8.2	8	5.9	3	2.1	1	6	86	40	46	47	–
Eastham,	638	5	4.7	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	2	4	1	–
Falmouth,	2,520	20	17.	15	12.	4	4.	1	17	59	28	31	9	.2
Harwich,	2,783	23	20.1	15	12.6	8	7.5	–	19	103	51	52	33	–
Mashpee,	311	1	.4	1	.4	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Orleans,	1,176	7	6.7	–	–	1	1.	6	8	9	5	4	5	–
Provincetown,	4,480	22	16.6	12	7.5	8	7.1	2	16	121	54	67	66	–
Sandwich,	2,124	17	14.8	16	12.8	3	2.	–	17	48	24	24	51	.1
Truro,	972	3	2.1	3	2.1	–	–	–	3	12	3	9	5	–
Wellfleet,	1,687	5	3.2	–	–	2	.4	3	3	61	23	38	34	–
Yarmouth,	1,856	10	8.3	9	7.5	–	–	1	8	95	52	43	29	–
Total,	29,865	177	142.	113	85.3	50	39.5	19	150	828	392	436	410	.4

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Berkshire.														
Adams,	8,283	23	21.7	18	16.8	5	4 9	-	20	89	40	49	17	1.1
Alford,	341	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
Becket,	938	2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	5	18	10	8	7	.4
Cheshire,	1,448	13	9.	-	-	3	1.3	10	11	17	10	7	9	1.
Clarksburg,	708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	3	2	-
Dalton,	2,113	10	10.	-	-	3	3.	7	7	17	4	13	5	.4
Egremont,	826	3	3.	-	-	1	1.	2	3	4	2	2	-	-
Florida,	487	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	6	3	3	-	-
Great Barrington,	4,471	27	22.5	-	-	13	11.	14	23	69	37	32	3	.1
Hancock,	613	5	3.	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	4	2	2	-
Hinsdale,	1,656	8	7.9	-	-	3	2.9	5	8	15	13	2	1	.9
Lanesborough,	1,212	3	3.	-	-	-	-	3	9	30	14	16	2	-
Lee,	4,274	22	20.4	9	8.9	5	5.	8	20	69	31	38	37	.5
Lenox,	2,154	30	21.8	-	-	1	1.	29	28	32	15	17	11	.2
Monterey,	571	4	3.2	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	1	-
Mount Washington,	160	2	2.	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3	-	1	-
New Ashford,	163	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	-	-
New Marlborough,	1,661	9	8.8	-	-	2	2.	7	7	8	6	2	6	-
North Adams,	12,540	55	34.4	32	18.7	11	9.2	12	29	258	109	149	56	3.1
Otis,	703	8	6.5	-	-	-	-	8	5	5	1	4	4	-
Peru,	368	2	2.	-	-	1	.3	2	2	6	2	4	3	-
Pittsfield,	14,466	87	50.3	73	42.7	12	6.6	2	47	339	125	214	90	4.1
Richmond,	854	4	3.7	-	-	-	-	4	21	17	9	8	-	-
Sandisfield,	1,019	7	6.5	-	-	2	2.	5	5	4	3	1	2	-
Savoy,	691	8	7.7	-	-	1	1.	7	7	2	1	1	1	-
Sheffield,	2,033	20	15.3	-	-	8	7.	12	16	21	16	5	6	.1
Stockbridge,	2,114	15	14.	-	-	3	3.	12	12	13	12	1	1	-
Tyringham,	457	2	2.	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	-	-
Washington,	470	2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	2	7	3	4	3	-
West Stockbridge,	1,648	16	11.4	-	-	2	1.6	14	15	33	15	18	16	.1
Williamstown,	3,729	20	15.	-	-	4	3.5	16	17	63	28	35	10	1.2
Windsor,	657	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Total,	73,828	411	313.1	132	87.1	83	69.3	197	333	1,174	531	643	297	13.2

TABLE I. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
BRISTOL.														
Acushnet,	1,071	6	5.1	6	5.1	-	-	-	7	7	3	4	2	-
Attleborough,	13,175	16	12.9	8	6.5	8	6.4	-	14	221	104	117	49	4.1
Berkley,	941	5	4.3	4	2.8	1	1.	2	3	17	5	12	8	-
Dartmouth,	3,448	19	16.8	13	11.5	6	5.3	-	15	54	27	27	54	.2
Dighton,	1,782	7	6.7	4	3.7	3	3.	-	7	37	12	25	37	.3
Easton,	3,948	29	18.1	18	10.8	9	6.2	2	17	113	59	54	69	1.3
Fairhaven,	2,880	14	11.3	10	7.3	4	4.	-	13	35	22	13	20	.7
Fall River,	56,870	513	227.1	412	148.	90	66.5	17	200	2,773	1,218	1,555	858	5.7
Freetown,	1,457	5	4.8	5	4.8	-	-	-	3	39	14	25	24	.2
Mansfield,	2,939	12	9.9	9	6.9	3	2.3	1	10	50	23	27	6	4.4
New Bedford,	33,393	192	114.6	134	66.9	59	47.7	-	98	1,385	565	820	539	3.3
North Attleborough,	-*	8	8	1	1.	5	5.	2	7	118	58	60	38	5.1
Norton,	1,718	11	7.6	9	5.8	2	1.8	-	7	61	29	32	7	.6
Raynham,	1,535	6	5.6	-	-	2	2.	4	5	28	13	15	13	.9
Rehoboth,	1,788	15	11.5	11	7.5	4	4.	-	12	16	10	6	-	.6
Seekonk,	1,295	7	5.6	6	5.5	1	.1	-	4	5	3	2	1	.8
Somerset,	2,475	11	9.3	9	7.5	2	1 8	-	8	22	12	10	10	1.2
Swansea,	1,403	6	3.4	4	2.4	2	1.	-	4	8	3	5	5	-
Taunton,	23,674	157	107.9	107	68.1	50	37.8	2	109	725	311	414	227	5.8
Westport,	2,706	19	15.7	15	12.2	4	3.5	-	17	47	22	25	23	.1
Total,	158,498	1,058	606.2	785	384.3	255	199.4	30	560	5,761	2,513	3,248	1,990	35.3

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Dukes.														
Chilmark,	412	5	3.9	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	1	2	1	-
Cottage City,	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
Edgartown,	1,165	9	9.	-	-	3	3.	6	9	17	9	8	4	-
Gay Head,	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	1	-
Gosnold,	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	1,541	6	6.	-	-	1	1.	5	7	4	1	3	2	-
Total,	4,135	20	18.9	-	-	4	4.	16	18	32	17	15	9	-
Essex.														
Amesbury,	4,403	29	21.6	19	12.9	8	6.7	2	26	67	21	46	36	.2
Andover,	5,711	40	31.4	34	23.2	8	7.3	1	29	89	47	42	75	3.8
Beverly,	9,186	42	34.1	33	27.8	10	6.3	-	41	245	127	118	162	7.
Boxford,	840	9	6.4	9	6.4	-	-	-	6	5	4	1	3	1.
Bradford,	3,106	9	6.3	-	-	4	2.5	5	8	117	7	11	7	-
Danvers,	7,061	49	44.6	3	2.5	14	13.2	32	44	149	63	86	51	1.1
Essex,	1,722	14	10.9	13	9.7	1	.6	1	10	32	7	25	25	.2
Georgetown,	2,299	7	7.	6	6.	1	1.	-	18	62	32	30	16	.3
Gloucester,	21,703	79	55.	45	25.8	33	28.7	3	43	943	345	598	528	2.3
Groveland,	2,272	4	2.8	2	1.3	2	1.5	-	4	26	12	14	8	1.3
Hamilton,	851	2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	3	11	5	6	8	.1
Haverhill,	21,795	92	62.2	74	47.	19	12.	4	62	162	94	68	50	2.
Ipswich,	4,207	17	11.5	13	9.4	5	1.1	1	10	45	17	28	29	.3
Lawrence,	38,862	314	199.4	166	89.7	84	63.	73	179	841	368	473	242	3.6
Lynn,	45,867	289	184.3	154	75.9	88	70.9	52	186	1,074	464	610	339	-
Lynnfield,	766	4	2.3	-	-	2	.3	2	2	8	3	5	7	-
Manchester,	1,639	16	12.	11	7.4	6	4.6	-	9	15	5	10	7	.5
Marblehead,	7,517	45	35.3	32	25.4	11	7.9	4	27	143	55	88	75	4.5
Merrimac,	2,378	14	13.1	2	1.8	3	2.3	9	12	11	4	7	3	.4
Methuen,	4,507	33	23.8	9	7.4	12	9.1	13	18	194	100	94	43	1.2
Middleton,	899	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	3	2	23	12	11	-	2.1
Nahant,	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	-
Newbury,	1,590	6	5.5	-	-	1	1.	5	5	10	3	7	12	.1
Newburyport,	13,716	128	71.7	97	46.7	28	22.	3	71	501	165	336	210	2.6
North Andover,	3,425	17	16.4	13	12.4	3	3.	1	16	16	4	12	13	1.2
Peabody,	9,530	76	56.5	58	39.3	21	17.	1	59	328	141	187	140	1.4
Rockport,	3,888	23	20.5	11	9.2	11	10.3	1	25	48	17	31	34	.3

* Included in Attleborough.

TABLE I. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
ESSEX — Con.														
Rowley,	1,183	5	5.	–	–	1	1.	4	7	59	26	33	20	.2
Salem,	28,090	280	185.	197	119.8	53	39.2	34	157	833	291	542	474	2.8
Salisbury,	4,840	4	2.3	–	–	2	1.	2	2	17	8	9	4	.1
Saugus,	2,855	18	16.3	13	12.3	5	4.	–	14	33	11	22	30	.1
Swampscott,	2,471	8	8.	–	–	5	5.	3	9	31	16	15	10	–
Topsfield,	1,141	7	5.1	6	4.1	1	1.	–	7	32	18	14	16	.6
Wenham,	871	6	6.	–	–	–	–	6	3	13	8	5	2	1.4
West Newbury,	1,899	8	6.2	5	3.3	3	2.9	–	5	46	25	21	3	.2
Total,	263,727	1,697	1,173.1	1,025	626.7	446	347.4	266	1,120	6,132	2,525	3,607	2,686	42.9
FRANKLIN.														
Ashfield,	1,097	6	5.5	4	3.2	3	2.3	–	5	15	8	7	2	.1
Bernardston,	930	6	5.5	–	–	1	1.	5	7	10	5	5	8	.1
Buckland,	1,760	6	5.3	6	5.3	–	–	–	6	2	–	2	1	.5
Charlemont,	958	5	3.6	–	–	1	1.	4	3	14	3	11	–	.4
Colrain,	1,605	5	4.5	–	–	1	1.	4	4	6	3	3	1	–
Conway,	1,573	9	7.3	2	1.7	2	2.	5	8	8	1	7	2	.2
Deerfield,	3,042	8	6.8	7	6.3	–	–	1	7	35	18	17	13	.1
Erving,	873	5	4.5	–	–	3	3.	2	2	13	12	1	1	.4
Gill,	860	1	.8	–	–	1	.8	–	–	3	1	2	–	–
Greenfield,	4,869	10	8.	6	4.	3	3.	1	13	81	39	42	18	2.2
Hawley,	545	3	3.	3	3.	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Heath,	568	5	5.	4	4.	1	1.	–	5	–	–	–	–	–

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Leverett,	779	9	4.7	7	2.1	3	2.2	5	5	6	2	4	5	-
Leyden,	447	4	3.9	-	-	2	2.	2	2	4	2	2	1	-
Monroe,	176	1	.2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montague,	5,629	8	6 7	7	5.7	1	1.	-	10	65	30	35	23	.1
New Salem,	832	2	1.8	1	1.	1	.8	-	1	18	4	14	4	-
Northfield,	1,705	9	9.	-	-	3	3.	6	8	37	7	30	8	.9
Orange,	3,650	10	9.	8	7.5	-	-	2	9	35	21	14	-	.3
Rowe,	582	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	1	-
Shelburne,	1,614	5	3.9	-	-	3	2.4	2	8	15	8	7	-	1.
Shutesbury,	485	12	9.8	10	7.8	2	2.	-	10	23	10	13	11	.1
Sunderland,	700	3	3.	-	-	1	1.	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
Warwick,	662	7	5.4	5	3.4	2	2.	-	5	9	4	5	-	-
Wendell,	509	8	5.3	8	5.3	-	-	-	7	21	7	14	-	-
Whately,	999	8	5.5	-	-	1	1.	7	4	-	-	-	-	.6
Total,	37,449	157	129.5	78	60.3	35	32.5	51	136	440	205	235	100	8.
HAMPDEN.														
Agawam,	2,357	16	10.2	8	5.1	3	3.	5	8	39	14	25	32	.1
Blandford,	954	5	3.2	-	-	-	-	5	4	12	5	7	12	-
Brimfield,	1,137	10	8.3	10	8.3	-	-	-	9	9	5	4	2	1.
Chester,	1,318	3	3.	-	-	-	-	3	4	25	12	13	10	.8
Chicopee,	11,516	82	58.	63	39.1	15	13.8	7	50	415	163	252	109	2.6
Granville,	1,193	7	5.5	1	-	1	1.	5	12	10	6	4	1	-
Hampden,	868	3	3.	-	-	-	-	3	3	28	14	14	12	.2
Holland,	229	2	1.8	-	-	1	1.	1	-	7	5	2	1	-
Holyoke,	27,895	99	83.5	-	-	38	30.4	61	100	460	176	284	240	1.8
Longmeadow,	1,677	5	5.	-	-	2	2.	3	5	12	5	7	3	.1
Ludlow,	1,649	3	3.	-	-	-	-	3	3	15	3	12	8	-
Monson,	3,958	21	15.5	18	13.5	3	2.	-	15	23	13	10	10	1.2
Montgomery,	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	1	-
Palmer,	5,923	28	18.8	19	11.5	9	7.3	-	23	204	91	113	73	1.2
Russell,	847	6	6.	-	-	1	1.	5	6	24	10	14	21	.2
Southwick,	982	7	6.	-	-	-	-	5	4	24	11	13	10	-
Springfield,	37,575	248	136.	210	110.4	33	12.8	15	142	974	418	556	114	15.2
Tolland,	422	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	2	1	-
Wales,	853	6	6.	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	1	2	-	-

TABLE I. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
HAMPDEN — Con.														
Westfield,	8,961	52	42.4	36	26.8	14	13.6	2	69	48	24	24	23	2.7
West Springfield,	4,448	10	7.2	-	-	5	3.8	5	11	120	55	65	51	-
Wilbraham,	1,724	7	3.8	-	-	2	1.6	5	7	30	16	14	7	1.4
Total,	116,764	621	427.2	365	214.7	129	95.3	140	482	2,495	1,051	1,444	741	28.5
HAMPSHIRE.														
Amherst,	4,199	16	15.	10	9.	5	5.	1	12	27	11	16	5	.5
Belchertown,	2,307	14	10.4	11	8.2	3	2.2	-	10	25	9	16	4	.4
Chesterfield,	698	9	7.7	-	-	1	1.	8	8	9	4	5	3	-
Cummington,	805	14	11.5	-	-	1	1.	13	14	14	7	7	8	-
Easthampton,	4,291	24	22.1	-	-	5	5.	19	20	87	34	53	20	.5
Enfield,	1,010	7	4.8	-	-	2	1.6	5	6	16	8	8	9	.2
Goshen,	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Granby,	729	5	4.5	-	-	2	1.5	3	4	9	4	5	4	.1
Greenwich,	532	8	6.8	6	5.2	1	.9	1	7	4	2	2	-	-
Hadley,	1,747	9	8.6	5	5.	4	3.6	-	9	62	32	30	25	.2
Hatfield,	1,367	9	7.5	-	-	3	2.5	6	9	10	4	6	-	.8
Huntington,	1,267	12	10.1	-	-	4	3.1	8	9	5	2	3	3	.9
Middlefield,	513	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton,	12,896	63	25.7	45	12.6	15	8.9	5	21	282	134	148	121	3.1
Pelham,	549	4	4.	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	4	2	-
Plainfield,	453	5	4.2	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	2	1	.1
Prescott,	448	2	1.4	-	-	1	1.	1	1	3	2	1	-	-

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Southampton,	1,025	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	2	17	10	5	5	25	-
South Hadley,	3,949	14	11.5	5	4.	6	4.7	3	2	61	17	44	6	-
Ware,	6,003	19	18.	10	9.	9	9.	-	26	248	91	157	45	.1
Westhampton,	541	2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	1	6	1	5	6	-
Williamsburg,	2,044	8	7.	-	-	2	2.	6	11	35	22	13	20	.1
Worthington,	763	8	8.	-	-	2	2.	6	8	9	4	5	4	-
Total,	48,472	255	193.1	92	53.	68	57.1	97	204	934	397	537	311	7.
MIDDLESEX.														
Acton,	1,785	12	9.7	6	5.7	5	3.	1	6	10	2	8	10	.5
Arlington,	4,673	24	18.7	17	11.7	4	4.	3	14	70	23	47	24	1.9
Ashby,	871	8	7.4	6	5.3	1	1.	1	7	14	7	7	-	-
Ashland,	2,633	10	8.5	10	8.5	-	-	-	12	27	11	16	1	1.7
Ayer,	2,190	9	9.	7	7.	1	1.	1	7	22	13	9	-	-
Bedford,	930	12	10.2	10	8.2	2	2.	-	10	3	1	2	7	.8
Belmont,	1,639	5	1.2	-	-	1	1.	4	1	30	13	17	11	4.5
Billerica,	2,161	12	9.2	11	7.8	2	1.4	-	10	30	15	15	13	1.3
Boxborough,	348	3	2.1	-	-	2	2.	1	2	2	1	1	-	-
Burlington,	604	5	4.8	5	4.8	-	-	-	6	11	6	5	1	.5
Cambridge,	59,658	383	260.9	236	142.3	123	86.9	42	219	1,421	509	912	56	.7
Carlisle,	526	11	9.2	10	9.2	1	-	-	9	4	1	3	1	1.2
Chelmsford,	2,304	12	10.1	9	7.1	3	3.	-	13	19	8	11	-	1.3
Concord,	3,727	10	8.8	4	4.	6	4.8	-	9	31	15	16	-	1.1
Dracut,	1,927	6	3.	6	3.	-	-	-	2	17	5	12	10	.7
Dunstable,	431	2	2.	-	-	1	1.	1	2	3	2	1	1	.1
Everett,	5,825	7	6.8	-	-	5	5.	2	7	124	56	68	118	-
Framingham,	8,275	30	16.9	22	10.2	6	5.9	2	15	204	102	102	58	.3
Groton,	1,987	12	10.6	10	8.6	2	2.	-	10	15	7	8	6	.5
Holliston,	2,926	31	16.1	24	10.	7	6.1	-	14	41	22	19	7	1.4
Hopkinton,	3,922	42	33.1	34	26.1	8	7.	-	28	106	43	63	28	1.
Hudson,	3,968	21	14.3	17	11.9	4	2.4	-	5	67	39	28	17	.4
Lexington,	2,718	8	6.	7	5.	1	1.	-	7	18	4	14	4	.6
Lincoln,	901	6	5.3	-	-	2	2.	4	4	2	1	1	-	.2
Littleton,	1,067	7	3.5	7	3.5	-	-	-	4	12	4	8	3	.5
Lowell,	64,107	1,048	487.3	837	413.4	54	34.7	175	371	2,044	936	1,108	126	14.2
Malden,	16,407	90	52.7	56	30.	34	22.7	-	47	418	183	235	146	.6
Marlborough,	10,941	60	33.6	46	23.9	14	9.7	-	36	371	172	199	102	3.5

Table I. — Numbers Supported and Relieved — Continued.

Towns by Counties.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
Middlesex — Con.														
Maynard,	2,703	16	14.	-	-	6	4.2	11	18	34	16	18	9	2.1
Medford,	9,042	36	23.4	14	8.3	19	13.8	3	26	108	50	58	89	1.2
Melrose,	6,101	28	22.6	3	2.4	10	7 4	16	29	70	33	37	28	.3
Natick,	8,460	39	27.7	20	10 9	19	16 7	-	21	143	73	70	82	2 1
Newton,	19,759	60	38.	41	26.3	19	11.6	-	46	417	189	228	139	2.6
North Reading,	878	7	6.6	7	6.6	-	-	-	5	19	8	11	8	.7
Pepperell,	2,587	17	11.8	16	10.8	1	1.	-	9	41	23	18	18	.9
Reading,	3,539	12	10 4	8	7.	4	2.8	1	11	32	16	16	8	1.4
Sherborn,	1,391	5	4.	3	3.	1	-	1	3	31	17	14	13	.8
Shirley,	1,242	9	9.	-	-	1	1.	8	9	30	12	18	11	.3
Somerville,	29,971	76	57.1	5	4.1	37	30.2	34	53	615	251	364	199	3.2
Stoneham,	5,659	32	23.8	23	16.8	8	6.8	1	28	126	56	70	46	.3
Stow,	976	7	7.	5	5.	2	2.	-	8	5	3	2	3	1.1
Sudbury,	1,165	8	7.3	7	6 8	1	.5	-	7	8	6	2	7	1.9
Tewksbury,	2,333	12	7.8	10	5.8	2	2.	-	10	3	1	2	1	.5
Townsend,	1,846	4	3.5	5	3.5	-	-	-	3	8	2	6	3	.1
Tyngsborough,	604	4	4.	3	3.	1	1.	-	3	4	1	3	1	.7
Wakefield,	6,060	27	14.4	18	6.3	9	8.1	-	16	181	90	91	53	.5
Waltham,	14,609	89	62 9	36	15.7	22	19.4	31	48	247	105	142	91	6 1
Watertown,	6,238	31	22.	25	17.4	6	4.6	-	19	110	37	73	52	2.2
Wayland,	1,946	12	7.9	7	4.6	4	2.3	1	6	24	12	12	14	1 2
Westford,	2,193	22	14.5	9	5.3	8	6.7	5	14	31	15	16	4	1.4
Weston,	1,427	3	2.4	3	2.4	-	-	-	5	8	5	3	5	.3
Wilmington,	991	8	7.2	4	3.2	4	4.	-	7	5	2	3	5	1.

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Winchester,	4,390	24	23.8	-	-	8	7.8	16	24	71	40	31	38	1.2
Woburn,	11,750	75	61.	48	33.5	23	20.8	8	46	269	139	138	106	4.5
Total,	357,311	2,550	1,555.1	1,716	977.1	504	384.5	373	1,351	7,776	3,395	4,381	1,785	78.1
NANTUCKET.														
Nantucket,	3,142	40	35.2	38	32.2	3	3.	-	31	109	49	60	47	-
NORFOLK.														
Avon,	-*	2	2.	2	2.	-	-	-	3	38	14	24	6	.2
Bellingham,	1,198	15	12.6	12	11.	3	1.6	-	12	8	4	4	3	.4
Braintree,	4,040	34	22.6	30	20.	4	2.6	-	17	70	33	37	9	.9
Brookline,	9,196	30	23.1	8	5.5	17	14.6	5	18	131	59	72	62	5.3
Canton,	4,380	32	25.9	23	17.5	9	8 4	-	19	182	129	53	83	2 7
Cohasset,	3.216	20	17.1	13	11.5	7	5 6	-	15	47	15	32	27	.1
Dedham,	6,641	30	23.3	17	11.1	13	12.2	-	24	148	64	84	71	2.1
Dover,	664	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	5	5	4	2.3
Foxborough,	2,814	2	2.	1	1.	1	1.	-	2	16	5	11	9	.5
Franklin,	3,983	17	14.1	11	8.7	6	5.4	-	14	117	46	71	78	.1
Holbrook,	2,334	11	9.	2	1.5	2	2.	7	12	43	17	26	19	1.4
Hyde Park,	8,376	19	13.2	1	1.	6	3.7	13	16	142	59	83	8	6.9
Medfield,	1,594	8	4.2	5	1.2	3	3.	-	4	5	2	3	3	.4
Medway,	2,777	25	18.8	20	14.6	4	3.7	1	18	118	54	64	45	1.
Millis,	683	5	3.6	-	-	1	.3	4	3	3	-	3	7	.7
Milton,	3,555	26	18.9	11	5.3	7	4.5	9	19	31	11	20	39	3.9
Needham,	2,586	10	9.2	5	5.	5	4.2	-	9	42	20	22	14	.2
Norfolk,	825	5	4.9	-	-	2	1.9	3	4	13	6	7	1	.4
Norwood,	2,921	8	6.3	-	-	2	.3	6	-	46	18	28	19	8.
Quincy,	12,145	41	28.3	27	16.3	14	12.	-	29	166	68	98	37	2.4
Randolph,	3,807	33	25.1	25	18.1	7	6.	1	28	171	59	112	51	1.2
Sharon,	1,328	9	3.6	8	2.6	1	1.	-	7	17	9	8	5	.4
Stoughton,	5,173	12	10.5	6	5.3	6	5.2	-	11	116	62	54	31	1.3
Walpole,	2,443	9	8.	4	3.4	4	3.6	1	7	11	5	6	1	.3
Wellesley,	3,013	14	11.6	12	9.5	3	2 1	-	7	17	6	11	5	3.
Weymouth,	10,740	50	32.2	38	22.3	9	6.9	3	30	186	45	141	118	1.
Wrentham,	2,710	11	8.6	10	7.6	1	1.	-	8	24	14	10	10	.5
Total,	102,142	479	359.7	291	202.	137	112.8	54	336	1,911	827	1,084	765	47.5

* Included in Stoughton.

TABLE I. — NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1880.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1880.	
Plymouth.														
Abington,	3,699	13	11.1	2	1.6	9	7.5	3	15	205	77	128	166	.2
Bridgewater,	3,827	16	11.7	13	9.	3	2.7	-	15	44	22	22	18	.3
Brockton,	20,783	87	51.1	70	38.5	17	11.6	1	43	531	211	320	199	3 5
Carver,	1,091	8	5.1	5	1.3	1	1.	4	3	13	8	5	7	.4
Duxbury,	1,924	15	13.6	13	11.6	2	2.	-	14	63	28	35	14	.1
East Bridgewater,	2,812	12	10.6	9	7.	5	3 6	-	11	40	16	24	13	.3
Halifax,	530	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	5	4	1	1	-
Hanover,	1,966	7	7.	5	5.	2	2.	-	8	68	31	37	49	.2
Hanson,	1,227	8	7.2	5	4.5	2	1.7	1	7	39	17	22	13	.1
Hingham,	4,375	15	13.9	11	10.9	4	3.	-	12	124	53	71	51	-
Hull,	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
Kingston,	1,570	9	9.	4	4.	4	4.	1	9	10	5	5	4	-
Lakeville,	980	4	4.	-	-	-	-	4	3	13	11	2	1	-
Marion,	965	8	6.8	-	-	2	.8	6	4	7	3	4	7	-
Marshfield,	1,649	7	5.8	4	3.2	2	1.6	1	4	23	9	14	14	.1
Mattapoisett,	1,215	10	9.4	10	9.4	-	-	-	10	19	7	12	2	.1
Middleborough,	5,163	27	23.6	24	21.3	3	1.3	1	22	115	37	78	66	.8
Norwell,	1,589	18	14.	15	11.1	3	2.9	-	7	56	28	28	13	.1
Pembroke,	1,313	11	8.2	10	7.2	1	1.	-	8	37	16	21	20	-
Plymouth,	7,239	43	33.7	18	13.	16	13.7	9	28	164	66	98	100	-
Plympton,	600	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	-	17	4	13	9	.1
Rochester,	1,021	7	6.4	6	5.4	1	1.	-	7	10	5	5	3	.2
Rockland,	4,785	18	14.1	15	10 1	4	4.	-	13	64	30	34	28	.1
Scituate,	2,350	5	3.9	-	-	2	1.5	3	3	56	28	28	40	.1

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Wareham,	3,254	17	9.9	13	7.4	4	2.5	–	11	50	33	17	60	.5
West Bridgewater,	1,707	13	9.2	9	6.3	2	1.4	2	7	21	10	11	6	.1
Whitman,	3,595	17	15.6	–	–	1	1.	16	16	36	18	18	36	.2
Total,	81,680	397	306.9	261	187.9	91	73.8	52	281	1,832	779	1,053	942	7.5
SUFFOLK.														
Boston,	390,393	3,900	2,423.4	1,920	978.1	1,284	994.9	715	2,311	8,562	3,328	5,234	1,992	90.4
Chelsea,	25,709	63	51.6	–	–	46	36.3	18	51	798	360	438	361	5.2
Revere,	3,637	7	6.2	–	–	6	5.9	1	5	70	34	36	22	.2
Winthrop,	1,370	5	5.	–	–	1	1.	4	5	15	5	11	14	–
Total,	421,109	3,975	2,486.2	1,920	978.1	1,337	1,038.1	738	2,372	9,445	3,727	5,718	2,389	95.8
WORCESTER.														
Ashburnham,	2,058	15	10.	13	8.	1	1.	1	11	62	32	30	23	.6
Athol,	4,758	22	16.9	16	11.9	1	1.	5	16	83	38	45	22	.9
Auburn,	1,268	3	2.5	–	–	3	2.5	–	2	53	22	31	16	.2
Barre,	2,093	21	20.7	18	17.7	3	3.	–	22	67	28	39	25	.1
Berlin,	899	5	4.	–	–	2	1.9	4	5	12	5	7	2	.5
Blackstone,	5,436	59	44.9	47	33.3	8	5.6	6	35	185	116	69	41	.2
Bolton,	876	7	6.9	7	6.9	–	–	–	5	3	2	1	3	.3
Boylston,	834	6	3.7	6	3.2	1	.5	–	2	1	–	1	3	–
Brookfield,	3,013	25	13.8	20	9.3	6	4.5	–	15	15	4	11	2	.6
Charlton,	1,823	12	7.	9	4.4	2	1.5	1	7	19	14	5	–	.3
Clinton,	8,945	46	32.8	26	15.6	16	13.8	5	34	93	46	47	62	2.4
Dana,	695	4	2.3	4	2.3	–	–	–	3	12	6	6	1	.1
Douglas,	2,205	5	4.1	4	3.1	–	–	1	4	80	35	45	47	1.3
Dudley,	2,742	14	7.6	9	4.1	4	2.5	1	6	43	21	22	10	.3
Fitchburg,	15,375	121	63.3	113	56.1	10	7.2	–	63	530	192	338	183	5.1
Gardner,	7,283	32	20.9	26	16.4	5	4.1	2	15	332	160	172	71	2.3
Grafton,	4,498	34	29.7	23	21.1	5	4.	6	31	95	45	50	50	2.6
Hardwick,	3,145	5	4.4	4	3.4	1	1.	–	10	39	15	24	19	.4
Harvard,	1,184	6	6.	5	5.	1	1.	–	8	15	6	9	9	.3
Holden,	2,471	8	6.3	7	5.3	1	1.	–	13	13	7	6	2	.4
Hopedale,	*–	3	1.9	–	–	2	1.7	1	3	1	1	–	–	.4

* Included in Milford.

Table I. — Numbers Supported and Relieved — Concluded.

Towns by Counties.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
Worcester — Con.														
Hubbardston,	1,303	6	4.1	6	3.8	1	.3	–	2	23	11	12	7	.2
Lancaster,	2,050	18	13.1	17	12.1	1	1.	–	13	28	12	16	13	.5
Leicester,	2,923	17	15.5	13	12 2	4	3.3	–	13	40	18	22	10	1.6
Leominster,	5,297	21	19 6	14	13 5	7	6.1	–	23	163	76	87	13	–
Lunenburg,	1,071	14	12.9	9	8.2	3	3.	2	13	15	9	6	3	.4
Mendon,	945	2	1.4	–	–	1	1.	1	2	30	8	22	18	1.1
Milford,	9,343	84	53.6	68	41.8	15	10.8	1	49	456	217	239	146	2.3
Millbury,	4,555	13	10 6	6	4.	5	4.6	2	7	94	36	58	51	2.2
New Braintree,	558	1	1.	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	–
Northborough,	1,853	12	8.	9	5.5	2	.8	2	8	16	8	8	5	1.7
Northbridge,	3,786	15	10.6	8	5 2	7	5.4	–	6	133	51	82	26	.7
North Brookfield,	4,201	14	9.2	8	3.8	5	4 3	1	10	56	24	32	4	.2
Oakham,	749	8	6.5	–	–	2	1.	6	8	6	2	4	2	–
Oxford,	2,355	19	13 9	14	9.4	5	4.5	–	13	99	44	55	15	.9
Paxton,	561	6	2.4	16	2.4	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	1	–
Petersham,	1,032	14	7.7	14	7.7	–	–	–	7	20	11	9	5	–
Phillipston,	530	6	5.6	–	–	–	–	6	7	5	3	2	–	–
Princeton,	1,038	4	3 2	3	2.2	1	1.	–	2	8	3	5	7	.1
Royalston,	1,153	3	2 7	–	–	2	1.7	1	3	25	11	14	5	.2
Rutland,	963	7	5.9	6	4.9	1	1.	–	5	8	3	5	5	.3
Shrewsbury,	1,450	5	5.	3	3.	2	2.	–	5	15	6	9	7	.4
Southborough,	2,100	5	4 7	–	–	1	.8	4	7	42	16	26	8	.6
Southbridge,	6,500	31	23.1	24	17.9	7	5 1	–	24	162	86	76	87	1.5
Spencer,	8,247	21	18.1	17	16.	4	2.1	–	19	140	66	74	80	2.

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Sterling, . . .	1,331	13	10.7	11	8.9	2	1.8	–	9	13	8	5	8	.1
Sturbridge, . .	1,980	9	8.3	8	7.5	1	.8	–	8	61	32	29	5	.4
Sutton, . . .	3,101	19	16.6	17	11.8	8	4.8	–	18	140	60	80	10	.2
Templeton, . .	2,627	17	13.4	13	9.4	3	3.	1	12	30	16	14	3	.3
Upton, . . .	2,265	20	12.	18	10.	2	2.	–	12	36	15	21	7	1.
Uxbridge, . .	2,948	28	17.1	19	10.3	8	5.8	1	20	80	24	56	22	2.1
Warren, . . .	4,032	13	8.9	10	5.9	3	3.	–	8	50	26	24	8	–
Webster, . . .	6,220	34	23.9	20	11.	13	11.9	1	22	259	132	127	88	1.4
Westborough, . .	4,880	25	20.4	12	8.2	13	12.2	–	25	59	19	40	14	3.1
West Boylston, .	2,927	9	8.7	6	5.7	2	2.	1	7	89	40	49	1	.9
West Brookfield, .	1,747	8	6.2	6	4.2	2	2.	–	4	33	12	21	16	1.1
Westminster, . .	1,556	7	4.9	5	2.9	1	1.	1	4	24	11	13	17	.7
Winchendon, . .	3,872	20	11.5	18	10.1	2	1 4	–	13	83	40	43	19	.5
Worcester, . .	68,389	240	152.6	208	134.	39	18.6	–	155	2,319	1,128	1,191	78	15.2
Total, . .	244,039	1,261	883.3	973	640.8	247	188.	65	875	6,618	3,080	3,538	1,404	63.1

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Persons Fully Supported during the Year.								Persons Partially Supported.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.
		Aggregates.		In Almshouses.		In Lun. Hospitals.		Elsewhere.	No. Supported July 1, 1890.					
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.		Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1890.	
Barnstable,	29,845	177	142.	113	85.3	50	39.5	19	150	828	392	436	410	.4
Berkshire,	73,828	411	313.1	132	87.1	83	69.3	197	333	1,174	531	643	297	13.2
Bristol,	158,498	1,058	606.2	785	384.3	255	199.4	30	560	5,761	2,513	3,248	1,990	35.3
Dukes,	4,135	20	18.9	–	–	4	4.	16	18	32	17	15	9	–
Essex,	263,727	1,697	1,173.1	1,025	626.7	446	347.4	266	1,120	6,132	2,525	3,607	2,686	42.9
Franklin,	37,449	157	129 5	78	60.3	35	32.5	51	136	440	205	235	100	8.
Hampden,	116,764	621	427.2	365	214.7	129	95.3	140	482	2,495	1,051	1,444	741	28.5
Hampshire,	48,472	255	193.1	92	53.	68	57.1	97	204	934	397	537	311	7.
Middlesex,	357,311	2,550	1,555.1	1,716	977.1	504	384.5	373	1,351	7,776	3,395	4,381	1,785	78.1
Nantucket,	3,142	40	35.2	38	32 2	3	3.	–	31	109	49	60	47	–
Norfolk,	102,142	479	359.7	291	202.	137	112 8	54	336	1,911	827	1,084	765	47.5
Plymouth,	81,680	397	306.9	261	187.9	91	73 8	52	281	1,832	779	1,053	942	7.5
Suffolk,	421,109	3,975	2,486.2	1,920	978.1	1,337	1,038.1	738	2,372	9,445	3,727	5,718	2,389	95.8
Worcester,	244,039	1,261	883.3	973	640.8	247	188.	65	875	6,618	3,080	3,538	1,404	63.1
Total,	1,942,141	13,098	8,629.5	7,789	4,527.8	3,389	2,644.7	2,098	8,249	45,487	19,488	25,999	13,876	427.3

TABLE II. — PAUPERISM OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS. NUMBERS AND COST, 1879–1890.

YEARS.	Cost and Average of Full Support.					Partial Support.		Expenses of Administration.	Aggregates.		Reimbursements by State and Towns.	Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	Vagrancy.	
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hospitals.	Expense elsewhere.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expenses.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.			No. of Cases.	Expense.
1879–80, . . .	$407,876	$286,497	$90,604	$784,977	6,222	$638,199	18,387	$85,821	$1,508,997	24,609	$176,095	$1,332,902	154,164	$21,996
1880–1, . . .	410,668	339,798	91,848	842,314	6,344	610,247	15,528	79,120	1,531,681	21,892	138,018	1,393,663	58,500	21,696
1881–2, . . .	446,706	369,296	91,752	907,754	6,689	608,436	14,204	87,071	1,603,261	20,890	138,908	1,464,353	47,857	19,416
1882–3, . . .	497,760	401,471	97,472	996,703	6,946	600,435	15,595	95,818	1,692,956	22,541	143,575	1,549,381	59,315	21,775
1883–4, . . .	503,525	409,447	101,498	1,014,470	7,109	629,387	15,751	106,905	1,750,762	22,860	151,951	1,598,811	91,761	27,398
1884–5, . . .	521,421	412,554	153,838	1,087,813	7,521	663,886	17,484	116,780	1,868,479	25,009	160,435	1,708,044	132,015	27,739
1885–6, . . .	509,382	415,540	164,506	1,089,428	7,765	675,742	17,643	129,000	1,894,170	25,408	162,836	1,731,344	138,452	28,299
1886–7, . . .	504,189	436,856	171,775	1,112,820	7,856	639,994	16,501	129,839	1,882,653	24,357	153,458	1,729,195	131,945	30,742
1887–8, . . .	517,035	436,171	167,472	1,120,678	7,989	647,627	16,883	137,798	1,906,103	24,872	160,008	1,746,095	136,630	32,274
1888–9, . . .	571,718	431,410	179,356	1,182,484	8,419	685,225	16,681	141,383	2,009,092	25,100	170,733	1,838,359	156,964	36,878
1889–90, . . .	507,127	468,121	184,037	1,159,285	8,629	670,379	15,337	155,753	1,985,417	23,966	179,776	1,805,641	156,039	36,541
Aggregates, . .	$5,397,407	$4,407,161	$1,494,158	$11,298,726	-	$7,069,557	-	$1,265,288	$19,633,571	-	$1,735,783	$17,897,788	1,263,642	$304,754
Yearly Average, .	$490,674	$400,651	$135,832	$1,027,157	7,408	$642,687	16,363	$114,208	$1,784,870	23,764	$157,798	$1,627,072	114,876	$27,705

CENSUS OF PAUPERISM (1889–1890).

TABLE III. — *Showing by Counties the Number of Persons reported by the Overseers of the Poor as Supported or Relieved at Different Dates.*

COUNTIES.	JAN. 1, 1889.					JULY 1, 1889.					JAN. 1, 1890.					JULY 1, 1890.				
	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Insane.
Barnstable,	166	409	8	583	81	154	440	-	594	80	156	445	-	601	77	150	410	-	560	71
Berkshire,	303	377	33	713	94	301	301	5	607	93	331	395	27	753	100	333	297	-	630	96
Bristol,	587	2,438	48	3,073	273	589	1,944	5	2,538	281	605	2,306	63	2,974	261	560	1,984	6	2,550	275
Dukes,	20	9	-	29	5	20	5	-	25	5	18	9	-	27	5	18	9	-	27	5
Essex,	1,148	2,939	81	4,168	483	1,137	2,450	8	3,595	521	1,194	2,507	74	3,775	541	1,120	2,677	9	3,806	547
Franklin,	124	312	17	453	49	132	228	2	362	52	130	208	23	361	57	136	95	5	236	59
Hampden,	491	874	37	1,402	187	434	885	5	1,324	186	468	813	36	1,317	179	482	734	7	1,223	192
Hampshire,	188	331	14	533	77	165	263	-	428	74	204	339	7	550	83	204	310	1	515	86
Middlesex,	1,430	2,413	128	3,971	533	1,395	2,385	23	3,803	560	1,455	2,537	111	4,103	545	1,351	1,777	8	3,136	589
Nantucket,	32	89	-	121	9	30	76	-	106	6	33	74	-	107	8	31	47	-	78	5
Norfolk,	376	1,061	77	1,514	141	353	951	14	1,318	155	377	869	77	1,323	152	336	756	9	1,101	136
Plymouth,	308	924	18	1,250	113	291	999	6	1,296	135	312	924	30	1,266	117	281	928	14	1,223	116
Suffolk,	2,429	4,145	208	6,782	984	2,301	2,476	96	4,873	995	2,690	3,053	189	5,932	1,018	2,372	2,286	103	4,761	1,259
Worcester,	884	2 371	106	3,361	320	857	1,475	6	2,338	349	910	2,217	114	3,241	365	875	1,400	4	2,279	382
Total,	8,486	18,692	775	27,953	3,349	8,159	14,878	170	23,207	3,492	8,883	16,706	751	26,330	3,508	8,249	13,710	166	22,125	3,818
Viz., Cities,	5,137	11,785	385	17,307	2,132	4,921	8,573	127	13,621	2,192	5,492	10,003	364	15,859	2,215	4,983	7,837	119	12,939	2,538
Towns,	3,349	6,907	390	10,646	1,217	3,238	6,305	43	9,586	1,300	3,391	6,693	387	10,471	1,293	3,266	5,873	47	9,186	1,280
Add State Paupers,	2,228	-	-	2,228	1,138	2,294	-	-	2,294	1,217	2,406	-	-	2,406	1,253	2,333	-	-	2,333	1,292
Aggregate of State and Town Paupers,	10,714	18,692	775	30,181	4,537	10,453	14,878	170	25,501	4,709	11,289	16,706	751	28,736	4,761	10,582	13,710	166	24,458	5,110

CHILDREN, IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE IV. — *Statistics of Children under 16, and Idiotic and Insane Persons among the City and Town Poor, 1890.*

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
BARNSTABLE.											
Barnstable,	-	-	5	15	10.17	10	3	-	10	3	-
Bourne,	-	-	1	6	5.16	2	4	-	2	4	-
Brewster,	-	-	4	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Chatham,	-	-	-	5	2.34	4	-	-	4	-	-
Dennis,	-	-	1	4	2.46	1	-	-	1	-	2
Eastham,	-	-	1	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Falmouth,	1	-	2	5	5.	4	-	1	4	-	1
Harwich,	2	-	3	9	8.47	7	1	-	8	2	-
Mashpee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orleans,	-	2	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Provincetown,	1	-	1	9	8.14	8	-	1	8	-	2
Sandwich,	-	-	1	11	10.97	2	9	-	3	10	-
Truro,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wellfleet,	-	-	-	2	.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmouth,	-	-	1	3	3.	-	3	-	1	-	-
Total,	4	2	20	74	61.13	42	20	3	45	19	7
BERKSHIRE.											
Adams,	9	-	-	5	4.85	4	-	-	4	-	-
Alford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Becket,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cheshire,	-	-	-	4	2.31	1	-	1	1	-	-
Clarksburg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Egremont,	-	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Florida,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Great Barrington,	-	3	2	15	12.53	11	-	2	13	-	-
Hancock,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hinsdale,	-	-	1	3	2.87	3	-	-	3	-	-
Lanesborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee,	-	-	1	5	5.	5	-	-	6	-	-
Lenox,	-	9	-	2	2.	1	-	1	1	-	-
Monterey,	-	-	2	1	.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Washington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Marlborough,	-	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
North Adams,	5	-	3	14	11.34	9	1	1	9	1	2
Otis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Pittsfield,	5	-	-	27	20.57	9	14	-	8	12	-
Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandisfield,	-	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Savoy,	-	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sheffield,	-	2	-	9	7.9	8	-	-	8	-	1

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.
BERKSHIRE—Con.											
Stockbridge,	-	-	1	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Tyringham,	-	-	1	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Washington,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
West Stockbridge,	-	-	-	2	1.58	2	-	-	2	-	-
Williamstown,	-	8	1	4	3.47	4	-	-	4	-	-
Windsor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	19	22	16	110	94.01	73	15	8	75	13	8
BRISTOL.											
Acushnet,	1	-	1	2	1.28	-	1	-	3	2	-
Attleborough,	-	-	2	8	6.41	6	-	-	7	-	-
Berkley,	2	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dartmouth,	-	-	1	7	6.33	5	1	-	5	1	-
Dighton,	-	-	-	4	4.	3	1	-	3	1	-
Easton,	1	-	2	12	9.08	8	2	1	8	2	-
Fairhaven,	1	-	1	6	6.	4	2	-	4	2	-
Fall River,	53	7	15	103	78.16	65	7	3	70	16	2
Freetown,	-	-	2	2	1.79	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mansfield,	-	-	2	3	3.	2	-	1	2	-	1
New Bedford,	4	-	9	69	57.72	44	9	-	44	20	1
No. Attleborough,	-	2	1	5	5.	5	-	-	2	-	-
Norton,	-	-	1	3	2.81	1	1	-	2	1	-
Raynham,	-	2	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Rehoboth,	2	-	3	4	4.	4	-	-	5	-	-
Seekonk,	-	-	-	2	1.15	-	1	-	-	1	1
Somerset,	-	-	1	5	4.75	2	3	-	2	3	1
Swansea,	-	-	-	5	4.05	1	3	-	1	2	1
Taunton,	11	-	4	56	42.61	39	4	-	43	7	-
Westport,	3	-	2	7	5.78	3	2	-	3	2	1
Total,	78	11	48	306	246.92	195	38	5	207	60	8
DUKES.											
Chilmark,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottage City,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown,	-	-	1	4	4.	3	-	1	3	-	1
Gay Head,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	-	-	3	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	-	2	6	5	5.	4	-	1	4	-	1
ESSEX.											
Amesbury,	3	1	-	13	11.66	7	4	1	7	4	1
Andover,	4	1	5	13	11.54	6	6	-	7	6	-
Beverly,	2	-	8	19	15.35	7	9	-	9	7	-
Boxford,	-	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bradford,	-	-	2	4	2.71	3	-	-	3	-	-
Danvers,	-	5	2	15	14.15	13	-	1	13	1	1
Essex,	3	-	1	3	3.	1	2	-	1	2	-
Georgetown,	-	-	1	4	4.	1	3	-	1	1	1
Gloucester,	4	-	5	38	34.9	25	5	-	22	6	-
Groveland,	-	1	-	2	1.54	2	-	-	2	-	-
Hamilton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.
ESSEX — Con.											
Haverhill,	4	4	4	34	28.13	11	17	-	18	15	-
Ipswich,	2	-	1	9	5.81	-	5	1	-	5	-
Lawrence,	10	33	1	134	114.3	61	49	1	59	54	1
Lynn,	2	33	3	107	88.48	68	16	-	70	16	-
Lynnfield,	-	1	-	2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester,	-	-	-	6	5.36	5	-	-	2	-	3
Marblehead,	-	2	-	24	18.92	8	8	1	8	8	2
Merrimac,	-	5	-	3	2.35	2	-	-	2	-	-
Methuen,	-	4	-	12	9.06	10	-	-	10	-	-
Middleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nahant,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury,	-	1	1	3	3.	1	-	1	1	-	3
Newburyport,	9	3	1	41	31.78	23	10	-	24	10	-
North Andover,	5	1	2	4	4.	3	1	-	5	-	-
Peabody,	9	-	-	24	21.11	16	5	-	16	3	-
Rockport,	-	-	3	15	14.32	9	4	-	12	3	-
Rowley,	-	1	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Salem,	5	27	3	91	77.75	40	39	-	37	51	-
Salisbury,	-	-	-	3	2.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Saugus,	1	-	2	5	4.	4	-	-	4	-	-
Swampscott,	-	1	-	5	5.	5	-	-	4	-	-
Topsfield,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	1	-	-
Wenham,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Newbury,	-	-	-	4	3.87	2	1	-	1	-	-
Total,	63	125	46	642	543.39	337	186	7	342	192	13
FRANKLIN.											
Ashfield,	-	-	1	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Bernardston,	-	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Buckland,	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	-	3	1
Charlemont,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Colrain,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	2	-	-
Conway,	-	1	3	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Deerfield,	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	-	1	-
Erving,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	2	-	-
Gill,	-	-	-	1	.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield,	-	-	-	6	5.5	3	2	1	6	-	1
Hawley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heath,	-	-	1	4	4.	1	3	-	1	3	-
Leverett,	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Leyden,	-	1	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montague,	-	-	2	1	1.	1	-	-	2	-	-
New Salem,	-	-	-	1	.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northfield,	-	-	1	6	6.	3	-	3	4	-	-
Orange,	-	1	3	5	4.	-	4	1	-	7	-
Rowe,	-	-	1	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shelburne,	-	-	1	3	2.41	2	-	-	2	-	1
Shutesbury,	2	-	3	3	3.	2	1	-	2	1	-
Sunderland,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Warwick,	1	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	2	-	-
Wendell,	-	-	2	2	2.	-	2	-	-	2	-
Whately,	-	3	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	3	6	20	59	56.46	32	17	7	37	17	5

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospi-tals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospi-tals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
HAMPDEN.											
Agawam,	-	-	-	4	3.75	3	-	-	3	1	-
Blandford,	-	-	1	2	1.2	-	-	1	-	-	2
Brimfield,	1	-	2	1	1.	-	1	-	-	1	-
Chester,	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicopee,	5	2	1	18	16.77	14	2	1	15	2	1
Granville,	-	-	1	2	1.01	1	-	-	1	-	2
Hampden,	-	-	-	3	3.	-	-	3	-	-	3
Holland,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Holyoke,	-	18	3	39	31.4	29	-	1	38	-	2
Longmeadow,	-	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Ludlow,	-	-	-	2	2.	-	-	2	-	-	2
Monson,	1	-	6	6	5.	2	2	-	1	4	1
Montgomery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer,	2	-	5	11	9.3	7	2	-	7	-	-
Russell,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Southwick,	-	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	1	-	-
Springfield,	6	12	2	79	60.5	16	48	-	16	48	-
Tolland,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wales,	-	-	-	5	5.	-	-	5	-	-	4
Westfield,	3	-	4	16	15.02	13	1	-	18	5	1
West Springfield,	-	-	-	5	3.82	4	-	-	6	-	-
Wilbraham,	-	-	-	3	2.64	1	-	1	1	-	-
Total,	18	34	29	203	168.41	96	56	15	111	61	20
HAMPSHIRE.											
Amherst,	-	-	2	6	6.	5	1	-	4	-	1
Belchertown,	-	-	-	5	4.2	2	2	-	2	2	-
Chesterfield,	-	-	3	1	1.	1	-	-	2	-	-
Cummington,	-	3	2	2	2.	1	-	1	1	-	1
Easthampton,	-	2	-	6	6.	5	-	1	5	-	1
Enfield,	-	1	-	3	2.58	2	-	1	3	-	1
Goshen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granby,	-	-	1	2	1.49	1	-	-	1	-	-
Greenwich,	2	1	2	1	.92	1	-	-	-	3	-
Hadley,	-	-	1	4	3.62	4	-	-	4	-	-
Hatfield,	-	1	-	4	4.	3	-	1	3	-	1
Huntington,	-	-	-	5	4.06	4	-	1	4	-	1
Middlefield,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Northampton,	3	1	1	20	15.02	11	5	1	8	3	1
Pelham,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plainfield,	-	1	-	2	2.	-	-	2	-	-	2
Prescott,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Southampton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
South Hadley,	-	2	-	6	4.75	6	-	-	1	-	-
Ware,	1	-	2	10	10.	9	1	-	13	1	-
Westhampton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Williamsburg,	-	-	1	4	4.	2	-	2	3	-	-
Worthington,	-	-	1	4	4.	2	-	2	2	-	3
Total,	6	13	16	88	78.64	62	9	12	65	9	12
MIDDLESEX.											
Acton,	-	-	1	7	4.98	2	1	1	2	1	1
Arlington,	2	-	1	5	5.	4	-	1	5	-	1

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
MIDDLESEX—Con.											
Ashby,	–	–	1	2	2.	1	1	–	1	2	–
Ashland,	–	–	1	2	2.	–	2	–	1	3	–
Ayer,	–	–	–	4	4.	1	3	–	1	–	–
Bedford,	1	–	3	3	2.96	2	1	–	2	2	–
Belmont,	–	3	–	1	1.	1	–	–	1	–	–
Billerica,	–	–	2	4	4.	1	3	–	1	3	–
Boxborough,	–	–	–	2	2.	2	–	–	2	–	–
Burlington,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambridge,	38	20	7	156	113.58	91	25	–	96	24	2
Carlisle,	2	–	4	1	.01	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chelmsford,	–	–	1	3	3.	3	–	–	4	–	–
Concord,	–	–	1	6	4.81	4	–	–	4	–	–
Dracut,	–	–	–	2	.79	–	2	–	–	–	–
Dunstable,	–	–	–	2	2.	1	–	1	1	–	1
Everett,	–	–	–	5	5.	5	–	–	5	–	–
Framingham,	–	–	–	9	8.91	6	3	–	6	3	1
Groton,	2	–	1	6	6.	2	4	–	3	1	–
Holliston,	–	–	1	8	7.1	6	1	–	7	2	–
Hopkinton,	1	–	3	10	9.02	7	2	–	9	1	–
Hudson,	5	–	1	5	3.43	2	1	–	3	–	–
Lexington,	–	–	–	2	2.	1	1	–	1	1	–
Lincoln,	–	1	–	2	2.	2	–	–	2	–	–
Littleton,	3	–	–	1	1.	–	1	–	–	1	–
Lowell,	60	48	3	159	121.73	38	83	–	41	68	–
Malden,	14	–	1	36	24.42	20	1	–	21	–	–
Marlborough,	1	–	1	20	15.21	11	5	–	16	5	5
Maynard,	–	1	–	7	6.13	6	–	1	6	–	–
Medford,	2	2	–	20	14 35	15	1	–	15	–	–
Melrose,	–	–	1	10	8.2	7	–	1	8	–	2
Natick,	2	–	2	21	17.75	18	1	–	14	2	–
Newton,	2	–	1	20	12.65	12	1	–	17	2	–
North Reading,	1	–	1	3	2.85	–	2	–	–	2	–
Pepperell,	3	–	1	4	4.	1	3	–	1	4	–
Reading,	–	–	–	4	3.46	3	–	–	2	–	–
Sherborn,	–	–	1	2	1.03	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shirley,	–	–	1	1	1.	1	–	–	1	–	–
Somerville,	–	5	1	49	33.22	30	–	3	29	–	5
Stoneham,	4	–	1	8	6.84	7	–	–	10	–	–
Stow,	–	–	–	2	2.	2	–	–	3	–	–
Sudbury,	–	–	2	4	3.5	–	3	–	1	–	–
Tewksbury,	3	–	1	5	5.	2	3	–	2	4	–
Townsend,	–	–	1	1	1.	–	1	–	–	1	–
Tyngsborough,	–	–	1	1	1.	1	–	–	1	–	–
Wakefield,	–	–	2	9	8.08	8	–	–	9	–	–
Waltham,	1	15	3	26	23.4	21	3	1	23	3	–
Watertown,	1	–	1	10	8.61	3	4	–	4	3	2
Wayland,	–	–	–	5	2.57	2	–	–	2	–	–
Westford,	–	–	–	10	7.71	7	1	–	8	1	–
Weston,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Wilmington,	–	–	2	4	4.	4	–	–	3	–	–
Winchester,	–	7	–	8	7.77	6	–	–	12	–	–
Woburn,	5	7	4	25	22.02	18	2	–	19	4	–
Total,	154	109	61	713	566.59	387	166	9	426	143	20

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
NANTUCKET.											
Nantucket,	2	-	3	7	6.25	2	4	-	3	2	-
NORFOLK.											
Avon,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bellingham,	-	-	1	5	3.64	3	2	-	2	3	1
Braintree,	5	-	4	8	6.59	3	4	-	3	4	-
Brookline,	-	3	-	18	15.56	13	1	-	13	1	-
Canton,	2	-	2	10	9.33	8	1	-	-	1	-
Cohasset,	-	-	1	12	10.6	6	5	-	4	4	-
Dedham,	1	-	1	13	12.2	10	-	-	11	-	-
Dover,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	1
Foxborough,	-	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Franklin,	-	-	1	6	5.43	5	-	-	5	-	1
Holbrook,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	1	3	-	-
Hyde Park,	-	5	2	7	5.07	4	1	1	4	1	1
Medfield,	-	-	1	3	3.	3	-	-	3	-	-
Medway,	-	-	5	5	4.72	4	1	-	3	-	-
Millis,	-	-	-	3	1.64	-	-	1	-	-	1
Milton,	-	-	2	8	5.76	5	-	1	7	-	-
Needham,	-	-	-	5	4.18	4	-	-	5	1	2
Norfolk,	-	2	-	2	1.91	1	-	-	1	-	-
Norwood,	-	6	-	2	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quincy,	2	-	2	16	13.04	11	1	-	9	3	-
Randolph,	3	-	-	10	9.	7	3	-	7	3	-
Sharon,	5	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Stoughton,	2	-	-	7	5.19	5	-	-	5	-	-
Walpole,	-	-	-	5	4.63	3	-	1	3	-	1
Wellesley,	-	-	4	5	4.86	2	3	-	3	-	-
Weymouth,	-	-	4	13	10.92	8	2	2	8	2	2
Wrentham,	-	-	1	3	2.35	1	1	-	2	-	-
Total,	20	16	32	173	146.89	110	26	8	103	23	10
PLYMOUTH.											
Abington,	-	-	1	10	8.46	9	-	1	11	-	-
Bridgewater,	1	-	1	6	4.81	3	3	-	4	3	-
Brockton,	4	-	2	30	23.21	12	11	-	11	10	-
Carver,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Duxbury,	-	-	2	4	4.	2	2	-	2	2	-
East Bridgewater,	-	-	1	5	4.63	4	1	-	4	1	-
Halifax,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hanover,	1	-	-	5	5.	2	3	-	2	3	-
Hanson,	-	-	2	2	1.68	2	-	-	2	-	-
Hingham,	-	-	2	7	6.02	3	2	-	3	-	-
Hull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston,	-	-	1	4	4.	4	-	-	4	-	-
Lakeville,	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	-	-	-
Marion,	-	-	1	4	2.83	1	-	2	2	-	-
Marshfield,	-	-	1	2	1.59	2	-	-	3	-	-
Mattapoisett,	4	-	-	4	4.	-	4	-	-	2	-
Middleborough,	-	-	6	8	7.26	1	5	1	1	7	1
Norwell,	3	-	-	5	4.94	2	2	-	2	-	1
Pembroke,	2	-	3	2	2.	1	1	-	1	3	-
Plymouth,	3	1	-	17	14.69	11	1	-	11	-	-
Plympton,	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	-	-	-

CHILDREN IDIOTS AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE IV. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year end'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospi-tals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospi-tals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
PLYMOUTH — Con.											
Rochester,	–	–	2	4	4.	1	3	–	2	2	–
Rockland,	–	–	1	4	4.	4	–	–	5	–	–
Scituate,	–	–	–	2	1.5	1	–	–	1	–	–
Wareham,	1	–	1	5	3.48	2	1	–	1	1	–
West Bridgewater,	1	–	1	3	2.42	1	1	–	1	–	–
Whitman,	–	–	–	3	3.	1	–	2	3	–	2
Total,	20	1	28	140	121.52	72	40	7	78	34	4
SUFFOLK.											
Boston,	24	380	24	1,303	1,019.12	990	–	28	1,179	–	40
Chelsea,	–	2	1	48	38.82	34	–	3	30	–	4
Revere,	–	–	–	6	5.88	5	–	–	5	–	–
Winthrop,	–	–	–	1	1.	1	–	–	1	–	–
Total,	24	382	25	1,358	1,064.82	1,030	–	31	1,215	–	44
WORCESTER.											
Ashburnham,	–	–	2	2	2.	1	–	1	1	1	–
Athol,	5	–	2	3	2.88	1	1	1	1	1	1
Auburn,	–	–	–	3	2.52	1	–	–	2	–	–
Barre,	10	–	1	4	4.	3	1	–	4	–	–
Berlin,	–	–	–	4	4.	2	–	2	1	–	2
Blackstone,	7	3	–	12	10.54	4	6	–	5	3	–
Bolton,	–	–	2	2	2.	–	2	–	–	3	–
Boylston,	–	–	–	1	.92	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brookfield,	1	–	1	8	6.53	5	2	–	5	2	–
Charlton,	–	–	–	2	1.54	2	–	–	1	–	–
Clinton,	3	1	1	19	15.97	14	1	1	17	2	1
Dana,	–	–	–	1	1.	–	1	–	–	1	–
Douglas,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dudley,	–	–	–	4	2.5	3	–	–	3	–	–
Fitchburg,	–	–	5	25	19.42	8	13	–	9	13	–
Gardner,	1	–	–	7	6.24	4	2	–	4	3	1
Grafton,	–	2	2	6	5.01	5	–	1	4	–	1
Hardwick,	1	–	1	1	1.	1	–	–	2	–	1
Harvard,	–	–	2	2	2.	1	1	–	1	1	–
Holden,	–	–	1	2	1.39	1	–	–	1	–	–
Hopedale,	–	–	–	3	1.88	2	–	1	2	–	–
Hubbardston,	–	–	1	1	.9	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lancaster,	1	–	–	3	3.	1	2	–	–	–	–
Leicester,	2	–	2	5	4.29	3	1	–	3	1	–
Leominster,	1	–	1	10	9.08	6	3	–	5	8	2
Lunenburg,	–	1	4	7	7.	3	4	–	5	7	–
Mendon,	–	–	–	1	1.	1	–	–	1	–	–
Milford,	4	–	2	23	17.09	10	6	1	16	5	–
Millbury,	–	–	1	6	5.58	4	–	1	6	–	1
New Braintree,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northborough,	3	–	1	2	1.17	1	–	–	2	–	–
Northbridge,	–	–	–	7	5.41	7	–	–	6	–	–
North Brookfield,	–	–	1	7	6.33	5	1	1	4	–	1
Oakham,	–	–	1	2	1.02	1	–	–	1	–	1
Oxford,	1	–	3	5	4.5	4	–	–	4	–	–
Paxton,	–	–	–	1	1.	–	1	–	–	1	–
Petersham,	–	–	3	4	3.19	–	3	–	–	3	–

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV. — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Children Supported Mar. 31, 1890.		Idiots Supported Mar. 31, 1890.	Insane Fully Supported.					Insane Supported or Aided.		
				Year End'g Mar. 31, 1890.		No. Mar. 31, 1890.			No. July 1, 1890.		
	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.		Whole No.	Av'ge No.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.	In Hospitals.	In Alms-houses.	Elsewhere.
WORCESTER—Con.											
Phillipston,	-	2	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	-
Princeton,	-	-	1	1	.52	1	-	-	1	-	-
Royalston,	-	-	-	2	1.66	2	-	-	2	-	-
Rutland,	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	1	1	-
Shrewsbury,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	2	1	-
Southborough,	-	-	1	1	.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southbridge,	2	-	-	13	11.12	4	6	-	8	5	-
Spencer,	1	-	2	11	9.12	3	7	-	3	7	-
Sterling,	-	-	1	7	6.83	2	5	-	2	3	-
Sturbridge,	1	-	-	3	2.8	1	2	-	-	1	-
Sutton,	1	-	4	9	6.61	2	6	-	2	6	-
Templeton,	-	-	2	6	6.	3	3	-	3	2	1
Upton,	4	-	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	-	-
Uxbridge,	-	-	2	9	6.85	7	-	1	8	-	1
Warren,	1	-	2	4	3.3	3	-	-	3	-	-
Webster,	1	-	2	15	13.94	11	2	-	10	2	-
Westborough,	1	-	5	13	12.23	11	-	-	11	-	-
West Boylston,	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	2	1	-
West Brookfield,	1	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	-	1	-
Westminster,	3	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	1	1	-
Winchendon,	1	-	1	4	3.4	1	2	-	2	-	-
Worcester,	11	-	11	105	83.35	19	68	-	26	74	-
Total,	68	9	78	413	347.38	184	156	12	207	160	15

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Barnstable,	4	2	20	74	61.13	42	20	3	45	19	7
Berkshire,	19	22	16	110	94.01	73	15	8	75	13	8
Bristol,	78	11	48	306	246.92	195	38	5	207	60	8
Dukes,	-	2	6	5	5.	4	-	1	4	-	1
Essex,	63	125	46	642	543.39	337	186	7	342	192	13
Franklin,	3	6	20	59	56.46	32	17	7	37	17	5
Hampden,	18	34	29	203	168.41	96	56	15	111	61	20
Hampshire,	6	13	16	88	78.64	62	9	12	65	9	12
Middlesex,	154	109	61	713	566.59	387	166	9	426	143	20
Nantucket,	2	-	3	7	6.25	2	4	-	3	2	-
Norfolk,	20	16	32	173	146.89	110	26	8	103	23	10
Plymouth,	20	1	28	140	121.52	72	40	7	78	34	4
Suffolk,	24	382	25	1,358	1,064.82	1,030	-	31	1,215	-	44
Worcester,	68	9	78	413	347.38	184	156	12	207	160	15
Total,	479	732	428	4,291	3,507.41	2,626	733	125	2,918	733	167
Add State Poor,	62	636	-	-	1,235.59	829	388	45	865	388	47
Aggregate of State and Town Poor,	541	1,368	-	-	4,743.	3,455	1121	167	3,783	1121	214

THE STATE AND TOWN POOR SINCE 1854.

TABLE V. — *Number of the State Poor and City and Town Poor in the Establishments at the close of each Official Year, since 1854.*

YEARS.	State Poor.									City and Town Poor.		Total of all Classes.
	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainsford.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Danvers.	Total State Poor.	In City and Town Almshouses.†	In Hospitals and Asylums.	
1854, .	669	500	503	189	151	38	100	-	2,150	3,000	300	5,450
1855, .	928	688	449	218	128	120	100	-	2,631	2,500	300	5,431
1856, .	703	713	585	230	141	139	100	-	2,611	2,700	310	5,621
1857, .	751	638	598	253	119	150	80	-	2,589	3,000	330	5,919
1858, .	822	565	525	212	86	139	176	-	2,525	2,900	420	5,845
1859, .	635	495	494	159	87	175	153	-	2,197	3,000	400	5,597
1860, .	628	519	481	147	130	196	221	-	2,322	3,000	410	5,732
1861, .	974	596	764	163	156	243	216	-	3,112	3,200	380	6,692
1862, .	776	596	560	124	189	271	232	-	2,748	3,100	415	6,263
1863, .	633	570	536	144	175	238	258	-	2,544	3,000	425	5,969
1864, .	649	628	485	35	116	186	216	-	2,307	2,700	448	5,455
1865, .	637	541	482	121	91	152	235	-	2,259	2,800	481	5,540
1866, .	707	561	311	21	129	147	272	-	2,148	2,958	498	5,604
1867, .	686	657	341		101	153	271	-	2,209	3,003	532	5,744
1868, .	636	540	425		96	181	264	-	2,142	3,012	552	5,706
1869, .	690	397	364		51	145	234	-	1,881	2,844	655	5,380
1870, .	655	363	337		35	124	209	-	1,723	2,758	728	5,209
1871, .	639	408	397		29	91	215	-	1,779	2,506	770	5,055
1872, .	674	381	308		25	85	230	-	1,703	2,483	844	5,030
1873, .	762	429	347		48	76	247	-	1,909	2,496	858	5,263
1874, .	805	409	375		82	128	291	-	2,090	2,758	886	5,734
1875, .	792	449	422		42	135	262	-	2,102	3,160	1,044	6,306
1876, .	798	479	503		35	137	253	-	2,205	3,630	1,180	7,015
1877, .	919	466	389	Westborough.	51	158	239	-	2,222	3,969	1,310	7,501
1878, .	897	473	249		174	134	198	80	2,205	4,022	1,479	7,706
1879, .	846	421	225		191	126	202	149	2,160	3,563	1,634	7,357
1880, .	840	370	158		240	119	183	134	2,044	4,017	1,760	7,821
1881, .	888	332	129		209	81	176	112	1,947	3,818	1,941	7,706
1882, .	789	365	210		239	94	161	115	1,973	3,828	2,075	7,876
1883, .	894	332	63		289	111	157	150	1,996	3,945	2,156	8,097
1884, .	940	310	95		279	100	153	153	2,030	4,181	2,161	8,372
1885, .	776	293	304		309	123	154	214	2,173	4,248	2,204	8,625
1886, .	786	239	267		249	113	141	200	1,995	4,888	2,305	9,188
1887, .	836	212	324	115	228	111	104	165	2,095	5,012	2,413	9,520
1888, .	783	184	420	113	261	92	104	104	2,061	5,155	2,588	9,804
1889, .	758	173	403	196	248	94	88	110	2,070	4,917	2,764	9,751
1890, .	718	146	509	158	262	131	101	142	2,167	4,582	2,629	9,378

* At Westborough since 1886. † Approximate till 1866.

NOTE. — The figures for Monson exclude children committed by courts to the custody of this Board; for Tewksbury and Bridgewater they exclude cases of town settlement. The totals include 100 for each of the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, and 80 for each of the years 1857 and 1858, supported by the State at the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

TABLE VI. —*General Statistics of City and Town Paupers for Twenty-seven Years, with Number and Cost of State Paupers added.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.*	City and Town Poor.				Town and State Poor Fully Supported in Almshouses.†				Town and State Poor Fully Supported out of Almshouses.‡				State Poor Partially Supported.	
	Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Partially Supported.	Total Expenses Reported.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Almshouse Expense.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Relieved.	Cost of Relief.
1864, . . .	3,471	4,456	21,000§	$546,847	9,830	4,804	$364,795	$1 46	1,540	1,141	$200,105	$3 37	-	-
1865, . . .	3,896	5,316	27,136	610,729	10,031	4,884	418,882	1 65	1,857	1,504	213,274	2 73	179	$2,457
1866, . . .	4,004	5,715	24,335	746,160	10,409	4,847	501,100	1 99	1,892	1,556	250,947	3 04	902	10,651
1867, . . .	3,981	5,862	26,014	758,360	9,327	4,717	507,025	2 07	2,098	1,524	272,957	3 44	1,445	23,888
1868, . . .	3,998	5,706	28,461	732,502	9,101	4,795	545,808	2 19	2,032	1,512	280,981	3 57	1,736	24,573
1869, . . .	3,990	5,633	23,529	837,018	8,315	4,636	505,713	2 10	2,074	1,470	285,484	3 72	1,633	22,827
1870, . . .	3,808	5,533	23,874	854,610	7,994	4,256	529,066	2 39	2,196	1,498	274,814	3 58	1,766	21,201
1871, . . .	3,851	5,523	23,775	894,529	7,735	4,236	534,811	2 43	2,267	1,584	296,324	3 60	1,536	22,057
1872, . . .	3,808	5,311	23,755	906,819	7,392	4,152	542,267	2 51	2,304	1,601	280,893	3 37	1,675	22,456
1873, . . .	3,848	5,768	26,070	980,404	7,604	4,150	541,702	2 51	2,433	1,669	318,851	3 66	1,818	23,720
1874, . . .	4,957	6,056	35,074	1,009,688	8,306	4,480	471,397	2 02	2,629	1,837	360,537	3 79	2,344	23,789
1875, . . .	4,249	6,646	56,591	1,172,416	8,759	4,655	605,027	2 50	2,785	1,891	379,033	3 85	2,607	21,486
1876, . . .	4,977	9,749	65,988	1,321,011	9,676	5,192	593,419	2 20	3,070	2,156	415,582	3 71	2,833	22,737
1877, . . .	5,642	8,612	74,384	1,450,624	10,516	5,662	646,830	2 20	3,388	2,400	439,845	3 52	9,553	35,315
1878, . . .	5,921	8,929	72,489	1,434,336	10,448	5,685	632,747	2 14	3,325	2,622	468,230	3 43	2,300	57,500

GENERAL SUMMARY SINCE 1864.

1879, . . .	6,106	9,225	72,881	1,384,977	10,131	5,739	585,516	1 96	3,899	2,844	527,585	3 57	20,000	45,000
1880, . . .	6,221	9,196	58,916	1,332,902	9,719	5,521	568,322	1 98	4,346	3,096	528,168	3 28	14,000	35,000
1881, . . .	6,344	9,555	52,523	1,393,664	10,200	5,192	565,785	2 08	4,411	3,491	554,885	3 06	16,000	36,000
1882, . . .	6,681	10,095	48,760	1,464,353	10,213	5,595	613,423	2 11	4,973	3,421	594,974	3 34	14,000	38,000
1883, . . .	6,935	10,753	50,372	1,549,381	10,942	5,331	667,307	2 41	5,000	3,608	630,345	3 36	15,000	40,000
1884, . . .	7,109	11,273	51,135	1,598,811	11,400	5,389	666,917	2 38	5,800	4,134	660,912	3 07	16,000	42,000
1885, . . .	7,521	11,766	55,649	1,708,044	12,000	6,287	740,000	2 29	5,900	4,396	712,163	3 29	17,000	50,000
1886, . . .	7,766	11,966	53,182	1,731,344	11,300	6,355	734,270	2 22	6,236	4,542	775,000	3 40	16,000	50,000
1887, . . .	7,843	11,921	49,608	1,729,195	12,004	6,308	744,139	2 27	6,500§	4,800§	820,000§	3 30	15,000	50,000
1888, . . .	7,989	12,526	51,359	1,746,095	12,134	6,486	767,388	2 27	6,600§	4,800§	780,000§	3 12	14,000	55,000
1889, . . .	8,417	12,981	48,123	1,838,357	12,388	6,283	761,970	2 33	7,000§	4,900§	750,000§	2 94	17,000	70,000
1890, . . .	8,629	13,099	45,487	1,805,641	12,330	6,426	758,875	2 27	7,200§	4,800§	760,000§	3 04	16,500	74,000

* From 1873 to 1887, inclusive, the figures relating to city and town poor are for years ending March 31.

† For the sake of uniformity this applies to all the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater, ever since the almshouses there were closed in 1872, as well as before. In the same way the poor and neglected children in Boston are included among almshouse cases, though not in almshouses.

‡ None of the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater are here included, being given under the previous heading.

§ Approximate.

NOTE. — The "State Poor Partially Supported" are included in the "Whole Number Partially Supported" of the city and town poor, in which also there are many duplications. Among the "State Poor Partially Supported" there are but few duplications up to 1877, — after that a great many until 1880. Among the "State Poor Fully Supported out of Almshouses" since 1870 are included the children of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for whom the State pays. The cost of supervision by the State authorities is not included in this table, although the town almshouse expenses include, in part at least, the cost of supervision.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR SINCE 1854.

TABLE VII. — *Average Number of the State and the City and Town Poor in the Establishments for Thirty-seven Years.*

YEARS.	State Poor.									City and Town Poor.		Total Average State, City and Town Poor.
	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainsford.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Danvers.	Total State Poor.	In Town Alms-houses.	In Hospitals and Asylums.	
1854, .	705	354	382	168	90	60	100	–	1,859	3,524	300	5,683
1855, .	838	633	541	206	70	50	100	–	2,538	2,595	300	5,433
1856, .	831	706	557	220	100	80	100	–	2,694	2,945	305	5,944
1857, .	770	640	597	250	139	86	80	–	2,642	3,554	320	6,516
1858, .	940	823	770	236	172	153	80	–	3,254	3,254	375	6,883
1859, .	779	581	604	171	184	181	165	–	2,675	3,105	410	6,190
1860, .	668	570	579	169	154	202	195	–	2,537	3,290	405	6,232
1861, .	900	590	631	165	168	238	219	–	2,911	3,385	395	6,691
1862, .	913	649	708	155	184	276	271	–	3,136	3,377	400	6,933
1863, .	737	601	608	116	184	258	247	–	2,750	3,233	420	6,403
1864, .	733	557	560	88	145	212	232	–	2,527	2,866	434	5,827
1865, .	732	605	582	68	106	173	225	–	2,591	2,896	465	5,952
1866, .	717	543	482	101	143	162	251	–	2,399	2,984	490	5,873
1867, .	757	628	331	1	138	142	262	–	2,259	3,000	515	5,774
1868, .	731	646	408		95	167	262	–	2,309	3,010	560	5,879
1869, .	710	500	412		74	164	248	–	2,108	3,004	650	5,762
1870, .	724	442	335		52	147	237	–	1,937	2,752	720	5,409
1871, .	749	388	385		44	133	230	–	1,929	2,680	745	5,354
1872, .	759	373	372		37	113	227	–	1,881	2,590	788	5,259
1873, .	816	367	332		50	95	248	–	1,908	2,578	842	5,328
1874, .	881	413	403		63	117	284	–	2,161	2,715	865	5,741
1875, .	844	417	435		68	145	274	–	2,183	2,879	849	5,911
1876, .	916	422	427		53	160	259	–	2,227	3,331	1,039	6,597
1877, .	824	451	457		53	160	255	–	2,300	3,747	1,158	7,205
1878, .	943	481	302	Westborough.	154	154	212	25	2,271	3,903	1,288	7,462
1879, .	945	448	309		185	134	200	142	2,363	3,977	1,402	7,742
1880, .	916	387	243		211	126	197	146	2,226	3,698	1,543	7,467
1881, .	878	360	229		236	118	181	139	2,141	3,654	1,850	7,645
1882, .	860	383	223		243	89	167	130	2,095	3,746	1,998	7,839
1883, .	918	345	181		250	115	162	145	2,116	3,769	2,075	7,960
1884, .	966	345	167		289	114	155	181	2,217	3,911	2,150	8,278
1885, .	958	299	350		305	120	154	209	2,395	4,255	2,200	8,750
1886, .	876	274	365		277	146	140	213	2,291	4,366	2,250	8,907
1887, .	863	219	376	88	252	110	123	209	2,240	4,358	2,355	8,953
1888, .	811	206	490	148	233	111	112	173	2,284	4,360	2,370	9,014
1889, .	764	170	529	166	255	99	105	132	2,220	4,560	2,483	9,263
1890, .	852	168	533	156	273	129	97	154	2,362	4,528	2,645	9,535

* At Westborough since 1886.

NOTE. — The figures for Monson exclude children committed by the courts; for Tewksbury and Bridgewater they represent only the *State* Poor, the insane at those institutions who have settlements being counted among the "Towns' Poor in Hospitals and Asylums."

FINANCES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE VIII. — *Valuation of the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Valuation of 1889.	Increase of Valuation.
Worcester Hospital,	439.29	$169,000 00	$976,450 00*	$148,319 97	$1,293,769 97	$1,321,740 77	$27,970 80†
Worcester Asylum,	11.13	193,880 00	238,000 00	43,665 00	475,545 00	472,623 94	2,921 06
Taunton Hospital,	140.	34,800 00	303,000 00	99,677 18	437,477 18	436,833 52	643 66
Northampton Hospital,	493.	52,121 00	286,025 00	76,705 38	414,851 38	410,230 33	4,621 05
Danvers Hospital,	255 55	25,075 00	1,473,692 37	109,680 07	1,608,447 44	1,624,574 58	16,127 14†
Westborough Hospital,	278.97	22,500 00	351,250 00	65,925 77	439,675 77	435,796 94	3,878 83
Tewksbury Almshouse,	253.5	26,040 00	388,615 65	164,717 03	579,372 69	518,990 31	60,382 37
Bridgewater State Farm,	413.25	29,000 00	297,250 00	92,358 86	418,608 86	367,698 69	50,910 17
Monson School,	234.31	23,014 81	121,930 00	63,073 18	208,017 99	208,389 25	371 26†
Westborough School,	168.	19,400 00	83,400 00	88,490 60	191,290 60	186,071 23	5,219 37
Lancaster School,	186.	7,700 00	47,548 00	21,860 66	77,108 66	73,567 70	3,540 96
Totals,	2,873.	$602,530 81	$4,567 161 02	$974,473 70	$6,144,165 53	$6,056,517 26	$87,648 27
School for Feeble-Minded,	90.	20,359 13	180,895 11	58,616 41	259,870 65	171,029 18	88,841 47

* Includes $36,000 for "Pipes and Radiators," reported as Personal Property, but at other institutions considered as part of the buildings containing them.

† Decrease.

TABLE IX. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Live Stock on the Farm.	Produce of the Farm on Hand.	Carriages and Agricultural Implements.	Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures.	Beds and Bedding in the Inmates' Department.	Other Furniture in the Inmates' Departments.	Personal Property of the State in the Superintendent's Department.	Ready-Made Clothing.
Worcester Hospital,	$9,859 35	$6,934 60	$8,329 03	$28,391 84	$28,726 05	$21,286 49	$20,536 73	$1,138 69
Worcester Asylum,	425 00	–	650 00	9,000 00	9,500 00	3,000 00	9,500 00	1,400 00
Taunton Hospital,	6,029 00	2,395 90	3,762 63	37,000 00	17,612 10	8,000 46	11,494 56	†
Northampton Hospital,	8,436 00	10,558 20	3,670 00	5,915 00	12,550 00	7,100 00	8,900 00	2,715 77
Danvers Hospital,	8,051 25	6,414 60	7,215 67	14,255 82	19,250 12	16,964 64	19,502 36	2,099 35
Westborough Hospital,	7,364 00	4,816 80	4,766 74	15,000 00	9,165 20	8,323 65	8,336 51	919 52
Tewksbury Almshouse,	9,508 20	11,281 90	6,312 10	49,034 95	20,887 10	23,863 06	12,722 00	13,505 77
Bridgewater State Farm,	6,709 50	9,207 07	4,862 76	30,121 00	10,143 48	8,715 74	7,610 16	7,667 18
Monson School,	7,404 60	6,838 40	3,937 66	18,900 70	5,064 03	5,942 70	6,632 98	5,416 38
Westborough School,	2,863 50	2,105 44	2,736 57	2,736 95	1,920 81	1,433 00	10,387 56	2,933 25
Lancaster School,	2,574 00	4,015 63	*	1,800 00	‡	5,042 07	980 00	†
Totals,	$69,224 40	$64,068 54	$46,243 16	$204,156 26	$134,818 89	$109,671 81	$116,602 86	$37,795 91
School for Feeble-Minded,	$1,395 00	$850 00	$1,257 00	$500 00	$3,650 00	$2,317 00	$2,000 00	$483 00

* Included in "Machinery." † Included in "Dry Goods." ‡ Included in other "Furniture."

TABLE IX. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property, etc.* — Concluded.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Dry Goods.	Provisions and Groceries.	Drugs and Medicines.	Fuel.	Library.	Other Supplies undistributed.	Funds and Investments.	Totals.
Worcester Hospital,	$430 99	$2,344 00	$750 00	$5,801 91	$3,024 00	$5,298 26	$5,068 03	$148,319 97
Worcester Asylum,	1,600 00	2,300 00	350 00	2,940 00	500 00	2,500 00	–	43,665 00
Taunton Hospital,	3,890 31	2,332 07	600 00	4,000 00	800 00	1,760 15	–	99,677 18
Northampton Hospital,	4,840 74	4,595 50	550 00	5,399 17	1,000 00	475 00	–	76,705 38
Danvers Hospital,	804 16	1,808 03	800 00	10,289 55	1,150 00	1,074 52	–	109,680 07
Westborough Hospital,	833 32	2,254 33	661 11	1,134 60	714 15	1,630 84	–	65,925 77
Tewksbury Almshouse,	2,605 23	6,355 30	1,848 67	5,867 75	925 00	–	–	164,717 03
Bridgewater State Farm,	1,213 20	3,056 31	292 16	2,449 80	310 50	–	–	92,358 86
Monson School,	2,096 11	2,673 65	312 69	2,491 00	1,644 26	1,718 02	–	63,073 18
Westborough School,	549 32	739 81	300 00	2,227 68	500 00	–	57,056 71	88,490 60
Lancaster School,	779 97	769 04	12 00	1,550 00	650 00	52 60	3,635 35	21,860 66
Totals,	$19,643 35	$29,228 04	$6,481 63	$44,151 46	$11,217 91	$14,509 39	$66,660 09	$974,473 70
School for Feeble-Minded,	$1,124 00	$1,410 00	$40 00	$1,561 00	–	$2,100 00	$39,929 41	$58,616 41

TABLE X. — *Receipts of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Cash on Hand Oct. 1, 1889.		Appropriations for Current Expenses.					For Support.				
	Market Value of Funds and Investments.	Available Cash on hand.	From Unexpended Appropriations of Former Calendar Years.	From Ordinary Appropriations of Present Calendar Year.	Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.	From Special Appropriations.	From Farm and the Labor of Inmates.	From Towns.	From Individuals.	From all other Sources.*	Total Receipts at the Establishments.	Other Receipts on Account of the Establishments. †
Worcester Hospital,	$5,973 38	$23,364 42	$16,444 29	$15,653 46	$32,097 75	-	$2,639 48	$88,630 66	$36,607 22	$3,665 27	$198,978 18	$13,235 41
Worcester Asylum,	-	9,620 13	8,403 32	7,416 65	15,819 97	$11,076 16	-	42,356 74	-	852 96	79,725 96	622 60
Taunton Hospital,	-	7 01	8,512 59	10,785 73	19,298 32	16,712 36	-	73,633 82	17,069 24	1,002 28	127,723 03	6,598 70
Northampton Hospital,	-	18,868 96	3,984 52	12,399 89	16,384 41	-	1,339 42	53,733 24	16,982 73	1,725 75	109,034 51	1,802 43
Danvers Hospital,	-	32,464 39	5,691 85	18,435 99	24,127 84	-	1,409 52	88,208 78	32,682 72	2,524 67	181,417 92	11,855 40
Westborough Hospital,	-	13,117 33	15,158 50	17,075 63	‡32,234 13	2,646 16	354 84	46,103 41	13,970 03	267 35	108,693 25	11,079 12
Tewksbury Almshouse,	-	-	37,568 47	71,000 68	108,569 15	46,040 08	-	-	-	457 59	155,066 82	23,196 05
Bridgewater State Farm,	-	-	17,167 27	45,410 39	62,577 66	37,871 50	3,705 24	-	-	106 30	104,260 70	3,547 06
Monson School,	-	100 00	11,955 32	45,932 19	§57,887 51	3,629 32	216 00	-	-	-	61,832 83	243 17
Westborough School,	57,827 62	-	10,095 99	32,438 88	‖42,534 87	5,215 25	1,307 19	-	-	216 50	107,101 43	-
Lancaster School,	3,610 00	-	4,009 72	16,133 85	20,143 57	1,086 38	283 09	-	-	131 56	25,254 60	-
Totals,	$67,411 00	$103,542 24	$138,991 84	$292,683 34	$431,675 18	$124,277 21	$11,254 78	$392,666 65	$117,311 94	$10,950 23	$1,259,089 23	$75,179 94
School for Feeble-Minded,	35,257 00	¶ 1,246 23	-	29,174 66	29,174 66	110,923 49	190 60	12,934 81	4,002 26	5,738 95	164,211 00	6,756 19

* Includes deposits by patients, — at Worcester Hospital, $1,046.30; and at Worcester Asylum, $124.49.

† Collections by the State Treasurer from towns and the United States, and a few individuals, for support at the institutions; to that extent reimbursing the State.

‡ Includes a special grant of $5,000 for maintenance.

‖ Includes $1,276.96 for deficiency of 1889.

§ Includes $3,680 from the appropriation for board of children in families.

¶ Incorrectly reported last year as $1,049.12.

NOTE. — The current appropriations at the State Primary and Reform Schools, as given in this Table, include the amount drawn from the special appropriations for the Trustees, *i. e.*, at each school, $112.26, — $68.29 from the appropriation of 1889, and $44.01 from that of 1890. At other institutions Trustees' expenses are paid from the general appropriation. The Table does not include the income of permanent funds at Westborough and Lancaster Schools.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CURRENT EXPENSES.								
	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees, Inspectors or Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	$50,051 83	$54,658 54	$8,946 68	$12,161 66	$1,437 19	$5,298 23	$608 11	$8,954 29	$62 77
Worcester Asylum,	20,048 30	18,454 22	3,250 26	5,363 09	341 48	2,285 19	115 34	3,000 00	31 39
Taunton Hospital,	37,551 50	36,105 74	3,343 85	11,661 18	954 53	4,257 72	576 68	4,489 14	46 00
Northampton Hospital,	29,896 81	24,821 39	2,491 75	6,073 00	1,251 80	4,641 26	237 14	3,213 09	298 28
Danvers Hospital,	55,453 97	50,774 96	1,905 08	13,392 56	599 37	3,969 75	3,382 40	2,639 32	246 75
Westborough Hospital,	35,664 74	34,823 74	2,958 55	8,964 00	442 23	2,037 74	2,951 88	1,084 42	643 08
Tewksbury Almshouse,	28,626 39	32,169 53	9,913 85	11,170 91	2,626 90	1,734 70	3,715 83	12,854 20	192 94
Bridgewater State Farm,	17,268 49	21,658 44	3,569 44	5,522 59	840 54	958 95	1,399 05	2,228 26	449 89
Monson School,	17,946 03	15,572 32	6,440 67	4,354 74	433 44	1,142 87	465 12	2,660 11	273 97
Westborough School,	16,039 65	9,976 24	2,180 15	3,572 22	142 25	2,407 57	506 89	2,117 80	252 85
Lancaster School,	8,573 39	4,211 14	1,983 80	1,296 88	149 80	635 77	614 67	543 25	112 26
Totals,	$318,121 10	$303,226 26	$46,984 08	$83,532 83	$9,219 53	$29,369 75	$14,573 11	$43,783 88	$2,610 18
School for Feeble-Minded,	$18,002 16	$11,858 07	$871 17	$3,737 43	$403 48	$1,360 84	$223 67	$1,162 76	$414 21

NOTE. — To the current expenditures at Westborough School $2,640.77, and to those at Lancaster $186.66 might be added; being disbursements from the income of permanent funds, for entertainment or special instruction of pupils. For these schools and for Monson the Expenses of Trustees are here increased by the addition of $112.26 each expended from the separate appropriation for this purpose.

TABLE X. — *Receipts of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Cash on Hand Oct. 1, 1889.		Appropriations for Current Expenses.			From Special Appropriations.	From Farm and the Labor of Inmates.	For Support.		From all other Sources.*	Total Receipts at the Establishments.	Other Receipts on Account of the Establishments. †
	Market Value of Funds and Investments.	Available Cash on hand.	From Unexpended Appropriations of Former Calendar Years.	From Ordinary Appropriations of Present Calendar Year.	Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.			From Towns.	From Individuals.			
Worcester Hospital,	$5,973 38	$23,364 42	$16,444 29	$15,653 46	$32,097 75	–	$2,639 48	$88,630 66	$36,607 22	$3,665 27	$198,978 18	$13,235 41
Worcester Asylum,	–	9,620 13	8,403 32	7,416 65	15,819 97	$11,076 16	–	42,356 74	–	852 96	79,725 96	622 60
Taunton Hospital,	–	7 01	8,512 59	10,785 73	19,298 32	16,712 36	–	73,633 82	17,069 24	1,002 28	127,723 03	6,598 70
Northampton Hospital,	–	18,868 96	3,984 52	12,399 89	16,384 41	–	1,339 42	53,733 24	16,982 73	1,725 75	109,034 51	1,802 43
Danvers Hospital,	–	32,464 39	5,691 85	18,435 99	24,127 84	–	1,409 52	88,208 78	32,682 72	2,524 67	181,417 92	11,855 40
Westborough Hospital,	–	13,117 33	15,158 50	17,075 63	‡32,234 13	2,646 16	354 84	46,103 41	13,970 03	267 35	108,693 25	11,079 12
Tewksbury Almshouse,	–	–	37,568 47	71,000 68	108,569 15	46,040 08	–	–	–	457 59	155,066 82	23,196 05
Bridgewater State Farm,	–	–	17,167 27	45,410 39	62,577 66	37,871 50	3,705 24	–	–	106 30	104,260 70	3,547 06
Monson School,	–	100 00	11,955 32	45,932 19	§57,887 51	3,629 32	216 00	–	–	–	61,832 83	243 17
Westborough School,	57,827 62	–	10,095 99	32,438 88	‖42,534 87	5,215 25	1,307 19	–	–	216 50	107,101 43	–
Lancaster School,	3,610 00	–	4,009 72	16,133 85	20,143 57	1,086 38	283 09	–	–	131 56	25,254 60	–
Totals,	$67,411 00	$103,542 24	$138,991 84	$292,683 34	$431,675 18	$124,277 21	$11,254 78	$392,666 65	$117,311 94	$10,950 23	$1,259,089 23	$75,179 94
School for Feeble-Minded,	35,257 00	¶ 1,246 23	–	29,174 66	29,174 66	110,923 49	190 60	12,934 81	4,002 26	5,738 95	164,211 00	6,756 19

* Includes deposits by patients, — at Worcester Hospital, $1,046.30; and at Worcester Asylum, $124.49.

† Collections by the State Treasurer from towns and the United States, and a few individuals, for support at the institutions; to that extent reimbursing the State.

‡ Includes a special grant of $5,000 for maintenance.

§ Includes $3,680 from the appropriation for board of children in families.

‖ Includes $1,276.96 for deficiency of 1889.

¶ Incorrectly reported last year as $1,049.12.

NOTE. — The current appropriations at the State Primary and Reform Schools, as given in this Table, include the amount drawn from the special appropriations for the Trustees, *i. e.*, at each school, $112.26, — $68.29 from the appropriation of 1889, and $44.01 from that of 1890. At other institutions Trustees' expenses are paid from the general appropriation. The Table does not include the income of permanent funds at Westborough and Lancaster Schools.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CURRENT EXPENSES.								
	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees, Inspectors or Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	$50,051 83	$54,658 54	$8,946 68	$12,161 66	$1,437 19	$5,298 23	$608 11	$8,954 29	$62 77
Worcester Asylum,	20,048 30	18,454 22	3,250 26	5,363 09	341 48	2,285 19	115 34	3,000 00	31 39
Taunton Hospital,	37,551 50	36,105 74	3,343 85	11,661 18	954 53	4,257 72	576 68	4,489 14	46 00
Northampton Hospital,	29,896 81	24,821 39	2,491 75	6,073 00	1,251 80	4,641 26	237 14	3,213 09	298 28
Danvers Hospital,	55,453 97	50,774 96	1,905 08	13,392 56	599 37	3,969 75	3,382 40	2,639 32	246 75
Westborough Hospital,	35,664 74	34,823 74	2,958 55	8,964 00	442 23	2,037 74	2,951 88	1,084 42	643 08
Tewksbury Almshouse,	28,626 39	32,169 53	9,913 85	11,170 91	2,626 90	1,734 70	3,715 83	12,854 20	192 94
Bridgewater State Farm,	17,268 49	21,658 44	3,569 44	5,522 59	840 54	958 95	1,399 05	2,228 26	449 89
Monson School,	17,946 03	15,572 32	6,440 67	4,354 74	433 44	1,142 87	465 12	2,660 11	273 97
Westborough School,	16,039 65	9,976 24	2,180 15	3,572 22	142 25	2,407 57	506 89	2,117 80	252 85
Lancaster School,	8,573 39	4,211 14	1,983 80	1,296 88	149 80	635 77	614 67	543 25	112 26
Totals,	$318,121 10	$303,226 26	$46,984 08	$83,532 83	$9,219 53	$29,369 75	$14,573 11	$43,783 88	$2,610 18
School for Feeble-Minded,	$18,002 16	$11,858 07	$871 17	$3,737 43	$403 48	$1,360 84	$223 67	$1,162 76	$414 21

NOTE. — To the current expenditures at Westborough School $2,640.77, and to those at Lancaster $186.66 might be added; being disbursements from the income of permanent funds, for entertainment or special instruction of pupils. For these schools and for Monson the Expenses of Trustees are here increased by the addition of $112.26 each expended from the separate appropriation for this purpose.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures of the State Establishments* — Concluded.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Current Expenses — Concluded.		Extraordinary Expenses.				Total Disbursements.	Average Weekly Cost as estimated by the Superintendents.‡
	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Disbursements.	Total Extraordinary Expenses.		
Worcester Hospital,	$12,449 86	$155,629 16	$18,660 42	–	$1,522 07	$20,182 49	$175,811 65	$3 59
Worcester Asylum,	1,848 89	54,738 16	–	$21,337 25	290 69	21,627 94	76,366 10	3 19
Taunton Hospital,	11,998 61	110,984 95	16,712 36	–	–	16,712 36	127,697 31	3 34
Northampton Hospital,	9,009 71	81,934 23	2,204 06	–	2,015 00	4,219 06	86,153 29	3 34
Danvers Hospital,	14,483 50	146,847 66	3,673 06	1,883 34	545 00	6,101 40	152,949 06	3 61
Westborough Hospital,	11,980 27	101,550 65	2,646 16	–	*3 71	2,649 87	104,200 52	4 11
Tewksbury Almshouse,	5,563 90	108,569 15	40,126 79	5,913 29	*457 59	46,497 67	155,066 82	2 23
Bridgewater State Farm,	8,682 01	62,577 66	37,871 50	–	*3,811 54	41,683 04	104,260 70	2 09
Monson School,	3,508 61	52,797 88	–	3,279 32	†5,655 63	8,934 95	61,732 83	2 82
Westborough School,	5,339 25	42,534 87	4,747 41	467 84	*1,523 69	6,738 94	49,273 81	4 24
Lancaster School,	2,022 61	20,143 57	1,086 38	–	*414 65	1,501 03	21,644 60	4 08
Totals,	$86,887 22	$938,307 94	$127,728 14	$32,881 04	$16,239 57	$176,848 75	$1,115,156 69	–
School for Feeble-Minded,	$4,765 46	$42,799 25	$101,157 16	$8,194 69	$4,701 85	$114,053 70	$156,852 95	$3 43

* Payments to the State Treasury. † Of this sum, $216 was paid to the State Treasury and $5,089.63 for board of children.

‡ The Superintendents vary in their basis of computation. Estimates on a uniform basis will be found in Table XIV. under the heading "Net Cost to the Public."

TABLE XII. — *Financial Condition of the State Establishments Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	LIABILITIES.			RESOURCES.						Balance in favor of the Establishments.
	Salaries Unpaid.	Bills Payable. †	Total Liabilities.	Cash on hand.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Current Appropriations.*	Total Resources applicable to Current Expenses.	Unexpended Special Appropriations.	Total Resources, Including Funds.	
Worcester Hospital,	$4,151 18	$10,285 97	$14,437 15	$17,193 15	$37,774 52	–	$54,967 67	–	$60,935 70	$46,498 55
Worcester Asylum,	1,631 50	8,032 42	9,663 92	3,359 86	15,222 88	–	18,582 74	$923 84	19,506 58	9,842 66
Taunton Hospital,	3,048 55	13,105 63	16,154 18	25 72	29,035 32	–	29,061 04	6,333 36	35,394 40	19,240 22
Northampton Hospital,	3,932 25	2,188 76	6,121 01	22,881 22	22,752 48	–	45,633 70	–	45,633 70	39,512 69
Danvers Hospital,	6,272 67	11,040 10	17,312 77	28,468 86	39,268 26	–	67,737 12	–	67,737 12	50,424 35
Westborough Hospital,	3,314 63	3,817 60	7,132 23	4,492 73	20,741 37	–	25,234 10	103 84	25,337 94	18,205 71
Tewksbury Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	–	$37,607 92	37,607 92	2,548 50	40,156 42	40,156 42
Bridgewater State Farm,	–	–	–	–	–	21,589 61	21,589 61	16,883 15	38,472 76	38,472 76
Monson School,	–	176 05	176 05	100 00	–	9,401 81	9,501 81	250 00	9,751 81	9,575 76
Westborough School,	–	–	–	–	–	10,269 12	10,269 12	11,252 59	78,578 42	78,578 42
Lancaster School,	–	–	–	–	–	6,199 15	6,199 15	1,400 00	11,234 48	11,234 48
Totals,	$22,350 78	$48,646 53	$70,997 31	$76,521 54	$164,794 83	$85,067 61	$326,383 98	$39,695 28	$432,739 33	$361,742 02
School for Feeble-Minded,	–	–	–	7,358 05	9,556 51	–	16,914 56	–	16,914 56	56,843 97

* Including at the Monson, Westborough and Lancaster Schools, each, $288.99 from the unexpended appropriation for Trustees.

† Includes $1,199.53 due on deposits by patients at Worcester Hospital, and $900.13 at Worcester Asylum.

NOTE. — The special funds not generally applicable to current expenses, as given among the assets in Table IX., are these: At Worcester Hospital $5,968.03, at Westborough School $57,056.71, and at Lancaster $3,635.33, in all $66,660.07 at the State Institutions proper. The School for Feeble-Minded, not wholly a State institution, has several small funds, aggregating $39,929.41.

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA COST.

TABLE XIII. — *Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Reported Average Number of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost. Aggregate of the preceding Items.	Average Weekly Cost. Estimated by the Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	811.48	$1 21.	$1 29.5	$0 21.2	$0 28.8	$0 03 4	$0 12.6	$0 01.4	$0 21 2	$0 29.7	$3 68 8	$3 59
Worcester Asylum,	330.23	1 16 7	1 07.5	18 9	31.2	02.	13.3	00.7	17.5	10.9	3 18.7	3 19
Taunton Hospital,	639.49	1 12.9	1 08.6	10.	35.1	02 9	12.8	01.7	13.5	36.2	3 33 7	3 34
Northampton Hospital,	470.5	1 22.2	1 01.5	10.2	24.8	05 1	18.9	01.	13.1	38.1	3 34 9	3 34
Danvers Hospital,	782.28	1 36 3	1 24 8	08.6	33.	01.5	09.8	08.3	06.5	36.2	3 61.	3 61
Westborough Hospital,	474.69	1 44.6	1 41.2	12.	28.2	01.8	08.2	11.9	18 3	37.2	4 11.4	4 11
Tewksbury Almshouse,	932.	59.1	66.4	20.4	23.	05.4	03.6	07.7	26.5	11 9	2 24	2 23
Bridgewater State Farm,	574.	57.8	72 6	12.	18 5	02.8	03.2	04.7	07.4	30.6	2 09.6	2 59
Monson School,	359.	96 2	83.4	34.5	23.2	02.3	06.1	02.5	14 3	20.8	2 82.8	2 82
Westborough School,	186.46	1 65.4	1 02.9	22.6	36.8	01.4	24.8	05.2	21 8	57.7	4 38.7	4 24
Lancaster School,	94.07	1 75 3	86.1	40.5	26.5	03.1	13.	12.6	11.1	41 6	4 11.8	4 08
School for Feeble-Minded,	240.	1 44 2	95.	07.	30.	03.2	10.9	01.8	09.3	41.5	3 42.9	3 43
Totals,	5,894.20	$1 09.6	$1 02.8	$0 15.6	$0 28.5	$0 03.1	$0 10.1	$0 05.5	$0 14.7	$0 30.2	$3 20.1	–

TABLE XIV. — *Population and Expenses of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Persons Admitted.	Whole No. Maintained.	Deaths.	Births.	Net Cost to the Public.			Net Cost to the State.			Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury.
					Average No. of Inmates.	Estimated Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Average No. Supported by State.	Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	
Worcester Hospital,	429	1,223	80	–	811.48	$156,000 00	$3 69	184.33	$18,862 34	$1 96.8	$32,097 75
Worcester Asylum,	45	428	31	–	330.23	52,900 00	3 08	88.45	15,297 37	3 32.6	26,896 19
Taunton Hospital,	324	937	70	–	639.49	110,700 00	3 33	128.71	12,699 62	1 89 7	36,010 68
Northampton Hospital,	168	611	21	–	470.5	78,700 00	3 22	96.86	15,571 98	3 09.1	16,384 41
Danvers Hospital,	378	1,129	86	–	782 28	139,000 00	3 41	154.	12,272 44	1 53 2	24,127 84
Westborough Hospital,	307	800	53	–	474.69	107,500 00	4 35	156.4	21,151 30	2 60	34,880 29
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,882	2,637	198	90	932.	108,200 00	2 23	851.77	74,905 51	1 88.5	154,609 23
Bridgewater State Farm,	667	1,084	53	–	574.	54,800 00	1 83	532.87	58,766 12	2 12 1	100,449 16
Monson School,	284	599	8	–	359.*	53,700 00	2 84	359.	57,428 34	3 07.6	61,516 83
Westborough School,	126	295	1	–	186 46	39,200 00	4 04	186.46	41,011 18	4 22 9	47,750 12
Lancaster School,	99	171	1	–	94.07	20,000 00	4 09	94.07	19,728 92	4 03.1	21,229 95
Totals,	4,709	9,914	602	90	5,654.20	$920,700 00	$3 20	2,832 92	$347,695 12	$2 33.7	$555,952 39†
Totals, excluding transfers,	4,619	9,658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
School for Feeble-Minded,	129	331	9	–	240.	$43,400 00	$3 48	128.	$22,418 47	$3 36.8	$135,923 49

* Besides an average of 48.92 at board in families.

† I. e., for current expenses $431,675.18, for special purposes $124,277.21.

NOTE. — The "Net Cost to the Public" is here estimated upon the reported current expenses as affected by the increase or decrease in the value of perishable supplies, by the surplus at the hospitals, by the earnings of inmates, or other special items. The "Net Cost to the State" represents the excess of payments at the State treasury over receipts on account of the institutions.

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA COST.

TABLE XIII. — *Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Reported Average Number of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST. Aggregate of the preceding Items.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST. Estimated by the Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	811.48	$1 21.	$1 29.5	$0 21.2	$0 28.8	$0 03 4	$0 12.6	$0 01.4	$0 21.2	$0 29.7	$3 68 8	$3 59
Worcester Asylum,	330.23	1 16 7	1 07.5	18 9	31.2	02.	13.3	00.7	17.5	10.9	3 18.7	3 19
Taunton Hospital,	639.49	1 12.9	1 08.6	10.	35.1	02 9	12.8	01.7	13.5	36.2	3 33 7	3 34
Northampton Hospital,	470.5	1 22.2	1 01.5	10.2	24.8	05 1	18.9	01.	13.1	38.1	3 34 9	3 34
Danvers Hospital,	782.28	1 36 3	1 24 8	08.6	33.	01.5	09.8	08.3	06.5	36.2	3 61.	3 61
Westborough Hospital,	474.69	1 44.6	1 41.2	12.	28.2	01.8	08.2	11.9	18 3	37.2	4 11.4	4 11
Tewksbury Almshouse,	932.	59.1	66.4	20.4	23	05.4	03.6	07.7	26.5	11 9	2 24	2 23
Bridgewater State Farm,	574.	57.8	72 6	12.	18 5	02.8	03.2	04.7	07.4	30.6	2 09.6	2 59
Monson School,	359.	96.2	83.4	34.5	23.2	02.3	06.1	02.5	14 3	20.8	2 82.8	2 82
Westborough School,	186.46	1 65.4	1 02.9	22.6	36.8	01.4	24.8	05.2	21 8	57.7	4 38.7	4 24
Lancaster School,	94.07	1 75 3	86.1	40.5	26.5	03.1	13.	12.6	11.1	41 6	4 11.8	4 08
School for Feeble-Minded,	240.	1 44.2	95.	07.	30.	03.2	10.9	01.8	09.3	41.5	3 42.9	3 43
Totals,	5,894.20	$1 09.6	$1 02.8	$0 15.6	$0 28.5	$0 03.1	$0 10.1	$0 05.5	$0 14.7	$0 30.2	$3 20.1	–

TABLE XIV. — *Population and Expenses of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Persons Admitted.	Whole No. Maintained.	Deaths.	Births.	Net Cost to the Public.			Net Cost to the State.			Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury.
					Average No. of Inmates.	Estimated Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Average No. Supported by State.	Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	
Worcester Hospital,	429	1,223	80	–	811.48	$156,000 00	$3 69	184.33	$18,862 34	$1 96.8	$32,097 75
Worcester Asylum,	45	428	31	–	330.23	52,900 00	3 08	88.45	15,297 37	3 32.6	26,896 19
Taunton Hospital,	324	937	70	–	639.49	110,700 00	3 33	128.71	12,699 62	1 89 7	36,010 68
Northampton Hospital,	168	611	21	–	470.5	78,700 00	3 22	96.86	15,571 98	3 09.1	16,384 41
Danvers Hospital,	378	1,129	86	–	782 28	139,000 00	3 41	154.	12,272 44	1 53 2	24,127 84
Westborough Hospital,	307	800	53	–	474.69	107,500 00	4 35	156.4	21,151 30	2 60	34,880 29
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,882	2,637	198	90	932.	108,200 00	2 23	851.77	74,905 51	1 88.5	154,609 23
Bridgewater State Farm,	667	1,084	53	–	574.	54,800 00	1 83	532.87	58,766 12	2 12 1	100,449 16
Monson School,	284	599	8	–	359.*	53,700 00	2 84	359.	57,428 34	3 07.6	61,516 83
Westborough School,	126	295	1	–	186 46	39,200 00	4 04	186.46	41,011 18	4 22 9	47,750 12
Lancaster School,	99	171	1	–	94.07	20,000 00	4 09	94.07	19,728 92	4 03.1	21,229 95
Totals,	4,709	9,914	602	90	5,654.20	$920,700 00	$3 20	2,832 92	$347,695 12	$2 33.7	$555,952 39†
Totals, excluding transfers,	4,619	9,658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
School for Feeble-Minded,	129	331	9	–	240.	$43,400 00	$3 48	128.	$22,418 47	$3 36.8	$135,923 49

* Besides an average of 48.92 at board in families.

† I. e., for current expenses $431,675.18, for special purposes $124,277.21.

NOTE. — The "Net Cost to the Public" is here estimated upon the reported current expenses as affected by the increase or decrease in the value of perishable supplies, by the surplus at the hospitals, by the earnings of inmates, or other special items. The "Net Cost to the State" represents the excess of payments at the State treasury over receipts on account of the institutions.

TABLE XV. — *Average Number of Inmates at the State Institutions since 1879.*

INSTITUTIONS.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Worcester Hospital, . .	503.83	569.98	641.65	713.43	750.99	764 6	755.95	719.64	708.19	779.74	811.48
Worcester Asylum, . .	363.15	362.09	375.59	384.33	390.69	391.1	400.28	393.52	393.95	385.56	330.23
Taunton Hospital, . .	562.5	564.	561.	615.5	630.	659.3	683.35	638.	628.	633.	639.49
Northampton Hospital, .	450.51	451.79	461.66	466.76	463.05	475.9	474.4	478.55	470.25	469.1	470.5
Danvers Hospital, . .	594.82	614.45	637.83	677.8	705.17	742.	749.03	743.	736.	734.	782.28
Westborough Hospital, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*205.46	369.6	437.89	474.69
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	917.	910.	895.	956.	1,003.	997.	917.	904.	873.	846.	932.
Bridgewater State Farm, .	242.77	228.6	223 21	210.6	167.	350.	365.	376.	530.	563.	574.
Monson School, . . .	448.	431.	448.	442.8	424.7	416.	391.	332.	321.	314.	359.
Westborough School, . .	206.88	179.6	113.61	114.28	128.8	112.2	92.82	104.32	127.24	168.23	186.46
Lancaster School, . .	76.06	62.94	50.36	67.13	61.02	66.	72.18	67.87	71.44	78.6	94.07
School for Feeble-Minded, .	108.	120.	132.	139.	143.	143.	148.	179.	195.	198.	240.
Aggregates, . . .	4,473.52	4,494.45	4,539.91	4,787.6	4,867.42	5,117.1	5,049.01	5,141.36	5,423.67	5,607.27	5,894.2

* The reported average for 10 months was 248.47, — equivalent to 205.46 for the year.

INSANITY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

TABLE XVI.—*Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Establishments for the Insane, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

1889-90.	State Hospital, Worcester.	Worcester Chronic Asylum.	State Hospital, Taunton.	State Hospital, Northampton.	State Hospital, Danvers.	State Hospital, Westborough.	Asylum Wards, State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, State Farm, Bridgewater.	McLean Asylum, Somerville.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	Shady Lawn,* Northampton.	The Highlands, Winchendon.	Cutter Retreat, Pepperell.	Private Asylum, Brookline.	Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain.	Riverview, Baldwinville.	Private Asylum, Walpole.	Boarded in Families.	Total for the State.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1889,	811	383	617	446	759	503	364	147	183	311	13	2	11	5	14	5	1	-	110	4,685
Males,	401	195	308	217	368	196	59	147	86	150	-	1	7	4	4	3	-	-	26	2,172
Females,	410	188	309	229	391	307	305	-	97	161	13	1	4	1	10	2	1	-	84	2,513
Since admitted, viz.: —	436	45	331	170	386	310	48	19	115	196	13	-	10	1	6	4	3	1	71	2,165
Males,	247	32	175	91	214	133	9	19	58	80	5	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	7	1,077
Females,	189	13	156	79	172	177	39	-	57	116	8	-	6	-	4	4	3	1	64	1,088
Cases within the year,	1,247	428	948	616	1,145	813	412	166	298	507	26	2	21	6	20	9	4	1	181	6,848
Persons within the year,	1,223	428	937	611	1,129	800	411	166	294	503	26	2	21	6	20	9	4	1	176	6,410
Males,	635	227	479	305	570	326	68	166	140	228	5	1	11	5	6	3	-	-	33	3,092
Females,	588	201	458	306	559	474	343	-	154	275	21	1	10	1	14	6	4	1	143	3,318
Residents of other States,	7	-	-	6	4	8	-	-	52	1	-	-	6	3	8	2	2	-	-	99
Average number,	811.48	330.23	639.49	470.5	782.28	474.69	360.11	146.	171.79	357.59	12.	-	12.	5.	15.08	9.	2.5	1.	125.96	4,726.7
Discharges, viz.: —	462	129	269	121	332	305	48	18	113	130	16	2	9	2	6	4	2	-	33	2,001
Recovered,	119	1	62	32	49	104	-	-	43	30	8	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	457
Much improved,	59	-	21	14	51	76	-	-	15	10	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	253
Improved,	62	3	39	34	57	47	9	-	27	10	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	296
Not improved,	141	94	67	17	62	25	14	5	18	35	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	25	510
Not insane,	1	-	10	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Died,	80	31	70	21	86	53	25	13	10	45	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	444

* Discontinued since September, 1889, by death of the Superintendent.

TABLE XVI. — *Admissions, Discharges, etc.* — Concluded.

1889-90.	State Hospital, Worcester.	Worcester Chronic Asylum.	State Hospital, Taunton.	State Hospital, Northampton.	State Hospital, Danvers.	State Hospital, Westborough.	Asylum Wards, State Almshouse, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, State Farm, Bridgewater.	McLean Asylum, Somerville.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	Shady Lawn,* Northampton.	The Highlands, Winchendon.	Cutter Retreat, Pepperell.	Private Asylum, Brookline.	Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain.	Riverview, Baldwinville.	Private Asylum, Walpole.	Boarded in families.	Total for the State.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1890,	785	299	679	495	813	508	364	148	185	377	10	-	12	4	14	5	2	1	148	4,849
Males,	376	196	336	243	397	198	58	148	90	162	1	-	7	3	3	1	-	-	30	2,249
Females,	409	103	343	252	416	310	306	-	95	215	9	-	5	1	11	4	2	1	118	2,600
Supported by the State,	180	82	131	101	142	158	275	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	1,228
by towns,	483	217	463	323	563	309	89	36	1	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	2,894
by individuals,	122	-	85	71	108	41	-	-	184	42	10	-	12	4	14	5	2	1	†26	727
Residents of other States,	5	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	36	-	3	-	4	2	6	1	2	-	-	68
Whole number of admissions,	436	45	331	170	386	310	48	19	115	196	13	-	10	1	6	4	3	1	71	2,165
Supported by the State,	264	8	152	48	320	232	26	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,077
by towns,	131	37	127	93	37	49	22	6	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	729
by individuals,	41	-	52	29	29	29	-	-	115	16	13	-	10	1	6	4	3	1	10	359
First hospital admissions,	311	-	242	121	264	184	9	5	81	81	11	-	7	1	3	3	3	1	-	1,327
Former inmates, viz.: —	125	45	89	49	122	126	39	14	34	115	2	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	71	838
of this hospital,	78	2	53	37	77	33	5	-	20	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	337
of other hospitals in State,	39	43	26	4	41	91	34	14	10	86	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	66	460
of hospitals out of State,	8	-	10	8	4	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	41

* Discontinued since September, 1889, by death of the Superintendent.

† Including nine self-supporting.

NOTE. — The figures here given for the public hospitals include *all* the inmates of those institutions; at the private asylums they represent only the *insane*, who constitute but about half the patients therein.

TABLE XVII. — *Number of State, Town and Private Patients remaining in the Public Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane on the 30th of September, for Twenty-seven Years.*

YEARS.	At Worcester. (Hospital.)			At Worcester. (Asylum.)		At Taunton. (Hospital.)			At Northampton. (Hospital.)			At Danvers.		
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.
1864,	116	125*	113*	–	–	186	137*	40*	216	45	73	–	–	–
1865,	91	132*	118*	–	–	152	145	45	235	48	69	–	–	–
1866,	139	133*	119*	–	–	147	146	48	272	52	81	–	–	–
1867,	101	142	114	–	–	153	132	51	271	49	93	–	–	–
1868,	96	141	145	–	–	181	168	49	264	51	106	–	–	–
1869,	51	173	152	–	–	145	194	44	234	63	105	–	–	–
1870,	35	193	181	–	–	124	208	50	209	73	123	–	–	–
1871,	29	211	181	–	–	91	213	78	215	89	116	–	–	–
1872,	25	241	173	–	–	85	261	68	230	99	104	–	–	–
1873,	48	244	177	–	–	76	290	68	247	101	85	–	–	–
1874,	82	244	159	–	–	128	308	72	291	110	75	–	–	–
1875,	42	296	140	–	–	135	394	73	262	139	75	–	–	–
1876,	35	320	132	–	–	137	485	70	253	148	63	–	–	–
1877,	51	355	122	–	–	158	563	55	239	175	61	–	–	–
1878,	77	303	129	97	278	134	387	58	198	179	52	80	107	35
1879,	73	300	116	118	253	126	378	55	202	184	56	149	334	50
1880,	120	311	102	120	253	119	378	59	183	206	57	134	395	78
1881,	114	363	108	95	272	81	411	56	176	229	58	112	432	82
1882,	135	442	104	104	277	94	414	60	161	244	54	115	442	99
1883,	184	436	111	105	287	111	463	59	158	253	58	150	461	110
1884,	170	460	119	109	277	100	458	69	153	253	57	153	452	113
1885,	197	464	125	112	293	123	472	61	154	262	60	214	434	104
1886,	149	486	123	100	298	113	484	66	141	283	67	200	459	104
1887,	135	432	127	93	299	111	449	74	104	300	65	165	477	98
1888,	163	491	116	98	297	91	455	78	103	309	69	104	504	107
1889,	154	534	121	94	289	94	444	79	88	297	61	110	541	108
1890,	180	483	122	82	217	131	463	85	101	323	71	142	563	108

* Approximate.

TABLE XVII. — *Number of State, Town and Private Patients, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS.	At Ipswich* and Westborough.			At Tewksbury.		At Bridgewater.		At Somerville.	At South Boston.		Totals by Classes.			Total of all Classes.
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	
1864,	–	25	7	130†	–	–	–	200	116	51	648	448	484	1,580
1865,	–	27	7	138†	–	–	–	192	129	50	616	481	481	1,578
1866,	–	34	9	145	–	–	–	203	133	44	693	498	504	1,695
1867,	–	39	15	248	–	–	–	181	130	36	773	532	490	1,795
1868,	–	38	44	264	–	–	–	173	154	25	805	552	512	1,869
1869,	–	40	16	267	–	–	–	186	185	19	697	655	522	1,874
1870,	–	47	19	294	–	–	–	186	207	15	662	728	574	1,962
1871,	–	34	17	295	–	–	–	170	223	17	630	770	579	1,979
1872,	–	43	18	299	–	–	–	174	200	14	639	844	551	2,034
1873,	–	45	19	303	–	–	–	163	178	13	674	858	525	2,057
1874,	–	41	20	319	–	–	–	150	183	22	820	886	498	2,204
1875,	–	43	19	286	–	–	–	159	172	29	725	1,044	495	2,264
1876,	–	50	21	284	–	–	–	159	177	18	711	1,180	463	2,354
1877,	–	51	20	286	–	–	–	183	166	26	734	1,310	467	2,511
1878,	–	55	15	251	–	–	–	163	170	26	837	1,479	478	2,794
1879,	–	54	12	202	–	–	–	160	130	23	870	1,634	472	2,976
1880,	–	49	12	159	32	–	–	163	136	26	867	1,760	497	3,124
1881,	–	46	12	193	34	–	–	153	154	24	805	1,941	493	3,239
1882,	–	50	9	237	37	–	–	160	169	19	846	2,075	505	3,426
1883,	–	51	11	218	34	–	–	174	171	16	926	2,156	539	3,621
1884,	–	46	7	307	37	–	–	175	178	16	955	2,161	556	3,672
1885,	–	50	7	265	34	–	–	169	195	19	1,064	2,205	545	3,814
1886,	–	47	7	325	42	48	–	161	206	27	1,076	2,305	555	3,936
1887,	115	172	22	318	41	106	29	169	214	33	1,137	2,413	588	4,138
1888,	113	258	35	270	82	100	41	179	153	23	1,042	2,590	607	4,239
1889,	196	264	43	281	83	112	35	182	276	37	1,129	2,764‡	631	4,524‡
1890,	158	309	41	275	89	112	36	184	335	42	1,181	2,819‡	653	4,653‡

* Ipswich until 1887. † Approximate. ‡ Includes 1 town patient at Somerville.

TABLE XVIII. — *Cases of Insanity and Persons Insane at Public and Private Asylums. — 1889–90.*

	Worcester Hospital.	Worcester Asylum.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Danvers Hospital.	Westborough Hospital.	Asylum Wards, Tewksbury.	Asylum Wards, Bridgewater.	McLean Asylum.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Total Public Hospitals.	Private Hospitals.	Aggregates.
Cases admitted within the year,	436	45	331	170	386	310	48	19	113	273	2,131	38	2,169
Recent (insane less than one year),	223	–	147	65	185	118	–	–	86	58	882	29	911
Chronic (insane one year or more),	212	45	120	83	136	132	48	16	27	211	1,030	9	1,039
Of unknown duration,	1	–	64	22	65	60	–	3	–	4	219	–	219
Persons admitted within the year,	429	45	324	168	378	307	48	19	112	268	2,074	38	2,111
Recent cases,	217	–	143	64	177	115	–	–	85	57	855	29	884
Chronic cases,	211	45	117	82	136	132	48	16	27	207	1,000	9	1,008
Unknown,	1	–	64	22	65	60	–	3	–	4	219	–	219
New cases. — Persons first admitted to any hospital,	311	–	242	121	264	184	9	5	87	100	1,323	29	1,352
Recent insanity,	176	–	117	59	146	96	–	–	67	50	711	20	731
Chronic insanity,	134	–	84	43	74	49	9	2	20	50	465	9	474
Unknown,	1	–	41	19	44	39	–	3	–	–	147	–	147
Persons readmitted to some hospital,	118	45	82	47	114	123	39	14	25	168	751	9	759
transferred from other hospitals,	8	45	5	–	7	53	32	14	1	7	172	3	175
admitted from the general community,	421	–	319	168	371	254	16	5	111	261	1,902	35	1,936
viz: from cities and large towns,	301	–	228	103	300	229	10	5	111*	261*	1,530	27*	1,556
from rural districts,	120	–	91	65	71	25	6	–	–	–	372	8*	380
Whole number of cases within the year,	1,247	428	948	616	1,145	813	412	166	279	451	6,505	89	6,594
number of persons within the year,	1,223	428	937	611	1,129	800	411	166	277	434	6,256	88	6,343
Recoveries within the year,	119	1	62	32	49	104	–	–	33	28	428	15	443
Deaths within the year,	80	31	70	21	86	53	25	13	16	34	429	7	436

NOTE. — The figures for the McLean Asylum and the Boston Lunatic Hospital in this Table cover the calendar year 1889, the latest for which full statistics have been available, and therefore differ from those in Table XVI: for other hospitals the figures relate to the year ending Sept. 30, 1890. At the private hospitals the classification is approximate.

* Assumed.

TABLE XIX. — *Duration before Admission in Cases Recovered or Died in the last Official Year at Seven Hospitals.*

PERIOD.	Worcester Hospital.				Taunton Hospital.				Northampton Hospital.				Danvers Hospital.			
	Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.		Died.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Congenital,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under 1 month,	21	17	7	4	12	10	2	5	8	8	1	1	12	11	5	8
From 1 to 3 months,	13	9	6	6	9	11	2	1	4	1	–	1	4	5	5	6
3 to 6 months,	8	1	4	4	1	4	3	4	1	1	2	–	2	3	2	4
6 to 12 months,	2	2	4	1	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	3
1 to 2 years,	7	10	19	2	1	1	8	2	1	1	3	1	–	1	5	2
2 to 5 years,	19	1	10	5	1	1	5	9	2	2	1	1	–	–	16	6
5 to 10 years,	4	1	–	3	2	–	3	7	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	6
Over 10 years,	3	1	5	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	2
Unknown,	–	–	–	–	5	1	5	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	5
Total of cases,	77	42	55	25	31	31	35	35	18	14	12	9	29	20	44	42
Total of persons,	76	41	55	25	29	31	35	35	18	14	12	9	28	20	44	42
Average period of known cases (in months),	28.53	12.88	52.83	23.	9.98	4.11	68.48	54.26	11.29	8.21	48.55	122.77	1.21	2.35	39.45	33.70

TABLE XIX. — Concluded.

PERIOD.	Westborough Hospital.				McLean Asylum.				Boston Lunatic Hospital.				Aggregates.					
	Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.		Died.		Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Under 1 month,	7	13	4	2	4	11	1	1	2	8	1	2	76	78	154	21	23	44
From 1 to 3 months,	10	17	1	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	48	51	99	22	19	41
3 to 6 months,	9	9	4	2	2	5	2	-	1	3	1	1	24	26	50	18	15	33
6 to 12 months,	4	5	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	2	8	13	21	17	9	26
1 to 2 years,	3	3	5	6	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	13	18	31	42	16	58
2 to 5 years,	5	3	6	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	4	4	28	9	37	44	29	73
5 to 10 years,	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	3	11	9	22	31
Over 10 years,	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	2	12	16	12	28
Unknown,	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	12	13	25
Total of cases,	49	55	27	26	11	22	12	4	9	19	17	17	224	203	427	202	158	360
Total of persons,	49	55	27	26	11	22	12	4	8	19	17	17	219	202	421	202	158	360
Average period of known cases (in months),	27.59	10.38	23.71	23.77	4.04	2.52	6.93	4.06	3.17	4.75	48.29	51.07	18.72	7.61	13.36	45.11	41.7	43.63

TABLE XX. — *Average Duration of Cases Recovered or Died at Seven Hospitals in Eleven Years.*

	Averages in 1889-90.			Averages of Previous Ten Years.			Eleven Years' Averages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number of recoveries,	224	203	427	1.632	1.556	3.188	1.856	1.759	3.615
of deaths,	202	158	360	1.587	1.271	2.858	1.789	1.429	3.218
Duration before admission, — cases recovered,	18.72	7.61	13.36	9.21	9.82	9.73	10.26	9.63	9.81
cases died,	45.11	41.7	43.63	40.76	34.55	38.06	41.22	35.28	38.59
Hospital residence, — cases recovered,	4.87	7.23	6.01	6.41	7.61	6.94	6.22	7.56	6.83
cases died,	33.73	30.73	32.36	27.63	32.2	31.69	28.51	32.33	30.2
Whole duration, — cases recovered,	22.79	15.04	19.03	16.22	15.66	15.87	16.98	15.59	16.23
cases died,	68.4	62.34	65.78	68.32	74.43	71.73	70.02	73.19	71.11
Duration from first attack in cases that died,	71.98	74.33	72.99	68.78	77.86	72.82	69.12	70.43	69.7

TABLE XXI. — *Causes of Death at Seven Hospitals in the last Official Year, 1889–90.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Worcester Hospital.			Taunton Hospital.			Northampton Hospital.			Danvers Hospital.			Westborough Hospital.			McLean Asylum.			Boston Lunatic Hospital.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustion of mania, acute,	3	2	5	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	8	16
chronic,	4	2	6	5	7	12	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	20
melancholia, acute,	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	4	10
chronic,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4
dementia, primary,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
secondary,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
senile,	4	1	5	7	3	10	1	1	2	12	5	17	4	7	11	2	1	3	6	5	11	36	23	59
organic,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Paralysis,	5	1	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	1	10
Paresis,	10	-	10	3	4	7	3	-	3	11	3	14	5	1	6	3	-	3	4	-	4	39	8	47
Brain disease or injury,	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	11	4	15
Epilepsy,	6	3	9	2	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	10	20
Chorea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Apoplexy,	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	20
Heart disease,	5	-	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	14	5	19
Tubercular disease,	5	9	14	3	7	10	-	-	-	1	8	9	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	6	8	14	33	47
Respiratory diseases,	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	4	9	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	1	1	11	10	21
Abdominal and enteric diseases,	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	5	6	11
Kidney diseases,	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8
Cancer,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Erysipelas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
"La Grippe,"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Calculus, hepatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carbuncle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Alcoholism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Myxœdema,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Anæmia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fracture of thigh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suicide,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Accidental self-poisoning,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals,	55	25	80	35	35	70	12	9	21	44	42	86	27	26	53	12	4	16	17	17	34	202	158	360

TABLE XXII. — *Forms of Insanity in Seven Hospitals in Cases admitted, recovered or died.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Worcester Hospital.			Taunton Hospital.			Northampton Hospital.			Danvers Hospital.			Westborough Hospital.			McLean Asylum.			Boston Lunatic Hospital.			Total for 1889-90.			Aggregate of Eleven Years.		
	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.
Mania, acute,	87	37	8	80	32	6	26	11	1	40	13	6	41	33	7	29	15	-	32	7	5	335	148	33	3,689	1,616	371
chronic,	80	10	16	81	7	15	24	1	7	5	-	2	15	3	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	206	25	42	2,593	180	473
recurrent,	8	14	-	6	2	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	8	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	33	21	2	285	138	14
puerperal and hysterical,	8	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	3	-	5	4	-	23	13	-	194	66	13
Total (Mania),	183	62	24	167	41	22	59	14	8	47	13	8	65	44	10	33	18	-	43	15	5	597	207	77	6,761	2,000	871
Melancholia (unclassified),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	68	27
acute,	55	10	6	43	14	2	22	4	-	62	13	14	66	38	5	40	13	4	12	7	2	300	99	33	2,416	754	202
chronic,	19	3	5	24	1	7	9	1	-	9	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	68	5	15	802	105	196
recurrent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	3	1
puerperal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	14	4	-
Total (Melancholia),	74	13	11	67	15	9	34	5	-	71	13	15	71	38	6	41	14	4	14	7	3	372	105	48	3,511	934	426
Monomania (primary delusional insanity),	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	66	-	-	24	8	1	8	1	1	15	-	-	118	9	7	399	18	19
Dementia (unclassified),	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	102	-	47
primary,	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	2	32	1	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	4	4	444	28	111
secondary,	24	-	10	12	-	5	9	-	5	22	-	3	61	-	12	7	-	5	9	1	6	144	1	46	1,130	3	236
senile,	34	-	9	17	-	13	10	-	1	33	-	29	23	-	13	7	-	2	20	-	12	144	-	79	907	5	472
organic,	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	6	55	-	23
Total (Dementia),	73	-	25	29	-	18	28	2	8	87	1	32	87	1	26	15	-	7	29	1	19	348	5	135	2,638	36	889

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Paresis,	10	-	10	17	-	8	8	-	3	23	-	15	8	-	7	9	-	4	13	1	4	88	1	51	932	2	587
Paralysis,	-	-	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	12	145	4	98
Epilepsy,	15	1	5	12	-	5	11	-	2	10	-	2	8	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	60	1	17	731	17	213
Toxic insanity (from alcohol, opium, etc.),	42	18	1	10	6	-	18	9	-	36	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	110	51	2	788	384	17
Delirum tremens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	1	142	110	8
Organic disease (of brain, etc.),	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	89	4	73
Idiocy and imbecility,	9	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	32	-	2	225	-	12
Neurasthenia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Moral insanity,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	16	6	-
Habitual drunkard,	26	25	-	13	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	42	13	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	91	39	1	267	100	1
Not insane,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	200	-	1
Totals,	436	119	80	331	62		170	32	21	386	49	86	310	104	53	113	33	16	141	28	34	1,887	427	360	16,846	3,615	3,215

TABLE XXIII. — *Parentage of Cases Admitted within the last Eleven Years at Seven Hospitals of Massachusetts.*

PLACES OF PARENT-NATIVITY.	MALES (7,498).		FEMALES (7,362).		TOTAL (14,860).	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	1,848	1,885	1,497	1,513	3,345	3,398
Other States,	1,197	1,200	994	1,038	2,191	2,238
Total American,	3,045	3,085	2,491	2,551	5,536	5,636
Total Foreign, viz,	3,765	3,731	4,225	4,154	7,990	7,885
Canada,	420	430	470	504	890	934
Great Britain,	491	461	482	423	973	884
Ireland,	2,371	2,365	2,854	2,842	5,225	5,207
Other countries,	483	475	419	385	902	860
Unknown,	688	682	646	657	1,334	1,339
Totals,	7,498	7,498	7,362	7,362	14,860	14,860

TABLE XXIV. — *Results of Different Admissions at Seven Hospitals.*

CONDITION ON DISCARGE.	Worcester Hospital.			Taunton Hospital.			Northampton Hospital.			Danvers Hospital.			Westborough Hospital.			McLean Asylum.			Boston Lunatic Hospital.			Total for 1889-90.			Eleven Years, 1880-90.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number discharged,	272	190	462	147	122	269	65	56	121	185	147	332	131	174	305	51	54	105	76	71	147	927	814	1,741	7,944	7,621	15,565
On First Admission,	228	152	380	128	98	226	52	48	100	146	122	268	89	111	200	40	37	77	59	57	116	742	625	1,367	6,561	6,216	12,777
viz: — Recovered,	66	30	96	27	25	52	16	13	29	24	17	41	40	37	77	7	15	22	8	15	23	188	152	340	1.517	1,387	2,904
Died,	46	21	67	33	28	61	11	8	19	38	40	78	14	20	34	9	3	12	13	15	28	164	135	299	1,544	1,334	2,878
Otherwise,	116	101	217	68	45	113	25	27	52	84	65	149	35	54	89	24	19	43	38	27	65	390	338	728	3,500	3,495	6,995
On Second Admission,	30	29	59	12	18	30	8	4	12	33	16	49	33	33	66	7	11	18	11	13	24	134	124	258	967	912	1,879
viz: — Recovered,	8	6	14	3	4	7	2	1	3	4	3	7	7	11	18	3	4	7	1	4	5	28	33	61	201	208	409
Died,	5	4	9	1	6	7	–	1	1	6	1	7	9	3	12	3	1	4	3	2	5	27	18	45	182	150	332
Otherwise,	17	19	36	8	8	16	6	2	8	23	12	35	17	19	36	1	6	7	7	7	14	79	73	152	584	554	1,138
On Third Admission,	10	7	17	3	3	6	2	1	3	6	5	11	4	19	23	1	3	4	1	1	2	27	39	66	221	248	469
viz: — Recovered,	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	11	14	50	59	109
Died,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	4	11	41	29	70
Otherwise,	7	2	9	2	2	4	2	1	3	5	4	9	–	13	13	1	1	2	–	1	1	17	24	41	130	160	290
On Fourth or Subsequent admissions,	4	2	6	4	3	7	3	3	6	–	4	4	5	11	16	3	3	6	5	–	5	24	26	50	195	245	440
viz: — Recovered,	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	7	12	70	93	163
Died,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	22	16	38
Otherwise,	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	5	–	4	4	3	7	10	2	2	4	5	–	5	16	18	34	103	136	239

TABLE XXV. — *Comparative and Average Ages of the Insane.* — 1880–90.

KNOWN AGES.	POPULATION.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			AT FIRST ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Living June 1, '85.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less,	211,763	221	164	385	51	31	82	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years,	190,694	408	351	659	220	276	596	18	11	29
20 to 25 "	204,655	764	788	1,552	822	719	1,541	72	58	130
25 to 30 "	183,368	812	842	1,654	927	899	1,826	91	85	176
30 to 35 "	288,618	744	796	1,540	859	842	1,701	148	113	261
35 to 40 "		735	722	1,457	884	801	1,685	190	127	317
40 to 50 "	214,444	1,113	1,142	2,255	1,349	1,333	2,682	408	279	687
50 to 60 "	146,683	632	645	1,277	794	802	1,596	302	241	543
60 to 70 "	91,526	420	373	793	513	487	1,000	253	200	453
70 to 80 "	42,885	193	180	373	248	251	499	211	196	407
Over 80 years,	12,181	55	65	120	87	108	195	82	102	184
Total of cases,	1,581,817	6,097	6,068	12,165	6,854	6,549	13,403	1,778	1,414	3,192
Mean ages — years,	–	38.18	38.16	38.17	39.97	38.39	39.13	50.39	52.43	51.32

NOTE. — This table covers eleven years at the seven hospitals mentioned in Table XVIII. The population is that of Massachusetts by the census of 1885; but the number in the top line is of those of from 10 to 15 years, inclusive.

TABLE XXVI. — *Occupations of Persons admitted within the last Eleven Years at Seven Hospitals, 1880–90.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Worcester Hospital.			Taunton Hospital.			Northampton Hospital.			Danvers Hospital.			Westborough Hospital.			McLean Asylum.			Boston Lunatic Hospital.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Educated or professional,	148	42	190	88	30	118	45	16	61	187	90	277	49	21	70	131	52	183	50	17	67	698	268	966
Domestic,	12	333	345	18	321	339	4	117	121	28	502	530	13	192	205	2	18	20	7	95	102	84	1,578	1,662
Farmers,	206	1	207	146	39	185	128	19	147	160	63	223	25	–	25	28	–	28	16	–	16	709	122	831
Housekeepers,	–	728	728	–	524	524	–	182	182	–	778	778	–	309	309	–	192	192	–	227	227	–	2,940	2,940
Laborers,	357	1	358	418	66	484	217	50	267	516	102	618	104	1	105	3	–	3	75	–	75	1,690	220	1,910
Mechanical,	557	64	621	478	134	612	203	91	294	902	325	1,227	195	50	245	71	10	81	183	49	232	2,589	723	3,312
Operatives,	93	84	177	108	98	206	48	94	142	187	206	393	9	22	31	–	–	–	–	2	2	445	506	951
Traders,	122	4	126	125	21	146	53	17	70	292	73	365	92	10	102	137	3	140	120	17	137	941	145	1,086
Miscellaneous,	43	4	47	63	23	86	30	19	49	98	53	151	35	6	41	11	3	14	63	11	74	343	119	462
No occupation, or unknown,	192	327	519	144	121	265	61	158	219	208	347	555	95	247	342	68	183	251	60	139	199	828	1,522	2,350
Total,	1,730	1,588	3,318	1,588	1,377	2,965	789	763	1,552	2,578	2,539	5,117	617	858	1,475	451	461	912	574	557	1,131	8,327	8,143	16,470

Table XXVII.—*Previous Cases Recovered or Died within the Year, or Remaining Sept. 30, 1890, at Five State Hospitals.*

Remaining of those Committed in the Official Year ending Sept. 30.	Worcester.				Taunton.				Northampton.				Danvers.				Westborough.				Total.					Whole No. of Commitments each year.	Official Years.
	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole Number.	Recovered.	Died.	Otherwise Discharged.	Remaining.		
1861 and previously,	5	-	-	5	14	-	-	13	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	1	32	625	1861
1862,	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	541	1862
1863,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	548	1863
1864,	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	522	1864
1865,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	508	1865
1866,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	601	1866
1867,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	670	1867
1868,	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	7	702	1868
1869,	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	8	736	1869
1870,	2	-	-	2	3	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	7	903	1870
1871,	7	-	1	6	2	-	-	1	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	1	16	958	1871
1872,	4	-	1	2	4	-	-	4	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	13	1,009	1872
1873,	9	-	1	6	7	-	-	6	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	3	21	941	1873
1874,	10	-	-	7	8	-	1	6	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	4	18	974	1874
1875,	9	-	-	5	6	-	-	6	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	4	27	949	1875
1876,	10	-	1	7	11	-	1	9	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	2	4	21	1,030	1876
1877,	30	-	-	27	18	-	-	15	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	6	58	909	1877
1878,	26	-	-	23	26	-	2	22	5	-	-	5	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	67	-	2	5	60	1,127	1878
1879,	13	-	-	11	19	-	4	13	7	-	-	7	42	-	1	41	-	-	-	-	81	-	5	4	72	1,079	1879
1880,	30	-	1	23	12	-	1	10	15	-	-	14	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	87	-	2	8	77	1,077	1880
1881,	28	-	1	21	21	1	-	19	14	-	-	14	26	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	89	1	2	7	79	1,110	1881
1882,	39	-	2	29	19	-	3	14	17	-	-	17	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	110	-	5	10	95	1,134	1882
1883,	35	-	2	28	35	-	2	33	22	-	-	21	27	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	119	-	7	8	104	1,214	1883
1884,	39	-	2	26	28	1	1	24	21	-	-	21	46	-	3	41	-	-	-	-	134	1	6	15	112	1,100	1884
1885,	28	-	2	21	32	-	-	30	29	-	1	27	56	-	2	50	-	-	-	-	145	-	5	12	128	1,251	1885
1886,	59	-	1	45	46	1	6	39	40	-	3	33	64	-	1	58	-	-	-	-	209	1	11	22	175	1,302	1886
1887,	74	-	2	50	81	-	7	61	15	-	3	10	85	-	7	62	158	-	6	135	413	-	25	70	318	1,408	1887
1888,	125	3	10	83	96	3	4	73	73	-	4	66	140	3	11	113	111	*3	13	80	545	12	42	76	415	1,524	1888
1889,	221	37	13	116	117	13	18	66	82	11	4	46	198	15	19	110	234	*29	19	94	852	105	73	242	432	1,500	1889
1890,	436	79	39	235	331	43	20	202	170	21	5	110	386	31	38	216	310	*72	15	199	1,633	246	117	308	962	1,571	1890
Total cases,	1,247	119	80	785	948	62	72	679	616	32	21	495	1,145	49	86	813	813	104	53	508	4,769	366	312	811	3,280	-	-
Total persons,	1,223	-	-	-	936	-	-	-	611	-	-	-	1,129	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	4,670	-	-	-	—	-	-

* Estimated.

RECOVERIES AND RELAPSES.

TABLE XXVIII. — *Admissions, Readmissions, and Recoveries.*

Years Ending Sept. 30.		Whole number of Admissions.	Reported First Admissions.	Reported Readmissions.	First Hospital Admissions,—Persons.	True Readmissions.	Reported Relapses after Recovery.	Reported Recoveries.
1881.	Worcester,	249	208	41	162	87	19	54
	Taunton,	272	204	68	183	89	22	57
	Northampton,	123	97	26	88	35	8	20
	Danvers,	497	447	50	381	116	17	124
	Total,	1,141	956	185	814	827	66	255
1882.	Worcester,	310	265	65	170	140	24	55
	Taunton,	238	196	42	175	63	18	43
	Northampton,	124	102	22	95	29	10	28
	Danvers,	512	439	73	345	167	30	89
	Total,	1,184	982	202	785	399	82	215
1883.	Worcester,	275	214	61	170	105	28	61
	Taunton,	335	272	63	246	89	25	62
	Northampton,	147	117	30	102	45	6	28
	Danvers,	488	420	68	357	131	27	80
	Total,	1,245	1,023	222	875	370	86	231
1884.	Worcester,	252	208	44	155	97	19	53
	Taunton,	283	234	49	220	63	24	85
	Northampton,	136	95	41	86	50	13	25
	Danvers,	530	465	65	396	134	23	96
	Total,	1,201	1,002	199	857	344	79	259
1885.	Worcester,	318	250	68	222	96	28	74
	Taunton,	306	244	62	217	89	34	60
	Northampton,	136	99	37	90	46	14	29
	Danvers,	495	425	70	381	114	28	102
	Total,	1,255	1,018	237	910	345	104	265
1886.	Worcester,	323	256	67	206	117	24	65
	Taunton,	328	265	63	247	81	25	75
	Northampton,	183	136	47	99	84	24	29
	Danvers,	514	435	79	381	133	25	92
	Total,	1,348	1,092	256	933	415	98	261
1887.	Worcester,	315	257	58	224	91	26	74
	Taunton,	271	219	52	193	78	19	59
	Northampton,	148	119	29	116	32	9	27
	Danvers,	446	369	77	306	140	23	64
	Westborough,	432	176	256	176	256	–	45
	Total,	1,612	1,140	472	1,015	597	77	269
1888.	Worcester,	389	336	53	252	137	16	81
	Taunton,	260	211	49	186	74	17	50
	Northampton,	166	122	44	115	51	17	36
	Danvers,	402	334	68	291	111	15	61
	Westborough,	333	186	147	186	147	4	78
	Total,	1,550	1,189	361	1,030	520	69	306
1889.	Worcester,	391	319	72	285	106	27	103
	Taunton,	204	160	44	150	54	14	47
	Northampton,	155	113	42	106	49	16	42
	Danvers,	351	292	59	263	88	18	56
	Westborough,	400	286	114	286	114	–	84
	Total,	1,501	1,170	331	1,090	411	75	332

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXVIII. — Concluded.

Years Ending Sept. 30.	Whole Number of Admissions.	Reported First Admissions.	Reported Readmissions.	First Hospital Admissions,—Persons.	True Readmissions.	Reported Relapses after Recovery.	Reported Recoveries.
1890. Worcester,	436	360	76	311	125	38	119
Taunton,	331	278	53	242	89	26	62
Northampton,	170	134	36	121	49	14	32
Danvers,	386	317	69	264	122	25	49
Westborough,	310	184	126	184	126	–	104
Total,	1,633	1,273	360	1,122	511	103	366
Ten Years,	13,670	10,845	2,825	9,431	4,239	839	2,759

TABLE XXIX. — *Civil Condition of Cases Admitted at Seven Hospitals for the last Eleven Years.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	3,960	3,300	7,260
Married,	3,698	3,432	7,130
Widowed,	578	1,387	1,965
Unknown,	94	54	148
Totals,	8,330	8,173	16,503

TABLE XXX. — *Estimates of Cost at Five State Hospitals for Twelve Years, — 1879–1890.*

YEARS.	Worcester Hospital.				Taunton Hospital.				Northampton Hospital.				Danvers Hospital.				Westborough Hospital.			
	Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.*	
	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.
1879, . .	$97,068	$3 78	$112,361	$4 38	$101,420	$3 48	$116,497	$3 99	$73,906	$3 27	$85,686	$3 77	$100,670	$5 08	$111,531	$5 64	-	-	-	-
1880, . .	94,822	3 62	115,361	4 40	101,472	3 47	108,170	3 70	74,416	3 15	81,904	3 50	118,343	3 83	118,623	3 84	-	-	-	-
1881, . .	109,094	3 68	129,879	4 38	104,391	3 56	112,358	3 83	78,864	3 24	88,155	3 75	143,970	4 46	157,387	4 93	-	-	-	-
1882, . .	116,851	3 50	132,465	4 00	106,164	3 64	144,068	4 94	83,040	3 50	89,815	3 74	152,487	4 36	153,070	4 69	-	-	-	-
1883, . .	128,316	3 45	131,381	3 51	109,680	3 51	114,879	3 59	82,805	3 30	89,524	3 69	136,483	3 85	143,491	4 07	-	-	-	-
1884, . .	134,182	3 43	139,458	3 57	121,082	3 70	131,444	4 01	80,414	3 35	96,205	4 00	138,439	3 77	146,836	4 01	-	-	-	-
1885, . .	147,577	3 70	156,941	3 95	117,799	3 44	124,968	3 47	79,233	3 20	90,200	3 64	138,943	3 62	139,643	3 62	-	-	-	-
1886, . .	140,592	3 58	156,222	3 97	116,809	3 29	133,658	4 04	81,851	3 31	94,852	3 85	147,887	3 79	149,887	3 85	-	-	-	-
1887, . .	142,002	3 74	161,801	4 32	114,548	3 45	119,000	3 59	84,643	3 40	93,511	3 76	142,142	3 70	148,870	3 85	$59,693	$5 52	$70,523	$6 52
1888, . .	143,879	3 80	147,446	4 00	111,231	3 52	131,720	4 03	83,523	3 41	87,522	3 58	149,496	3 90	151,638	3 96	92,172	4 80	97,913	5 09
1889, . .	140,728	3 47	144,766	3 54	112,052	3 41	129,171	3 92	85,773	3 51	94,470	3 87	133,288	3 49	137,638	3 60	88,472	3 88	99,330	4 36
1890, . .	155,629	3 69	175,812	4 16	110,985	3 34	127,697	3 84	81,934	3 35	86,153	3 52	146,848	3 61	152,949	3 76	101,551	4 11	104,201	4 22
Mean, .	$129,228	$3 62	$141,991	$4 01	$110,636	$3 42	$144,470	$3 91	$80,034	$3 33	$90,667	$3 74	$136,666	$3 97	$142,630	$4 15	$89,245	$4 75	$97,145	$5 27

* Omitting from the accounts of 1887 and 1888 the large outlay for completing and furnishing the buildings and enlarging the estate.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXVIII. — Concluded.

Years Ending Sept. 30.		Whole Number of Admissions.	Reported First Admissions.	Reported Readmissions.	First Hospital Admissions,—Persons.	True Readmissions.	Reported Relapses after Recovery.	Reported Recoveries.
1890.	Worcester,	436	360	76	311	125	38	119
	Taunton,	331	278	53	242	89	26	62
	Northampton,	170	134	36	121	49	14	32
	Danvers,	386	317	69	264	122	25	49
	Westborough,	310	184	126	184	126	–	104
	Total,	1,633	1,273	360	1,122	511	103	366
Ten Years,		13,670	10,845	2,825	9,431	4,239	839	2,759

TABLE XXIX. — *Civil Condition of Cases Admitted at Seven Hospitals for the last Eleven Years.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried,	3,960	3,300	7,260
Married,	3,698	3,432	7,130
Widowed,	578	1,387	1,965
Unknown,	94	54	148
Totals,	8,330	8,173	16,503

TABLE XXX. — *Estimates of Cost at Five State Hospitals for Twelve Years, — 1879–1890.*

YEARS.	Worcester Hospital.				Taunton Hospital.				Northampton Hospital.				Danvers Hospital.				Westborough Hospital.			
	Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.		Current Expenses.		Gross Expenses.*	
	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.	Amount.	Av. Weekly Cost.
1879, . .	$97,068	$3 78	$112,361	$4 38	$101,420	$3 48	$116,497	$3 99	$73,906	$3 27	$85,686	$3 77	$100,670	$5 08	$111,531	$5 64	-	-	-	-
1880, . .	94,822	3 62	115,361	4 40	101,472	3 47	108,170	3 70	74,416	3 15	81,904	3 50	118,343	3 83	118,623	3 84	-	-	-	-
1881, . .	109,094	3 68	129,879	4 38	104,391	3 56	112,358	3 83	78,864	3 24	88,155	3 75	143,970	4 46	157,387	4 93	-	-	-	-
1882, . .	116,851	3 50	132,465	4 00	106,164	3 64	144,068	4 94	83,040	3 50	89,815	3 74	152,487	4 36	153,070	4 69	-	-	-	-
1883, . .	128,316	3 45	131,381	3 51	109,680	3 51	114,879	3 59	82,805	3 30	89,524	3 69	136,483	3 85	143,491	4 07	-	-	-	-
1884, . .	134,182	3 43	139,458	3 57	121,082	3 70	131,444	4 01	80,414	3 35	96,205	4 00	138,439	3 77	146,836	4 01	-	-	-	-
1885, . .	147,577	3 70	156,941	3 95	117,799	3 44	124,968	3 47	79,233	3 20	90,200	3 64	138,943	3 62	139,643	3 62	-	-	-	-
1886, . .	140,592	3 58	156,222	3 97	116,809	3 29	133,658	4 04	81,851	3 31	94,852	3 85	147,887	3 79	149,887	3 85	-	-	-	-
1887, . .	142,002	3 74	161,801	4 32	114,548	3 45	119,000	3 59	84,643	3 40	93,511	3 76	142,142	3 70	148,870	3 85	$59,693	$5 52	$70,523	$6 52
1888, . .	143,879	3 80	147,446	4 00	111,231	3 52	131,720	4 03	83,523	3 41	87,522	3 58	149,496	3 90	151,638	3 96	92,172	4 80	97,913	5 09
1889, . .	140,728	3 47	144,766	3 54	112,052	3 41	129,171	3 92	85,773	3 51	94,470	3 87	133,288	3 49	137,638	3 60	88,472	3 88	99,330	4 36
1890, . .	155,629	3 69	175,812	4 16	110,985	3 34	127,697	3 84	81,934	3 35	86,153	3 52	146,848	3 61	152,949	3 76	101,551	4 11	104,201	4 22
Mean, .	$129,228	$3 62	$141,991	$4 01	$110,636	$3 42	$144,470	$3 91	$80,034	$3 33	$90,667	$3 74	$136,666	$3 97	$142,630	$4 15	$89,245	$4 75	$97,145	$5 27

* Omitting from the accounts of 1887 and 1888 the large outlay for completing and furnishing the buildings and enlarging the estate.

STATE AND LOCAL REFORMATORIES.

Table XXXI.— *Population and Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.*

Year ending Sept. 30, 1890.	State Schools.				City Reform and Charitable Schools.					Truant Schools.							Total.
	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Monson.	School for Feeble-Minded.	House of Reformation, Boston.	Marcella Street Home, Boston.	Lowell.	Salem.	Lawrence.	Boston.	Cambridge.	New Bedford.*	Worcester.	Berkshire County, Becket.	Hampden County, Springfield.	Norfolk County, Walpole.	
Remaining Oct. 1, 1889,	184	87	328	202	82	403	45	30	27	53	16	9	9	-	20	-	1,495
Boys,	184	-	234	116	82	252	45	30	27	53	16	9	9	-	20	-	1,077
Girls,	-	87	94	86	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418
Admissions during the year,	119	100	282	130	113	279	59	12	23	148	14	10	25	5	11	4	1,334
Apparent number within the year,	303	187	610	332	195	682	104	42	50	201	30	19	34	5	31	4	2,829
Real number within the year,	295	171	575	330	186	661	104	42	50	190	30	19	34	5	31	4	2,717
Average number for the year,	186	94	338	240	97	350	43	29	30	97	16	13	13	2	10	4	1,563
Remaining Sept. 30, 1890,	185	97	336	296	85	372	42	29	31	66	16	9	20	2	21	4	1,611
Boys,	185	-	254	170	84	217	42	29	31	66	16	9	20	2	21	4	1,150
Girls,	-	97	82	126	1	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461
Current expenses reported,	$42,535	$20,144	$52,887	$42,799	$9,500	$50,000	$3,182*	$6,035	$6,625	$8,800	$2,500	$2,500	$2,920	$1,565	$7,000*	$1,200*	$259,392
Net expenses,	39,200	20,000	53,700	43,400	7,500	49,700	3,182	3,662	4,088	8,800	2,150	2,500	2,920	1,311	7,000	1,200	249,513

Note. — Most of the local schools are carried on in connection with the almshouses, so that wherever the expenses of such schools have not been reported, estimates have been made therefor on the basis of the known cost at the almshouses, as for Boston, and Lowell; also for Hampden County.

* Estimated.

TABLE XXXII. — *Net Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for Thirty-seven Years.*

Years.	* Westborough and Nautical Schools.		Lancaster.		Monson.		Boston House of Reformation.	
	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.
1854, .	$38,898	472.	-	-	-	-	$5,000†	77.
1855, .	44,121	562.	-	-	-	-	9,700†	87.
1856, .	42,896	568.8	-	-	-	-	19,400†	141.
1857, .	48,921	580.5	$15,923	56.	-	-	19,300†	155.
1858, .	47,578	589.8	12,860	94.	-	-	20,000†	180.
1859, .	44,405	558.7	12,312	98.	-	-	24,000†	210.
1860, .	59,919	493.4	13,872	114.	-	-	25,000†	217.
1861, .	59,758	373.5	12,971	126.	-	-	23,000†	214.
1862, .	55,512	403.7	15,542	140.	-	-	30,000†	225.
1863, .	64,004	473.7	18,133	137.	-	-	30,000†	198.
1864, .	87,125	472.6	17,371	140.	-	-	32,000†	200.
1865, .	86,199	485.6	20,976	140.	-	-	27,000†	213.2
1866, .	93,365	543.5	24,753	144.	-	-	40,700	207.
1867, .	107,341	611.	24,267	141.	$44,000	409.5	30,127	179.
1868, .	98,433	598.5	20,435	138.	40,775	413.4	32,515	224.
1869, .	97,189	571.	23,307	140.	32,752	357.	35,131	304.
1870, .	88,379	502.1	23,622	145.	34,878	318.3	31,275	276.
1871, .	68,995	457.	20,350	138.	41,344	335.8	33,621	294.
1872, .	58,777	347.	21,535	121.5	40,372	361.	43,579	311.
1873, .	42,095	289.5	22,148	121.	40,460	368.4	48,542	304.
1874, .	39,980	327.7	20,506	93.3	37,118	407.	68,772	321.4
1875, .	40,811	335.7	24,636	84.7	38,450	428.9	42,623	291.
1876, .	45,356	348.5	25,683	121.8	38,450	435.2	32,840	308.
1877, .	55,609	327.	25,980	121.3	37,030	438.	35,936	321.8
1878, .	56,931	316.2	21,500	98.8	44,750	457.1	29,356	212.9
1879, .	46,574	258.3	18,227	73.2	44,460	449 5	18,785	190.9
1880, .	40,300	206.7	16,000	76.2	43,200	404.3	18,243	139.8
1881, .	31,200	179.2	13,700	62.7	43,900	366.9	13,759	129.7
1882, .	38,500	113.6	14,600	50.6	45,100	388.2	7,813	111.5
1883, .	31,540	114.3	14,560	67.1	48,700	402.5	7,864	101.1
1884, .	25,300	128.8	14,900	61.2	52,400	383.3	8,910	83.
1885, .	30,000	112.2	17,500	66.	48,000	375.	8,419	83.
1886, .	22,000	92.9	15,230	72.	53,300	379.	6,633	81.
1887, .	28,000	104.3	18,000	67.9	46,000	332.	6,637	72.
1888, .	28,300	127.2	18,500	71.4	48,000	322.8	6,000	70.
1889, .	37,600	168.2	19,000	78.6	52,000	314.	8,200	76.4
1890, .	39,200	186.5	20,000	94.1	53,700	359.	7,500	97.3

Local Reformatory and ‡ Truant Schools — Aggregate.

Periods.	Average No. Pupils.	Average Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
1875-1879, ...	300	$39,733	$2.55
1880-1884, ...	640	74,051	2.22
1885-1889, ...	641	85,271	2.56
1890, ...	608	85,713	2.71

* Includes the Nautical School from 1859 to 1872 inclusive. † Approximate.

‡ Truant Schools at Cambridge and Worcester for sixteen years, at Springfield for fifteen, at Boston for thirteen, at Fall River and New Bedford for ten; the Marcella Street *Home, Boston, from 1878;* Becket since 1888, and Walpole for 1890.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

Names of Persons sent out of the State, or to places within the State, by the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, during the Year ending September 30, 1890, under Public Statutes, Chapter 79, Section 14.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
1889.				
Oct. 1,	Frank Lewis,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	$3 00
3,	Charles Marshall,	"	" "	2 25
3,	Edward Murphy,	"	Brockton, Mass.,	*25
4,	Ernest Gundee,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
4,	Henry Wilson,	"	" "	2 25
5,	Louisa Webb,	"	Norfolk, Va.,	7 00
5,	Michael Collins,	"	Liverpool, Eng.,	15 00
5,	Patrick Ford,	"	Queenstown, Ire.,	15 00
9,	Thomas Hopkins,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
9,	Michael Kauffman,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
9,	Patrick Hennessey,	"	" "	2 25
9,	Jack Jones,	"	Bangor, Me.,	3 50
10,	Mark Reynolds,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
10,	Patrick E. Sullivan,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	Joan Hunes,	"	Fayal, W. I.,	25 00
12,	Isabel Breaker,	"	St. John, N'fl'd,	13 00
14,	James Mallory,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
14,	Henry Grimes,	"	" "	2 25
15,	Joseph Goldfish,	"	" "	2 25
16,	Michael Powers,	Quincy,	" "	2 25
16,	Lottie Chafey,	Boston,	Montreal, Can.,	8 25
19,	Rosa Hawksby,	"	Leeds, Eng.,	18 00
19,	St. Veno Hawksby,	"	" "	*9 00
21,	Hugh Brecken,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
21,	Francis Logan,	"	" "	2 25
21,	Charles McCarty,	"	" "	2 25
19,	Jana Peterson,	"	Montreal, Can.,	7 00
19,	James Peterson,	"	" "	3 50
19,	Jane Peterson,	"	" "	3 50
19,	Paul Peterson,	"	" "	–
22,	Mary Chick,	"	Lewiston, Me.,	3 25
25,	William T. Garvey,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
25,	Henry Carroll,	"	" "	2 25
25,	James Bickford,	"	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
25,	John Bickford,	"	" "	7 00
25,	Reuben Weeks,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
26,	Maria Davis,	Worcester,	Wiltshire, Eng.,	*10 00
Nov. 2,	Matthew Ryan,	Boston,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
2,	Frank E. Clayton,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
2,	Edward Horan,	"	" "	2 25
2,	George Toombs,	"	" "	2 25
2,	Thomas Bradley,	"	" "	2 25
2,	Robert Sargeant,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
2,	Mary Ware,	Wakefield,	Tusket, N. S.,	5 50
2,	Mary J. Ware,	"	" "	5 50
2,	Julia S. Ware,	"	" "	2 75
2,	Joseph A. Ware,	"	" "	2 75
2,	George W. Ware,	"	" "	–

* Indicates part fare.

APPENDIX H.

Persons Sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
Nov. 5,	Benjamin Muse,	Wakefield,	Tusket, N. S.,	–
5,	Herman E. Muse,	"	" "	–
5,	Mary Welsh,	Cambridge,	New York, N. Y.,	$2 25
6,	James F. Richardson,	Boston,	Annapolis, N. S.,	5 50
6,	James L. Babcock,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
7,	Thomas Gregory,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
8,	Edward Murphy,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
9,	Annie McDonald,	"	Galway, Ire.,	17 00
9,	Thomas Kelly,	"	Wakefield, Eng.,	17 00
9,	Annie Johnson,	"	Glasgow, Scot.,	15 00
9,	Isabella Johnson,	"	" "	*7 50
9,	James Nye,	"	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
11,	Herbert Gouthey,	"	Amherst, N. S.,	6 25
11,	Lizzie Gouthey,	"	" "	6 25
11,	Boteslaw Blus,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
13,	Henry N. King,	"	" "	2 25
14,	Mary Kelly,	"	" "	2 25
8,	Bernard Carlson,	Fall River,	England,	*3 50
8,	Margaret Carlson,	"	"	*3 50
13,	Emma Canfield,	Boston,	Cleveland, Ohio,	14 00
16,	Annie Sargent,	"	Meriden, Ct.,	3 13
15,	Michael Cram,	"	Dayton, Ohio,	17 50
15,	Leopold Haase,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
18,	Dacie Barclay,	"	" "	2 25
19,	Walter Stevens,	"	Rockland, Conn.,	2 72
20,	Jeremiah O'Connor,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
19,	James Mumford,	"	Montreal, Can.,	9 00
19,	George Madison,	"	Chase City, Va.,	10 00
20,	Thomas Farley,	Fall River,	Liverpool, Eng.,	20 00
21,	James W. Waterman,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
22,	Alma Nadeau,	"	Ware, Mass.,	1 50
22,	Manda Briere,	"	" "	1 50
22,	Thomas Cremore,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
26,	Frank Maynard,	Waltham,	" "	2 25
27,	Charles Wetherby,	Boston,	Troy, N. Y.,	4 50
26,	Jane Babson,	"	Malone, N. Y.,	9 45
26,	James Babson,	"	" "	–
26,	Jane Babson,	"	" "	–
29,	Paul Peters,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	Maggie McDonald,	"	Antigonish, N. S.,	7 25
11,	Annie McDonald,	"	" "	7 25
Dec. 7,	Mary Ann Thompson,	"	Cheshire, Eng.,	15 00
7,	Julia Conroy,	"	Manchester, Eng.,	16 50
7,	Teresa Conroy,	"	" "	*8 25
3,	Francis W. Williams,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
3,	Maria Stetson,	"	Orange, N. J.,	4 00
5,	James Maguire,	"	Dundalk, Ire.,	16 50
5,	Mary Maguire,	"	" "	16 50
5,	James Maguire,	"	" "	–
6,	Robert Keene,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
6,	Welhelm Peterson,	"	" "	2 25
6,	William Healy,	"	" "	2 25
7,	Mary Nugent,	"	Waterford, Ire.,	16 50
9,	Robert McJannett,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
10,	Julius Strullesi,	"	" "	2 25
11,	Clara A. Sargent,	"	Concord, N. H.,	1 66
12,	Ferdinand Brewer,	"	Booth Bay, Me.,	2 75
12,	John Williams,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
13,	Lizzie Grey,	Attleborough,	Truro, N. S.,	8 50
13,	John Peterson,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
16,	William Barry,	"	" "	2 25
16,	Arthur C. Jackson,	"	" "	2 25
16,	Francis Bevins,	"	" "	2 25
12,	George T. Whiting,	"	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
17,	James Murrow,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
19,	John Doherty,	"	" "	2 25
20,	John Murphy,	"	Bangor, Me.,	3 50
20,	James Bergin,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25

* Indicates part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons Sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
Dec. 20,	Edwin H. Griggs,	Boston,	New Haven, Conn.,	$3 48
22,	Thomas Coyle,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
24,	Annie Brody,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
24,	Isaac Brody,	"	" "	–
27,	Fred McMahon,	"	Danbury, Conn.,	4 33
31,	Bolesk Bluse,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
31,	Henry Baker,	"	Compton, N. H.,	3 70
31,	Orris La Clair,	"	Quebec, Can.,	10 00
1890.				
Jan. 2,	John F. Campbell,	"	North Adams, Mass.,	3 75
2,	Arthur W. Tilghman,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
2,	Thomas Ranney,	"	" "	2 25
6,	James O'Riley,	"	" "	2 25
6,	Charles R. Miller,	"	" "	2 25
8,	Sarah McDonald,	"	New Glasgow, N. S.,	8 50
9,	Charles Lemore,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
9,	Samuel Petersen,	"	" "	2 25
9,	Vincent Sokolofski,	"	" "	2 25
9,	Evariste Morisette,	"	Concord, N. H.,	1 66
11,	Thomas Clark,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	James Dutton,	"	" "	2 25
11,	William Collins,	"	" "	2 25
11,	David O'Keefe,	"	Queenstown, Ire.,	15 00
11,	Bessie O'Keefe,	"	" "	15 00
11,	Eliza O'Keefe,	"	" "	*7 50
11,	James O'Flynn,	"	" "	15 00
13,	George Gamwell,	"	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
13,	James Welch,	"	Hartford, Conn.,	2 73
15,	Addie Jameson,	"	Goffstown C'e, N.H.,	1 45
15,	Maria Schultz,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
16,	Peter Budrewich,	"	" "	2 25
17,	Maggie Scivier,	"	St. John's, N'fl'd,	13 25
18,	Lizzie Wanless,	"	Glasgow, Scot.,	15 00
18,	Richard Williams,	"	Liverpool, Eng.,	15 00
21,	Felix Boyle,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
21,	Charles Peterson,	"	" "	2 25
22,	William H. Simpson,	"	Concord, N. H.,	1 66
22,	Walter Willis,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
23,	William Brown,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
25,	Samuel Guthrie,	"	" "	2 25
28,	George Ferguson,	"	" "	2 25
16,	Abner Hall,	"	Burlington, Vt.,	4 00
30,	George Brewster,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
30,	Lorenzo D. Leach,	"	Derry, N. H.,	1 03
30,	Amelia St. Cyre,	"	Canada,	10 00
Feb. 3,	James West,	"	Halifax, N. S.,	7 75
3,	Henry A. Evans,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
4,	John Warren,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
4,	John Bengee,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
5,	Daniel Kelly,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
1,	Thomas Oldfield,	"	Manchester, Eng.,	16 50
8,	John McCoy,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
8,	John Drexell,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
11,	Edward Fitzgerald,	"	Manchester, N. H.,	1 30
11,	Minnie Fitzgerald,	"	" "	1 30
11,	Peter Quinn,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
10,	James Cassidy,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
12,	Peter Cosgrove,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
12,	Ernest K. Randall,	"	" "	2 25
13,	John McCourt,	"	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
15,	Stephen Murray,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
17,	John Clark,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
17,	Fred Fleming,	"	Bradford, Mass.,	85
21,	Edward Nugent,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
21,	Daniel Crimmins,	"	" "	2 25
21,	Dennis Sweeney,	"	" "	2 25
21,	James E. Lowe,	"	Gardiner, Me.,	3 75

* Indicates part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons Sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
Feb. 22,	Patrick Butler,	Boston,	Queenstown, Ire.,	$15 00
15,	Katie McAuliffe,	"	Fredericktown, N. B.,	6 00
24,	William O'Brien,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
25,	Morris Levi,	"	" "	2 25
25,	Alice Black,	"	" "	2 25
25,	Harriet J. Wilson,	"	" "	3 00
25,	Samuel Kennedy,	"	" "	2 25
26,	John Taylor,	"	Manchester, N. H.,	1 30
27,	Nicola Salcito,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
Mar. 1,	Nicholas McCallough,	"	" "	2 25
1,	Edward Wolff,	"	Cincinnati, Ohio,	18 00
3,	Arthur Crossman,	"	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
3,	Thomas R. Rooney,	"	Norwich, Ct.,	2 65
4,	William Crook,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
5,	Henrich Christiansen,	"	" "	2 25
6,	George L. Rice,	"	" "	3 00
7,	Charles C. Robinson,	"	" "	2 25
8,	James Toland,	"	Glasgow, Scot.,	15 00
8,	Catherine Toland,	"	" "	15 00
8,	Elizabeth Toland,	"	" "	*7 50
8,	James Toland,	"	" "	*7 50
8,	William Toland,	"	" "	*7 50
8,	Martin Toland,	"	" "	–
8,	Allen Mullen,	"	" "	15 00
8,	Lina Caldverwell,	Cambridge,	Liverpool, Eng.,	15 00
10,	James Jackson,	Boston,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	3 83
10,	Rosa A. Jackson,	"	" "	3 83
10,	Lucy E. Jackson,	"	" "	–
12,	William Edwards,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
6,	Anna Studley,	"	Troy, N. Y.,	5 00
3,	James White,	"	Montreal, Can.,	9 00
13,	Isaac Homer,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
13,	Sarah Homer,	"	" "	3 00
14,	William Fisher,	"	" "	2 25
14,	Charles Anderson,	"	" "	2 25
14,	William Garner,	"	" "	2 25
17,	Robert S. Mainturn,	"	" "	2 25
20,	James Murray,	"	" "	2 25
20,	Thomas Brisco,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
20,	Elizabeth Brisco,	"	" "	1 00
20,	Phebe E. Brisco,	"	" "	–
24,	Thomas Slater,	"	Pawtucket, R. I.,	75
21,	Thomas Hunter,	"	Concord, N. H.,	1 66
21,	Mary Hunter,	"	" "	1 66
21,	Sarah Hunter,	"	" "	83
21,	Acasta H. Kresken,	"	Cincinnati, Ohio,	17 25
26,	Ann Cavanough,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
26,	John Cavanough,	"	" "	2 25
26,	Annie H. Cavanough,	"	" "	–
26,	Edward T. Cavanough,	"	" "	–
26,	Maria Barger,	"	" "	2 25
26,	Paul Zahern,	"	" "	2 25
22,	Annie Carmidy,	"	County Kerry, Ire.,	18 00
31,	Ernest Shafer,	"	Portland, Me.,	2 50
31,	Myron A. Perkins,	"	Wells, Me ,	2 28
27,	George Duest,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
Apr. 2,	John Fletcher,	"	Hamburg, Germ.,	19 00
2,	Rether McGrath,	"	Tipperary, Ire.,	15 00
4,	Mary Bird,	"	Manchester, N. H.,	1 30
5,	John Merchin,	"	Arichat, N. S.,	10 35
5,	Thomas Conelly,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
8,	Charles Ainsworth,	"	Bethel, Vt.,	4 80
9,	Frank Solinger,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
7,	Joseph Kennedy,	"	New Bedford, Mass.,	1 35
7,	Amelia Holt,	Fall River,	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
7,	James E. Fletcher,	"	" "	1 50
15,	Hanora Mahei,	Boston,	" "	2 25
15,	Nora Mahei,	"	" "	2 25

* Indicates part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons Sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
Apr. 15,	Michael Mahei,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	$2 25
17,	Tore Person,	"	Rockport, Mass.,	91
19,	Thomas McCoughey,	"	Londonderry, Ire.,	16 50
19,	Jacinto M. de Fraya,	"	Flores, West. Islands,	25 00
23,	James Winchester,	"	Newport, Vt.,	7 50
23,	William H. Harrison,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
23,	William Cosgrove,	"	" "	2 25
23,	Emma Soderling,	"	Chicago, Ill.,	*5 00
28,	John Hart,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
24,	Charles Bacon,	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	3 00
28,	Marcia Whipple,	"	Burlington, Vt.,	6 00
10,	Timothy Shea,	"	Ireland,	15 00
May 1,	Joseph Stanley,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
3,	Thomas Kelly,	"	Providence, R. I.,	75
7,	Dennis Madden,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
8,	Fred Thompson,	"	Hartford, Conn.,	2 73
12,	Samuel Taylor,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
15,	James Dalton,	"	" "	2 25
17,	Thomas Goodwin,	"	Hereford, Eng.,	18 00
17,	Lenz Martin,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
17,	Joseph Ryan,	"	Montreal, Can.,	4 13
14,	Lewis Harant,	"	Woonsocket, R. I.,	87
17,	James Adams,	"	Baltimore, Md.,	7 00
19,	Thomas Dunn,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
19,	Albert Hakanson,	"	" "	2 25
19,	William Davis,	"	" "	2 25
19,	Benjamin Lawson,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
20,	Henry Albert,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
20,	Edward Brunner,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
23,	William O'Connor,	"	" "	2 25
14,	Belle McGregor,	"	Charlottet'n, P. E. I.,	8 00
24,	Henry Kirkland,	"	Waterford, Ire.,	16 50
6,	William Welch,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
6,	Helen Welch,	"	" "	2 25
6,	Katie Welch,	"	" "	2 25
24,	Andrew Wren,	"	Norfolk, Va.,	7 00
24,	Wilbur Whitton,	"	Hartford, Conn.,	2 73
22,	Ellen Cosgrove,	"	Harrisburg, Pa.	*5 00
27,	Mary Cavanough,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
28,	Jere Cotter,	"	Rockport, Mass.,	91
28,	James Donahoe,	"	New York, N. Y.,	2 25
28,	William McHenry,	"	" "	2 25
29,	William Taylor,	"	" "	2 25
31,	Julia Fagan,	"	" "	2 25
31,	Louis W. Hotch,	"	Hartford, Conn.,	2 75
29,	James Lightman,	"	New Haven, Conn.,	4 00
June 2,	John Kelly,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
3,	Charles McCarty,	"	Willimantic, Conn.,	2 15
4,	Antonio Silocofsky,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
5,	Thomas Crane,	"	Lowell, Mass.,	65
5,	George Duffus,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
9,	Frank Ryan,	"	" "	3 00
11,	Henry May,	"	" "	3 00
12,	George W. Wardwell,	"	Rockland, Me.,	2 50
13,	James Casey,	"	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
14,	Friday Jones,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
17,	Michael Handfin,	"	Palmer, Mass.,	1 90
18,	John A. Jones,	"	Bellows Falls, Vt.,	3 50
12,	Andrew Marshall,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
18,	James Casey,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
20,	Matthew Callaghan,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
20,	William O'Connell,	"	" "	3 00
21,	Morris McLean,	"	" "	3 00
24,	John Keon,	"	" "	3 00
26,	Ann Barry,	"	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
27,	Johanna Power,	"	Putnam, Conn.,	1 53
27,	Michael Henerty,	"	Queenstown, Ire.,	15 00
30,	Elizabeth Ellsworth,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00

*** Indicates part fare.**

APPENDIX II.

Persons Sent out of the State — Continued.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
June 30,	Mary M. Ellsworth,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	$3 00
July 1,	Charlotte Garnett,	"	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
1,	Mary Garnett,	"	" "	–
1,	Gertrude Garnett,	"	" "	–
2,	Hyman Hatsburg,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
2,	Joseph Bedad,	"	Montreal, Can.,	8 25
7,	Henry McDonald,	"	" "	*4 50
7,	Thomas Queenier,	"	St. Louis, Mo.,	*5 00
8,	Noah Wilkinson,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
10,	George de Forest,	"	" "	6 50
10,	John Kelly,	"	Providence, R. I.,	75
10,	John Parks,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
10,	James Blade,	"	" "	50
10,	James Gerran,	"	" "	50
10,	Daniel Kelly,	"	" "	50
10,	Louis Lustig,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
12,	Daniel Berrigan,	"	Halifax, N. S.,	8 50
14,	Mary White,	"	Newport, Vt.,	7 50
15,	Thomas Camp,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
17,	Robert Williams,	"	Annapolis, N. S.,	5 00
17,	Eleanor Wilkinson,	"	Worcester, Mass.,	1 00
18,	Harvey S. Harridon,	"	Turner, Me.,	2 50
21,	Patrick McDonald,	"	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
21,	Morris Copeland,	Fall River,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
21,	Mrs. Copeland,	"	" "	3 00
22,	Thomas Halthern,	Boston,	" "	3 00
18,	Frank Cavacia,	"	" "	3 00
24,	William Stephenson,	"	" "	3 00
25,	Henry Scott,	"	" "	3 00
26,	Joseph Debores,	"	Hamburg, Germ.,	20 00
28,	George Connors,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
29,	Charles Harper,	"	" "	3 00
29,	Patrick Loftus,	"	" "	3 00
30,	William McNeil,	"	Philadelphia, Pa.,	5 50
30,	William Cadigan,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
30,	John H. Moffatt,	"	" "	3 00
30,	James Hunt,	"	Bangor, Me.,	3 50
30,	Mary Hunt,	"	" "	3 50
31,	John Lehay,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
23,	James Dockerty,	"	Halifax, N. S.,	6 00
Aug. 1,	Jane Williams,	"	Willimantic, Conn.,	2 15
2,	William Coyne,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
2,	Hugo E. Kennedy,	"	Baltimore, Md.,	9 00
4,	Meyer Jawaloff,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
4,	Parkman S. Gardner,	"	Lewiston, Me.,	2 50
4,	Bridget Maguire,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
8,	Francis Callahan,	"	" "	3 00
8,	John Cousins,	"	" "	3 00
4,	Andrew L. Helm,	"	Newark, N. J.,	4 40
4,	Dennis Seymor,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
14,	John Daly,	"	" "	3 00
14,	James McAuliffe,	"	" "	3 00
15,	Adolph Desson,	"	" "	3 00
18,	Richard D. Healy,	"	" "	3 00
18,	George Ruthledge,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	1 00
19,	Hugh Johnston,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
19,	John Ryan,	"	" "	3 00
19,	Thomas Manley,	"	" "	3 00
20,	Thomas Cunningham,	"	Willimantic, Conn.,	2 15
20,	Margaret McSweeney,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
20,	Lizzie M. Brown,	"	Manchester, N. H.,	1 30
21,	Hugh Quinlan,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
21,	John Kelly,	"	Albany, N. Y.,	4 50
22,	John Taylor,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
22,	Edward Dyer,	"	" "	1 00
22,	John Reil,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
22,	William Thompson,	"	" "	3 00
23,	George Evans,	"	London, Eng.,	17 00

* Indicates part fare.

APPENDIX II.

Persons Sent out of the State — Concluded.

Date.	NAME.	Whence sent.	Where sent.	Expense.
Aug. 25,	Bertha Craig,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	$4 00
26,	George H. Smith,	"	Portland, Me.,	1 00
26,	William B. Shipman,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
28,	Jacob Wiener,	"	" "	3 00
28,	Rosetta Wiener,	"	" "	3 00
28,	Bernhard Wiener,	"	" "	3 00
28,	Margaret Wiener,	"	" "	3 00
28,	Leon Wiener,	"	" "	*1 50
28,	Sarah Wiener,	"	" "	*1 50
28,	Louis Wiener,	"	" "	–
28,	Herman Wiener,	"	" "	–
28,	James Coyle,	"	" "	3 00
28,	William Townsend,	"	" "	3 00
29,	Annie Kelly,	"	Galway, Ire.,	17 00
29,	Henry Hurrell,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
29,	James R. Nettel,	"	" "	3 00
29,	James Burke,	"	Providence, R. I.,	75
27,	Jessie Nichols,	"	Harwich, Mass.,	1 05
16,	Archibald Sweeney,	"	Scotland,	*14 00
30,	John Cusk,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
29,	Jane Pero,	"	Quebec, Can.,	9 25
29,	James Pero,	"	" "	4 25
29,	Lewis Pero,	"	" "	–
29,	Mary Pero,	"	" "	–
Sept. 1,	Henry Hough,	"	Lewiston, Me.,	2 00
1,	Eliza Hough,	"	" "	2 00
1,	John Welch,	"	Providence, R. I.,	75
3,	Charles Olson,	"	Gloucester, Mass.,	50
3,	Benjamin Hellesen,	"	" "	50
3,	Frank Cook,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
3,	Edward Turner,	"	" "	3 00
5,	Timothy Lynch,	"	" "	3 00
6,	Nora Larkin,	"	Queenstown, Ire.,	15 00
9,	Michael Cooney,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
9,	Jere Bell,	"	" "	3 00
6,	Eunia Cass,	"	Bridgeport, Conn.,	3 83
6,	Mary Cass,	"	" "	–
6,	Albert Cass,	"	" "	–
5,	Ann Kohler,	"	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Alice Kohler,	"	" "	4 00
5,	Della Kohler,	"	" "	4 00
5,	Florence Kohler,	"	" "	–
6,	Bertha Rich,	"	Washington, D. C.,	10 75
6,	W. V. Rich,	"	" "	–
10,	Harris Kronengold,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
12,	Maria Richardson,	"	Lowell, Mass.,	65
12,	Jane Richardson,	"	" "	–
13,	Amelia Strong,	Cambridge,	Cleveland, Ohio,	*5 00
15,	Mary Higgins,	Boston,	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
15,	Ann Kamure,	"	Montreal, Can.,	8 25
15,	Joseph Kunzer,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
16,	Patrick Neilan,	"	" "	3 00
19,	David Mulloy,	Cambridge,	Montreal, Can.,	8 25
20,	George Shepherd,	Somerville,	Glasgow, Scot.,	15 00
20,	Mary Shepherd,	"	" "	15 00
20,	Jennie Shepherd,	"	" "	7 50
20,	William Shepherd,	"	" "	–
20,	Mary Ann Shallcross,	Boston,	Liverpool, Eng.,	*5 00
20,	Sarah Ann Shallcross,	"	" "	
20,	Henriette B. Shallcross,	"	" "	
21,	Mary McGinnis,	"	St. John, N. B.,	4 50
23,	John Carroll,	"	Northbridge, Mass.,	1 26
23,	Henry Lyons,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
23,	Mary Hines,	"	Hartford, Ct.,	2 75
24,	Adolph Seyfarth,	"	New York, N. Y.,	3 00
27,	Malke Kushner,	"	" "	3 00
27,	Leib. Kushner,	"	" "	–
27,	Charge Kushner,	"	" "	–

* Indicates part fare.

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